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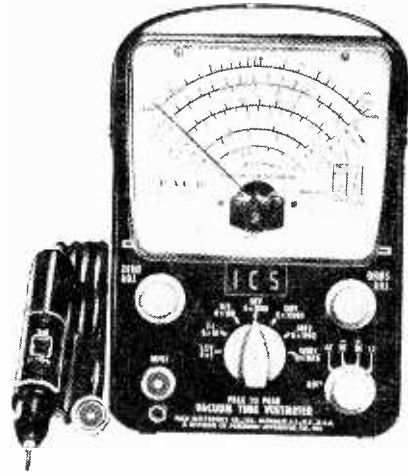
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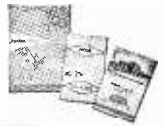
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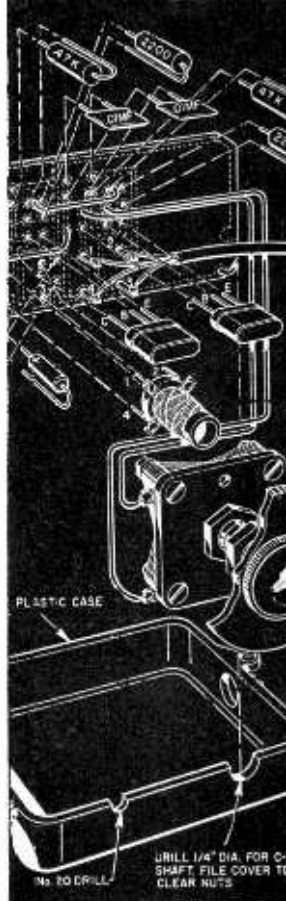
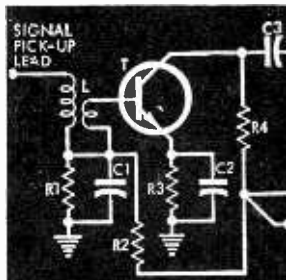
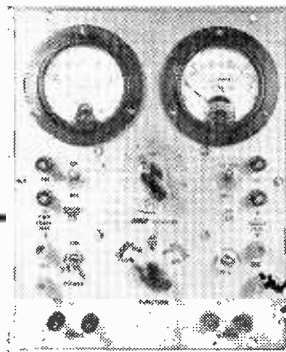
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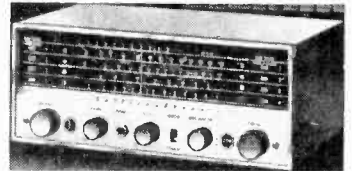
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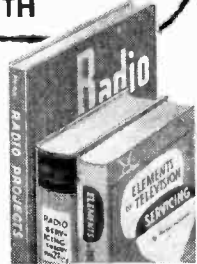
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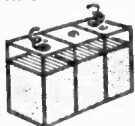
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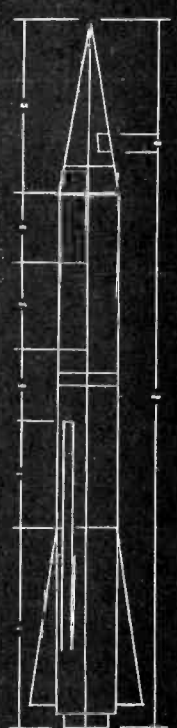
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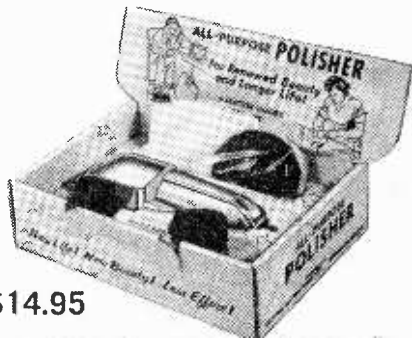
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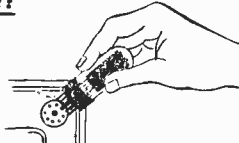
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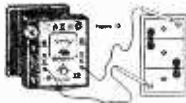
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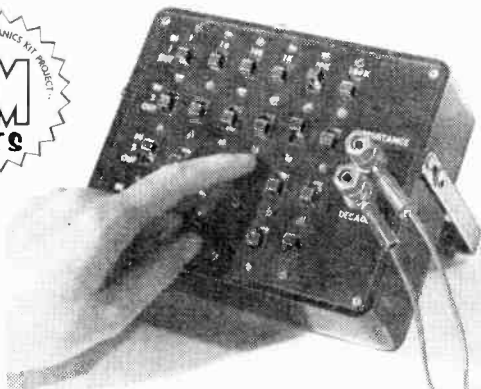
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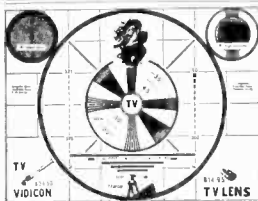
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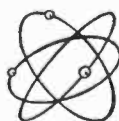
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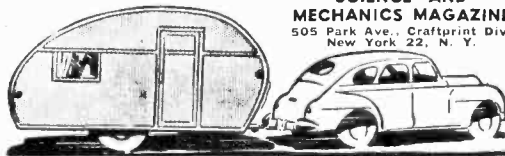
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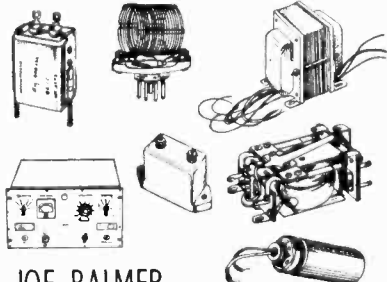
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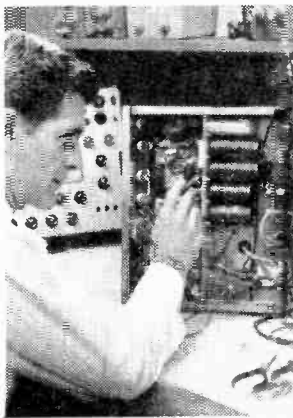
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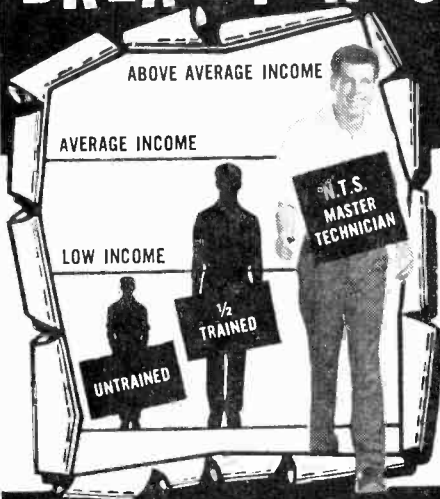
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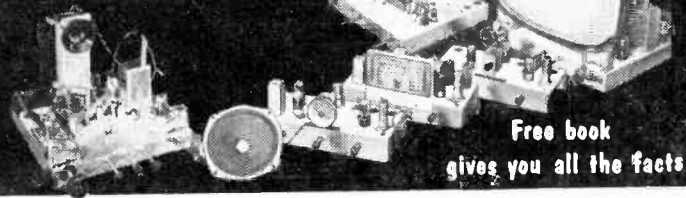
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What is the F.C.C.?

F. C. C. stands for Federal Communications Commission. This is an agency of the Federal Government, created by Congress to regulate all wire and radio communication and radio and television broadcasting in the United States.

What is an F.C.C. Operator License?

The F. C. C. requires that only qualified persons be allowed to install, maintain, and operate electronic communication equipment, including radio and television broadcast transmitters. To determine who is qualified to take on such responsibility, the F. C. C. gives technical examinations. Operator licenses are awarded to those who pass these examinations. There are different types and classes of operator licenses, based on the type and difficulty of the examination passed.

What are the Different Types of Operator Licenses?

The F. C. C. grants three different types (or groups) of operator licenses—commercial radiotelePHONE, commercial radioteleGRAPH, and amateur.

COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEPHONE operator licenses are those required of technicians and engineers responsible for the proper operation of electronic equipment involved in the transmission of voice, music, or pictures. For example, a person who installs or maintains two-way mobile radio systems or radio and television broadcast equipment must hold a radiotelePHONE license. (A knowledge of Morse code is NOT required to obtain such a license.)

COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEGRAPH operator licenses are those required of the operators and maintenance men working with communications equipment which involves the use of Morse code. For example, a radio operator on board a merchant ship must hold a radioteleGRAPH license. (The ability to send and receive Morse is required to obtain such a license.)

AMATEUR operator licenses are those required of radio "hams"—people who are radio hobbyists and experimenters. (A knowledge of Morse code is necessary to be a "ham".)

What are the Different Classes of RadiotelePHONE Licenses?

Each type (or group) of license is divided into different classes. There are three classes of radiotelePHONE licenses, as follows:

- (1) Third Class RadiotelePHONE License. No previous license or on-the-job experience is required to qualify for the examination for this license. The examination consists of F. C. C. Elements I and II covering radio laws, F. C. C. regulations, and basic operating practices.
- (2) Second Class RadiotelePHONE License. No on-the-job experience is required for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I and II. The second class radiotelePHONE examination consists of F. C. C. Element III. It is mostly technical and covers basic radiotelePHONE theory (including electrical calculations), vacuum tubes, transistors, amplifiers, oscillators, power supplies, amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, measuring instruments, transmitters, receivers, antennas and transmission lines, etc.
- (3) First Class RadiotelePHONE License. No on-the-job experience is required to qualify for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I, II, and III. (If the applicant wishes, he may take all four elements at the same sitting, but this is

not the general practice.) The first class radiotelePHONE examination consists of F. C. C. Element IV. It is mostly technical covering advanced radiotelePHONE theory and basic television theory. This examination covers generally the same subject matter as the second class examination, but the questions are more difficult and involve more mathematics.

Which License Qualifies for Which Jobs?

The THIRD CLASS radiotelePHONE license is of value primarily in that it qualifies you to take the second class examination. The scope of authority covered by a third class license is extremely limited.

The SECOND CLASS radiotelePHONE license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate most all radiotelePHONE equipment except commercial broadcast station equipment.

The FIRST CLASS radiotelePHONE license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate every type of radiotelePHONE equipment (except amateur, of course) including all radio and television stations in the United States, and in its Territories and Possessions. This is the highest class of radiotelePHONE license available.

How Long Does it Take to Prepare for F. C. C. Exams?

The time required to prepare for FCC examinations naturally varies with the individual, depending on his background and aptitude. Grantham training prepares the student to pass FCC exams in a minimum of time.

In the Grantham correspondence course, the average beginner should prepare for his second class radiotelePHONE license after from 300 to 350 hours of study. This same student should then prepare for his first class license in approximately 75 additional hours of study.

In the Grantham resident course, the time normally required to complete the course and get your license is as follows:

In the M thru F DAY course, you should get your first class radiotelePHONE license at the end of the 12th week of classes.

In the M-W-F EVENING course, you should get your first class radiotelePHONE license at the end of the 20th week of classes.

In the Tu-Th EVENING course, you should get your first class radiotelePHONE license at the end of the 30th week of classes.

The Grantham course is designed specifically to prepare you to pass FCC examinations. All the instruction is presented with the FCC examinations in mind. In every lesson test and pre-

examination you are given constant practice in answering FCC-type questions.

Why Choose Grantham Training?

The Grantham Communications Electronics Course is planned primarily to lead to an F.C.C. license, but it does this by TEACHING electronics. This course can prepare you quickly to pass F. C. C. examinations because it presents the necessary principles of electronics in a simple "easy to grasp" manner. Each new idea is tied in with familiar ideas. Each new principle is presented first in simple, everyday language. Then after you understand the "what and why" of a certain principle, you are taught the technical language associated with that principle. You learn more electronics in less time, because we make the subject easy and interesting.

Is the Grantham Course a "Memory Course"?

No doubt you've heard rumors about "memory courses" or "cram courses" offering "all the exact FCC questions". Ask anyone who has an FCC license if the necessary material can be memorized. Even if you had the exact exam questions and answers, it would be much more difficult to memorize this "meaningless" material than to learn to understand the subject. Choose the school that teaches you to thoroughly understand—choose Grantham School of Electronics.

Is the Grantham Course Merely a "Coaching Service"?

Some schools and individuals offer a "coaching service" in FCC license preparation. The weakness of the "coaching service" method is that it presumes the student already has a knowledge of technical radio and approaches the subject on a "question and answer" basis. On the other hand, the Grantham course "begins at the beginning" and progresses in logical order from one point to another. Every subject is covered simply and in detail. The emphasis is on making the subject easy to understand. With each lesson, you receive an FCC-type test so you can discover daily just which points you do not understand and clear them up as you go along.

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The Grantham F. C. C. License Course is Section I of our Electronics Series. Successful completion of this course is a prerequisite for enrollment in Section II which deals with more advanced material. However, it is not necessary for the student to take Section II unless he wishes to advance beyond the level of a first class F. C. C. License.

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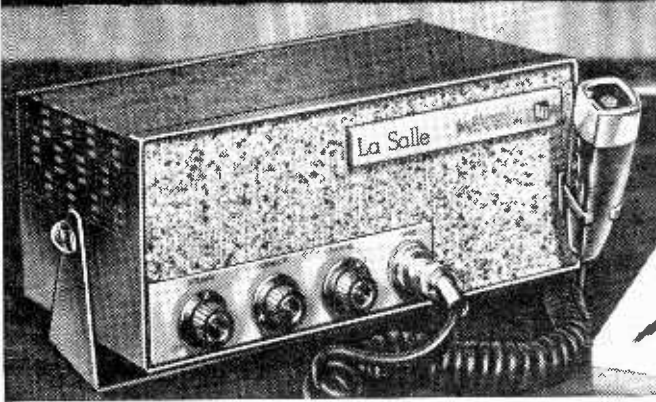
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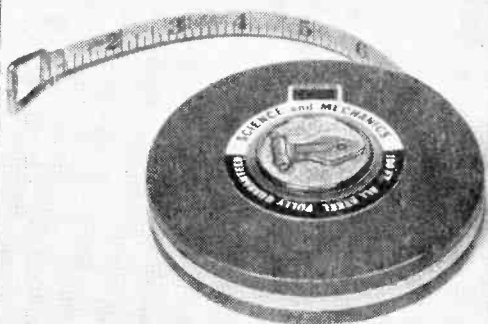
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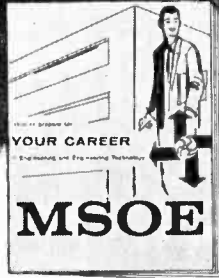
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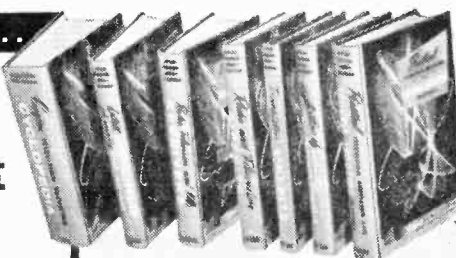
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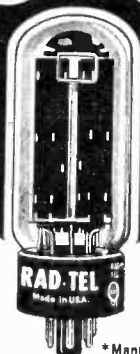
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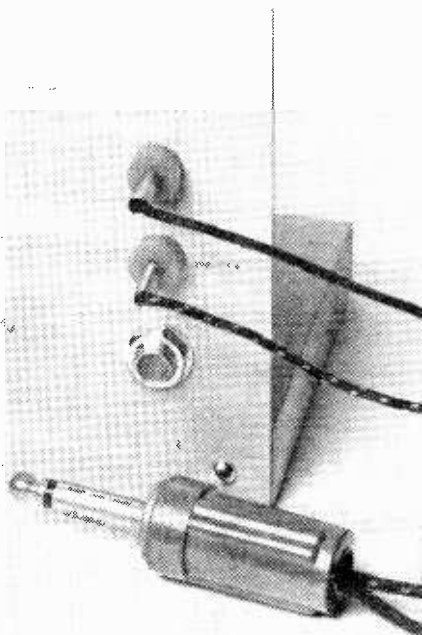
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Twin installation of jacks gives you instant choice of phones or speaker without the need to remove plugs.

WHEN building a radio, or any other electronic gear where phones may be desirable, it's a good idea to install a pair of phone tip jacks as well as the regular phone jack, or a phone jack besides the regular phone tip jacks.

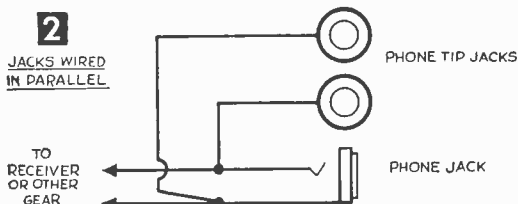
With the simple installation in Fig. 1, you can quickly connect various phones without adding or removing phone plugs, and without need for any adapters.

You can locate phone tip jacks immediately above the phone jack or alongside of it, whichever makes the best appearance. The closer the jacks, the easier it is to wire them in parallel as in Fig. 2.

This trick also lets you use two pairs of phones connected in parallel.—ART TRAUFFER.

2

JACKS WIRED
IN PARALLEL



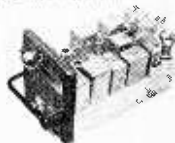
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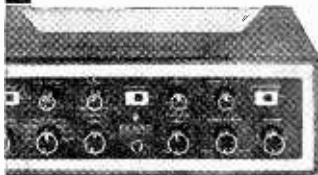
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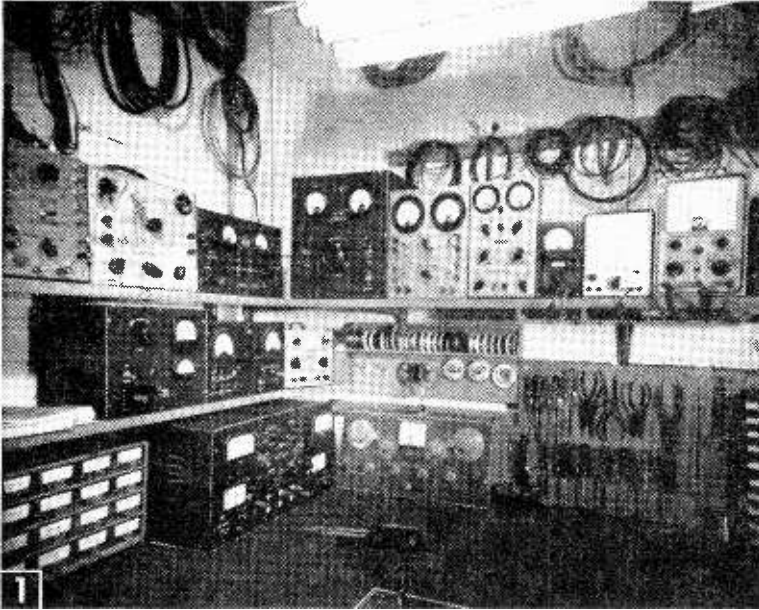
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RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER

U-shaped shop the author built up over several years includes more than a dozen pieces of test equipment featured in this and previous issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER. Left side of shop (Fig. 1), reading from left to right, includes: (top row) resonance meter, RC bridge, transistor power supply, low voltage supply iron-core inductance meter, electronic resistive load, 1000-ohm/volt VOM, VTVM; (center) very high voltage supply, ac power panel, ac-dc voltage standard, wire rack; (bottom) utility power supply, impedance bridge, tool board.

The Complete Electronic Shop

Your guide to the most needed test equipment for the five major fields of work

By W. F. GEPHART

WHAT pieces of test equipment are most important? How much equipment is needed?

There are no simple answers. While some equipment is important and nearly essential in all electronic work, some is "specialist" equipment required primarily for one particular type of work. And some items are not absolutely necessary even for specialty work if you are willing to build temporary test circuits.

Table 1 lists some of the test equipment desirable for each of the five major fields of electronic work. They appear in general order of importance.

Some of the items must be homemade, some are available in kits, and a few are available only in commercial units. All of the equipment listed in the "experimental work" column of Table 1 is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. While the experimental shop pictured is well equipped for experimental work and radio servicing, and fairly well for hi-fi and citizen's band-amateur work, it does not include several essential items for television servicing.

Arrangement of equipment in the shop should be organized. Place measuring units such as VTVMs and VOMs directly in front of the work area for easy reading. Group signal generators (both RF and AF), oscillo-

scope and the electronic switch together since they are often used together. Group power supplies if you use more than one, but keep them away from the oscilloscope and signal generators to prevent possible hum induction. You can place some seldom-used items which do not require ac power to one side on shelves and bring them to the work area when needed.

Each piece of equipment shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is identified and its use described in the following paragraphs. Some of the items are seldom used, but are extremely handy when needed. In the case of home-built equipment, the numbers following many of the descriptions represent the handbook numbers of this or other issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER in which the complete construction article for the particular unit appeared (see note below).

These units include five featured in projects elsewhere in this issue. Numbers in parentheses refer to previous issues contain-

NOTE: You can order any of the back issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER to obtain the complete "how-to" information for building the testing units designated, except No. 595, which is out of print. Order by handbook number from SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, and enclose \$1 for each copy desired to cover handling and mailing costs.

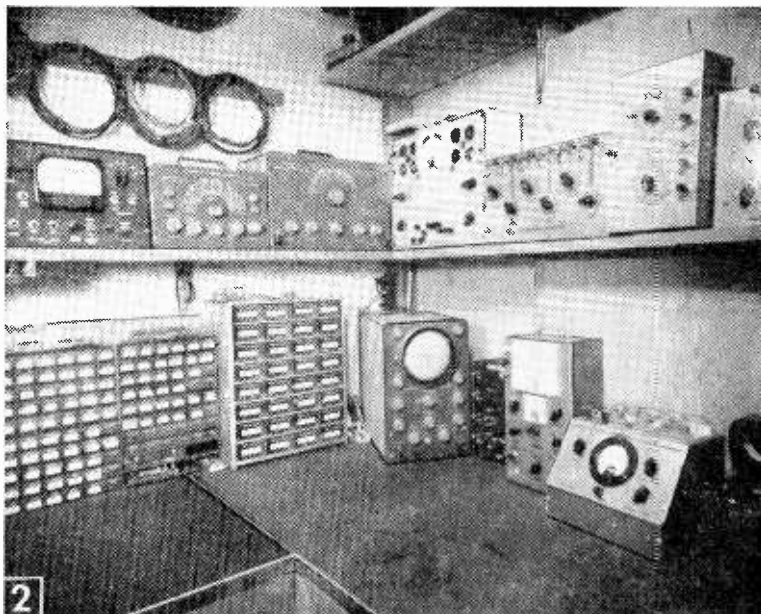


Fig. 2. Right side of shop, left to right: (top) signal tracer, RF generator, AF generator, tube tester, 10% resistance decade, capacity substitution box, 1% resistance decade; (bottom) small parts cabinet, resistor cabinet, oscilloscope, electronic switch and voltage calibrator, transistor tester, battery tester-recharger.

ing construction articles of similar equipment.

Resonance Meter: Used with a VTVM and an RF or AF signal generator to measure resonant frequency of coil-and-condenser combinations. Also measures crystal frequencies and activity, as well as unknown frequencies by the "beat-note" method. #595.

Resistance-Capacity Bridge: Measures resistance and capacity at 10% accuracy. Checks capacitors for leakage, shorts, and power factor. Permits ratio measurement between known and unknown capacity, resistance, or inductance. A commercial kit, it has been modified to include an in-circuit capacity checker. A full description begins on p. 148.

Transistor Power Supply: Furnishes two separate sources of well-filtered dc voltage, 0-30 volts, for powering experimental transistor circuits or servicing transistorized equipment. Dual meters and switching circuits permit separate or simultaneous measurement of voltage and current. For the complete construction story, turn to p. 36.

Very High Voltage Power Supply: Furnishes variable high voltage (1000 to 5000 volts) at low currents for work with CR tubes, Geiger tubes, photo-multipliers, etc.

AC Power Panel: Furnishes variable line voltage (0-140 volts) at 7.5 amperes for testing purposes. Voltmeter and ammeter permit measurement of load drawn. #569.

AC-DC Voltage Standard: Provides 99% accurate ac and dc voltages and currents for calibrating other test equipment. The accurate voltages can also be used in precise testing and experimental work. See p. 53 for complete details on building this project.

Utility Power Supply: Furnishes two

sources of filtered, adjustable dc voltage (each 0-400 volts at 150 ma), adjustable bias voltage (0-25 volts), four dc and five ac filament voltages. Current and/or voltage of either of both HV sources, and bias voltage can be read on dual meters. Used as voltage source on experimental circuits, or as substitute supply in servicing work. #551.

Low Voltage Supply: Provides adjustable, filtered dc voltage (0-48 volts) at high current (to 8 amperes), for work with auto and aircraft radios, relay circuits, etc.

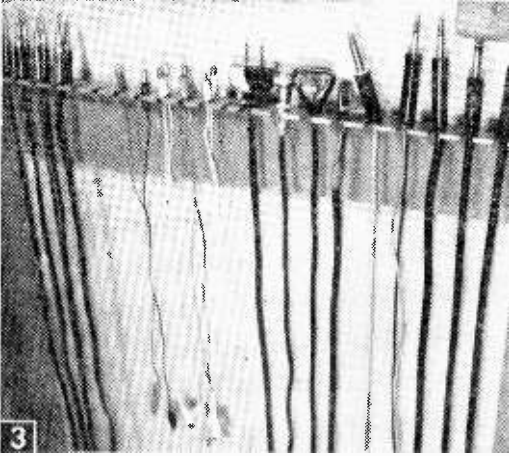
Iron-Core Inductance Meter: Used with a VTVM, this unit measures inductance of iron-core chokes with the desired dc current flowing through them. Also measures the impedance ratios of audio transformers and determines output and saturation points of iron-core components. Primarily used in design work and in utilization of unmarked components. Construction of this meter is fully described in the article beginning on p. 140.

Electronic Resistive Load: Determines power supply output under various loads. Can also be used to determine optimum value of bleeder or dropping resistors.

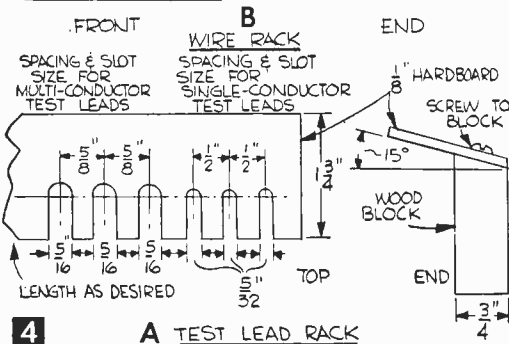
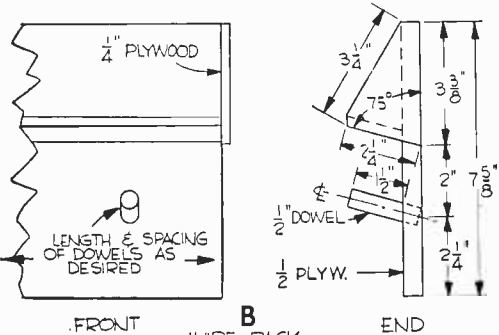
20,000-ohm/volt Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter: The familiar VOM, a medium-input impedance meter to measure ac or dc current and resistance. Commercial kit.

1000-ohm/volt Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter: Another VOM, a low-input impedance meter to measure ac or dc current and resistance. While this is a commercial kit meter, you will find the construction of a similar unit in #576.

Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter: The VTVM, a most important instrument, which measures ac and dc voltages with high input impedance



3 Wall rack holds all types of test leads which can be removed and replaced with minimum effort.



4 A TEST LEAD RACK

and resistance to 1000 megs. Commercial kit.

Signal Tracer: Provides audible and metered means of tracing a signal through equipment to determine troublesome stage. Can also be used as utility amplifier, test, speaker, or speaker tester. Includes an ac-dc VTVM that can be used separately. #551.

RF Signal Generator: Provides AM radio frequency signals for alignment and testing, or for experimental radio control work. Commercial kit.

AF Signal Generator: Provides sine and square wave audio frequency signals for amplifier testing and experimentation. Commercial kit.

Impedance Bridge: Measures inductance, resistance, and capacity over wide range at

high accuracy. Also measures dissipation factor and storage factor. Used in design work and for accurate checking of component values. Commercial kit.

Tube Tester: Checks tubes for emission, shorts and leakage. Commercial kit.

10% Resistance Decade: Provides any 10% resistance value from 10 ohms to 10 megohms in 10-ohm steps. Can be used as a substitute resistance in servicing work or test resistance in experimentation. Switches separate decades for multiple usage. #562.

1% Resistance Decade: Provides any 1% resistance from .1 ohm to 10,000 ohms in .1-ohm steps. Used in measuring resistances, designing meter shunts and multipliers. Construction of this type of decade box is featured in a project beginning on p. 110.

Capacitor Substitution Box: Provides two sets of 18 different bypass and four different electrolytic condensers to be used as substitute condensers in servicing or as test condensers in experimentation. Switching two sets in series or parallel provides choice of several hundred capacitance values. #576.

Oscilloscope: Required in TV servicing and vital to hi-fidelity work, this unit provides a means of viewing AF and RF signals. Can also be used to measure voltages, phase relationships, frequencies, etc., in experimental work. Commercial kit, but you can build a similar unit with the aid of the project article, "Large Screen Scopes from Discarded TV Sets," featured in #551.

Electronic Switch, Voltage Calibrator: Used with an oscilloscope, it provides for viewing two separate signals (such as input and output) simultaneously to check equipment performance. Also provides accurate voltages to calibrate a 'scope for voltage measurements. #576 (#582).

Transistor Tester: Measures ac and dc current gain of transistors under various inputs and supply voltages. Also checks leakage. #595 (#569, #576).

Battery Tester-Charger: Tests batteries under load and charges or rejuvenates wet or dry batteries used in test equipment and transistor radios. Construction of this unit is revealed in article starting on p. 134.

Test Leads. In addition to having proper equipment and an organized layout, test leads are a shop problem. Generally, they are not needed until the equipment is actually used, so they can be stored out of the way. For the regularly-used VTVM and/or VOM, however, leads should be plugged into the equipment. After wrestling with leads for years, I solved my problem as in Fig. 6. In this shop, leads can be plugged into either or both units at all times, but be out of the way when not being used.

After buying the required number of retractile test leads, attach a flat box to the

TABLE I—ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT DESIRABLE FOR:

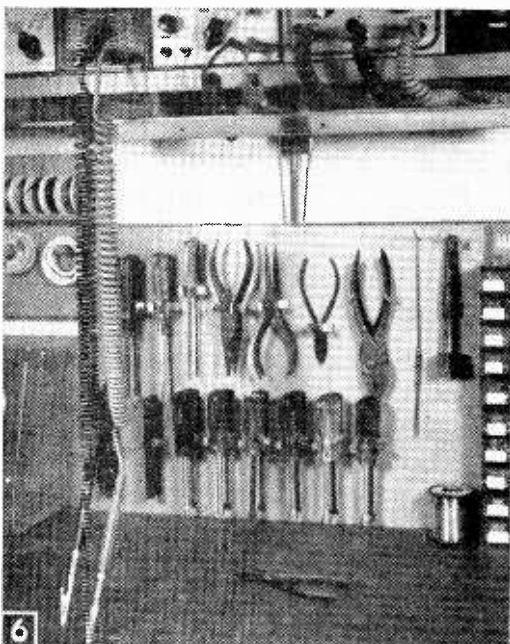
Experimental Work	Radio Servicing	Television Servicing	Hi-Fidelity Work	Citizens' Band and Amateur
VTVM	VTVM	VTVM	VTVM	VTVM
Utility Power Supply	Signal Tracer	Sweep Generator	AF Generator	Field Strength Meter
10% Res. Decade	Tube Tester	Oscilloscope	Oscilloscope	VOM
Cap. Subs. Box	RF Generator	Bar & Dot Gen.	VOM	Oscilloscope
VOM	VOM	Tube Tester (1)	AF Analyzer (2)	Low Voltage Sply (3)
Oscilloscope	R-C Bridge	VOM	Electronic Switch	RF Generator
Trans. Power Supply	Utility Power Supply	R-C Bridge	Tube Tester	Dummy Load
Voltage Standard	Trans. Power Supply	10% Res. Decade	R-C Bridge	Tube Tester
RF Generator	10% Res. Decade	Cap. Subs. Box	Utility Supply (4)	Utility Supply (5)
AF Generator	Cap. Subs. Box	Power Panel	10% Res. Decade (4)	10% Res. Decade (5)
Tube Tester	Transistor Tester	Field Strength Meter	Cap. Subs. Box (4)	Cap. Subs. Box (5)
Transistor Tester	Low Voltage Supply		Transistor Tester (6)	Resonance Meter (5)
Impedance Bridge	Oscilloscope		Trans Power Supply (6)	Impedance Bridge (5)
Electronic Switch	AF Generator		Iron-Core Inductance	Iron-Core Inductance
Power Panel	Power Panel		Meter (4)	Meter (5)
Resonance Meter				
Resistive Load				
Iron-Core Inductance Meter				
1% Res. Decade				
Low Voltage Supply				
Very HV Supply				
Signal Tracer				
R-C Bridge				

NOTES

- (1)—Mutual conductance type tester.
- (2)—To measure distortion, inter-modulation, watts, etc.
- (3)—Required if mobile equipment involved.
- (4)—Required if experimental amplifier work is done.
- (5)—Required if circuit development work is done.
- (6)—Required if transistorized equipment is used.



Wire rack holds assorted spools and coils.



Test leads (top) are quickly accessible when stored in flat box built-in under equipment shelf.

bottom of the shelf under the equipment as in Fig. 6. Even when plugged into the equipment, the body of the retractile leads can be stuffed in the box with the prod points sticking out. When ready to take readings, they slip out easily when the prods are pulled.

The simple hanger shown in Figs 3 and 4A will store other leads on a nearby wall. You can slot a piece of hardboard to fit the leads and fasten it to the wall at an angle. The leads will slip in and out of place quickly, without tangling or kinking.

Keeping Wire Straight. If you use many different kinds of wire, especially the color-coded kind, the wire rack in Fig. 5 will be extremely handy. You can build it to dimensions shown in Fig. 4B to handle the usual round or square roll, after determining the proper length to suit your needs and available space.

Tool Accessibility. To keep your tools handy, you can easily build a tool board as in Fig. 6. Common utility clips sold in hardware stores hold the tools to the board, which has a painted image for each tool to reveal instantly where to put it instead of dropping it on the bench to get lost in a maze of other loose tools. Such a board should be located within easy reach of your work area.

All equipment shown in Table 1 and described here is obviously not required, but it is all useful and helpful in the various phases of electronic work.

Miniature Patch Cord

For portable recording with transistor equipment



1

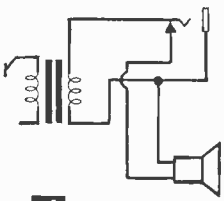
The patch cord connects your portable radio to your portable recorder and allows you to hear what is being recorded.

IF YOU own a portable transistor radio and a portable transistor recorder, you'll have much use for this miniaturized patch cord. Requiring practically no storage space, it permits quick and easy connection for recording. Furthermore, you can monitor what you're recording by making a small modification to the portable radio phone jack.

The patch cord circuit is shown in Fig. 3.

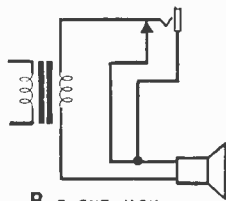


3 PATCH CORD CIRCUIT



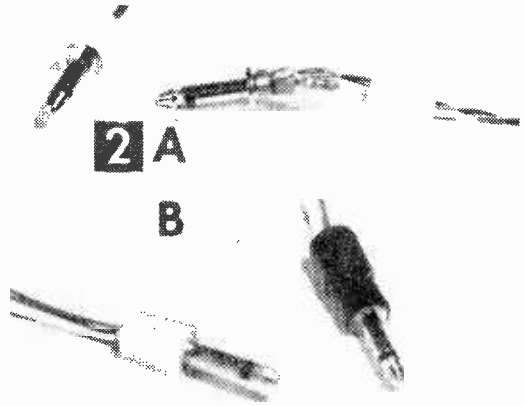
4 A

PORTABLE
PHONE JACK
CIRCUIT
BEFORE
MODIFICATION



B

PHONE JACK
CIRCUIT AFTER
MODIFICATION. THIS
ARRANGEMENT WITH
PATCH CORD DESCRIBED
ALLOWS YOU TO
HEAR WHAT YOU'RE
RECORDING.



(A) Solder-in the resistor with rosin core solder and
(B) tape the cap neatly to the plug.

MATERIALS LIST—MINIATURE PATCH CORD

Desig.	Description
R1	5.1 ohm, 1/10 watt miniature carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-250, specify resistance)
P1, P2	subminiature phone plugs (Lafayette MS-281)
	#24 stranded hook-up wire (Lafayette WR-223 is a 100-ft. roll)
Misc.	electrical tape and rosin core solder
	Parts available from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

The resistor R1 acts as part of a voltage divider in the phone jack circuit of Fig. 4B. Part of the signal energy actually gets to the radio speaker to give you sound monitoring of the material you're recording. There is a small signal voltage drop across the resistor which is connected in series with the speaker voice coil. The radio output to the recorder input appears across the resistor.

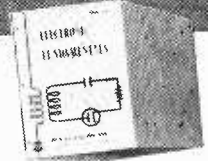
The resistor, although small, is still too large to permit the shell of the phone plug to be screwed onto the plug. Push the shell in as close to the plug as you can, and tape it in place. Use several layers of tape to make the neat and rugged assembly shown in Fig. 2. It doesn't matter which plug you use with the radio or the recorder.

Most transistor portable radios have the phone jack connected as shown in Fig. 4A. You can use the patch cord with this circuit, but you won't be able to hear what you're recording unless you change the phone jack circuit on the radio to conform to Fig. 4B. This feature is important since you can tell when you want to start and stop your recorder. The phone jack will operate as it did before the modification, except that some signal will leak to the loudspeaker voice coil when the headphone plug is inserted.—FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

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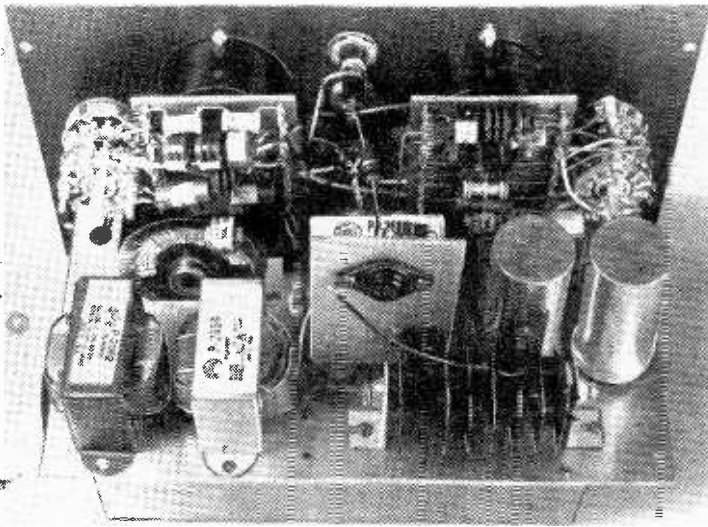
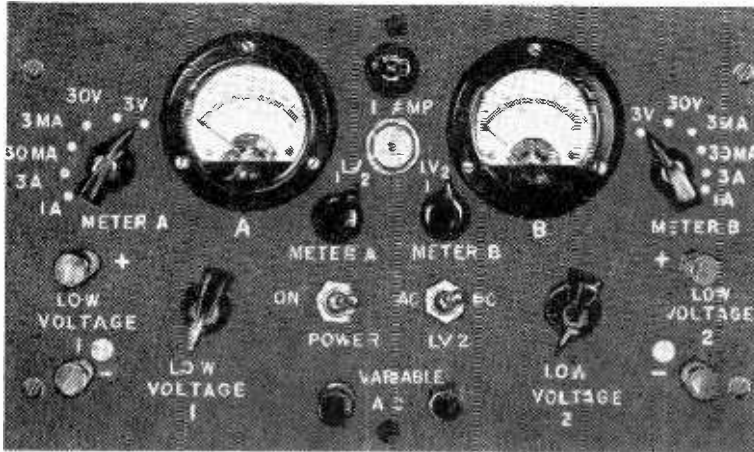
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Power Supplies for Transistors

By W. F. GEPHART

To eliminate the expense (and bother) of using batteries when you are experimenting with transistors, build this ac-supplied variable power supply



Front and back panel views of dual power supply schematicized in Figs. 6 and 7. Note in back panel view the meter resistor mounting and the "heat sink"-mounting of power transistor (center of photo).

(1:200 ratio) will do. A versatile transistor power supply, however, need only furnish between 1.5 and 30 v (1:20 ratio)—but with currents up to nearly 1 amp (1:1000 ratio), and with an extremely low ripple in order to simulate battery operation. Due to the wider variations required, the high currents involved in power transistors, and the need for good filtering, then, several problems arise.

Figure 4A shows a simple power supply for transistor equipment. While it is fairly suitable for powering low-powered devices, it is not satisfactory for bench or experimental work. Even if R_3 were made variable, the voltage output would still be dependent upon the current being drawn, which causes a voltage drop across R_1 and R_2 . This type supply is also unsatisfactory because one side of the line voltage is connected to the output.

Figure 4B shows a simple bench-type supply. The danger of contact with line voltage is eliminated in this unit by using a transformer, and the lower resistance within the circuit permits greater control of the output voltage with variable resistor R_2 . Using a choke (L) instead of a resistance (as in

THE design of a variable power supply for conventional (pre-transistor) radio work is relatively simple: Usually, a voltage range of 50-500 v (1:10 ratio) and a current range to 200 ma

4A) provides better filtering, but again presents the problem of a varying voltage drop as the current drawn varies. Furthermore, the amount of current that can be drawn is limited by the

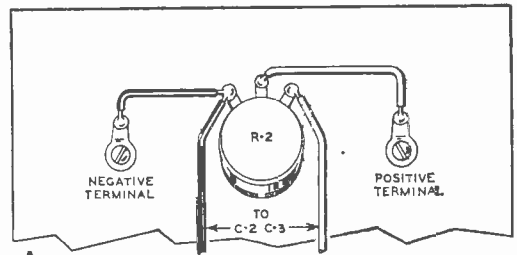
choke. While chokes capable of handling up to 300 or 400 ma are readily available, chokes capable of handling higher currents are bulky, heavy and quite expensive. Also, to minimize bleeder current (and thus minimize voltage drop across the choke with no load), the resistance R_2 has to be relatively high, yet must be capable of handling full load current, thus presenting problems at high currents. With a value of 2500 ohms, for example, and a full load current of 750 ma, R_2 would have to be rated in excess of 1000 watts. This type of bench variable voltage supply can be used, however, up to about 50 ma if the components are chosen properly.

Figure 4C shows the circuit to be used for a high-current, well-filtered variable supply. The output is isolated from the line by transformer T_2 and variation in voltage is secured by varying the primary voltage of T_2 with an auto-transformer (T_1). This permits variation on the high-voltage, low-current side, enabling the use of a small auto-transformer. The current-limiting problem introduced by the choke is eliminated by using a power transistor (or two), providing excellent filtering with a small, but relatively constant voltage drop.

Transistors, like pentode tubes, "saturate" beyond certain bias points. That is, beyond these points, variation in input signal will have no effect on the output. If a transistor is biased beyond a certain point, ripple variations included in the dc input will not be included in the dc output. The same could be done with an ordinary pentode tube, except that ordinary pentodes are not capable of handling the high currents involved. The bias on the transistor is furnished through the resistor-capacitor network of R_1 , C_2 and R_2 which provides sufficient filtering for bias purposes. The output current flows through the collector-emitter circuit, and with final filter capacitor C_3 , ripple is less than .01%, equal to battery supply for virtually any application.

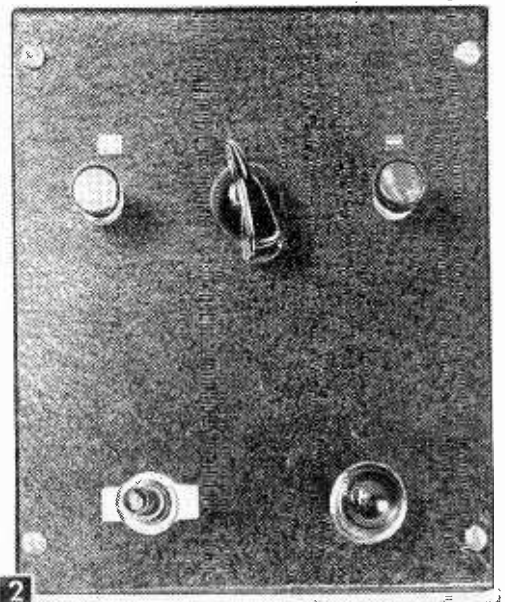
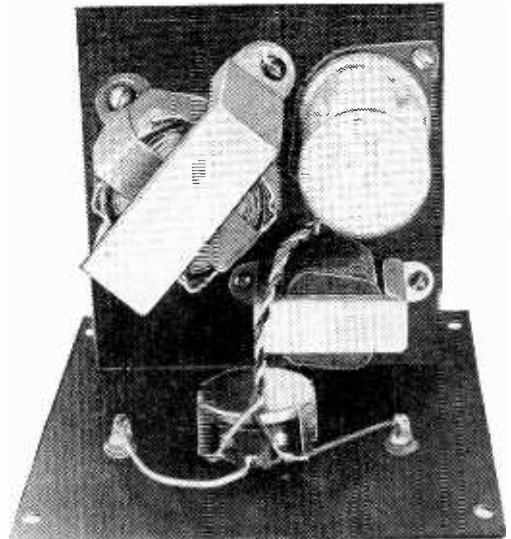
As pointed out, the transistor-filter circuit is only required when current requirements are fairly high, and the circuit in Figure 4B is satisfactory for most low-current applications. If very pure dc is required, the filter section of Fig. 4C (consisting of C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , R_1 , R_2 , and V) can be used with the circuit of Fig. 4B, substituting it for the choke-capacitor filter (L , C_1 and C_2), and still use an output resistance for voltage variation. Filtering action is even better, since the transistor bias is constant in this case.

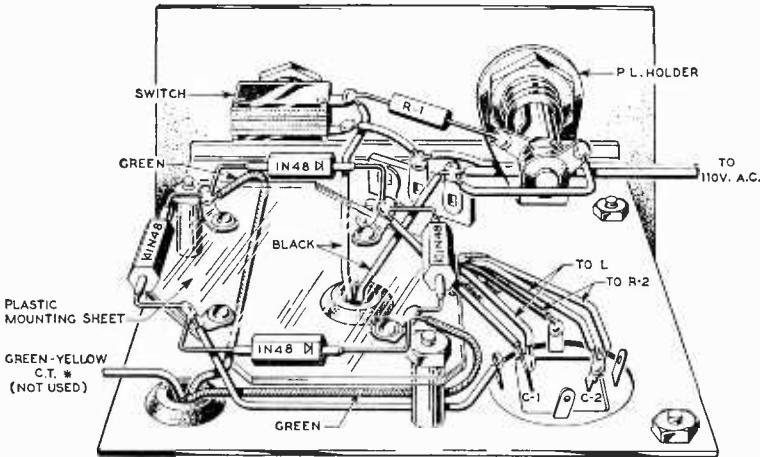
In designing a bench supply, voltage requirements, as well as current requirements, should be considered. Even some low-current circuits use a fairly high (22½ to 30) voltage. Several of the components will involve a voltage drop, and allowance for this should be made when planning the output voltage. In low-current supplies (50 ma or less) germanium diodes make excellent rectifiers and have less voltage drop than selenium units. When using chokes, select a happy medium between inductance and resistance, to minimize voltage drop.



A PICTORIAL

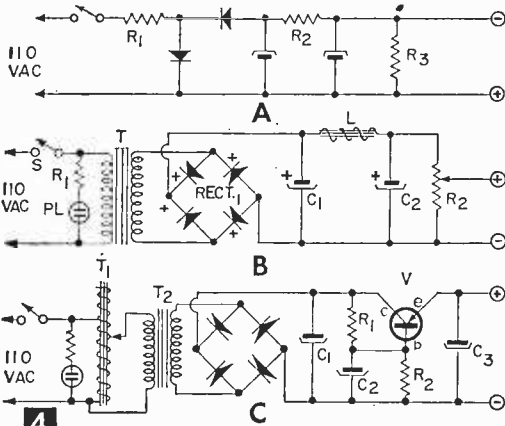
Front and back panel views of power supply schematized in Fig. 4B, is shown above and below. Under-chassis wiring is shown in Fig. 4.



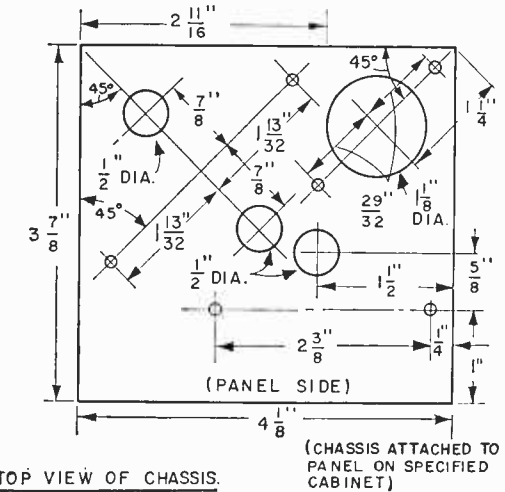


3 PICTORIAL

Figures 2, 3, and 5 show the details of a low-current supply using the circuit shown in Fig. 4B. Component values are included in the Materials List, using the nomenclature shown on Fig.



4



TOP VIEW OF CHASSIS.

4B. This supply, using the parts listed, will furnish voltage and current as follows:

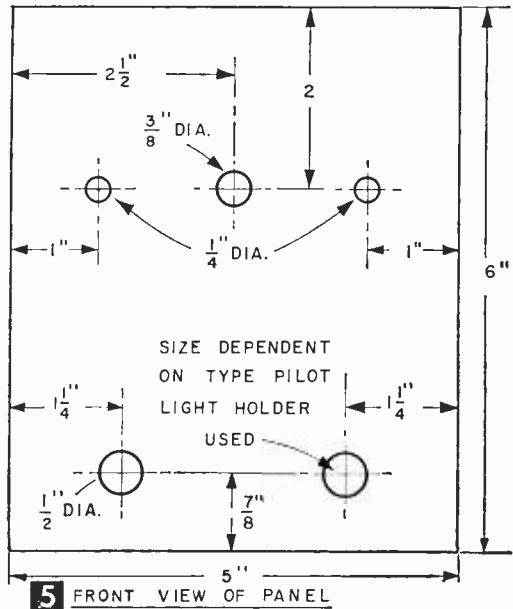
- 0-26.5 v at no load
- 0-16.5 v at 15 ma
- 0-14.5 v at 20 ma
- 0-10.0 v at 30 ma
- 0- 5.5 v at 50 ma

Since even the larger transistor radios draw only 15-20 ma at 6-9 v this supply will meet most requirements.

The unit shown was placed in a small metal cabinet and equipped with a pilot light, neither of which is necessary, but both of which are recommended (chassis

and panel layouts are shown in Fig 5). The diodes were mounted on a piece of plastic raised from the chassis with spacers, although they could have been wired in a bridge circuit using tie points. Some wiring could be eliminated if chassis and cabinet were grounded, but it is recommended that the case be isolated. Due to the varying polarities in transistor equipment, trouble might be encountered if it isn't.

In experimental work, quite often it is necessary to have a separate bias supply, or two isolated supplies for one unit under test. Sometimes, one need requires high current; the other low current; while in other cases, both require low current. Figures 6 and 7 show the complete dual supply, shown in Fig. 1 for bench and experimental work. The unit is made up of one circuit



5 FRONT VIEW OF PANEL

identical with that in Fig. 4B, and one circuit similar to that in Fig. 4C, and has built-in meters and switching circuits. The twin meters can measure voltage or current for either supply, or can be switched so that the meters measure voltage and current of either supply, keeping both circuits isolated from each other.

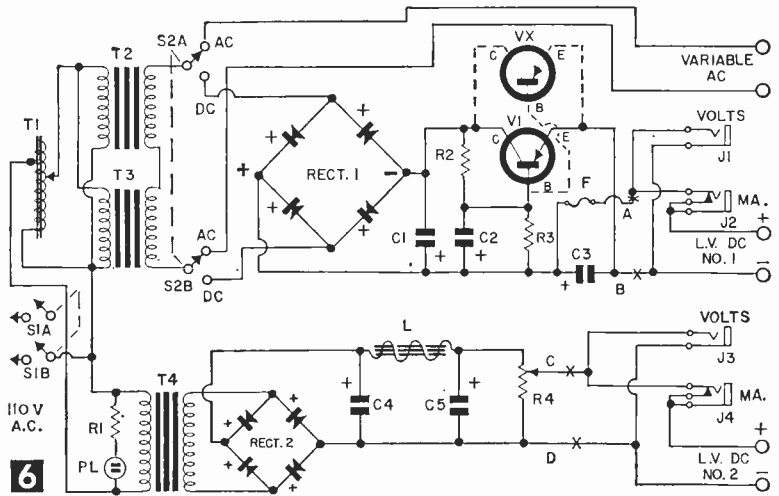
The schematic for this dual supply is shown in Fig. 6. Meter jacks, instead of meters and related switches, are shown, since the elimination of meters, shunts and switches greatly reduces the cost of the unit. If it is desired to build the complete unit on a "progressive" basis, holes for the meters and switches should be drilled in the panel at the time of construction, the switch holes plugged with hole plugs, and the meter jacks mounted in plastic or Bakelite plates mounted in the meter holes. (In any event, the jacks must be insulated from the chassis.) Then later, if it is desired to add the meter circuits, it can be done without drilling into a panel on which components are mounted and wiring completed.

In Fig. 6, a second transistor (V_x) is shown in dotted lines, parallel with V_1 . This is required only if the desired output current is to exceed 700 ma and if used, should be mounted on a "heat sink" (as is V_1). This "heat sink" (which is common to the collector) should be insulated from the chassis, to keep the chassis and cabinet isolated. Also, if V_x is used, the value of R_3 should be reduced to approximately half of the value given in the Materials List.

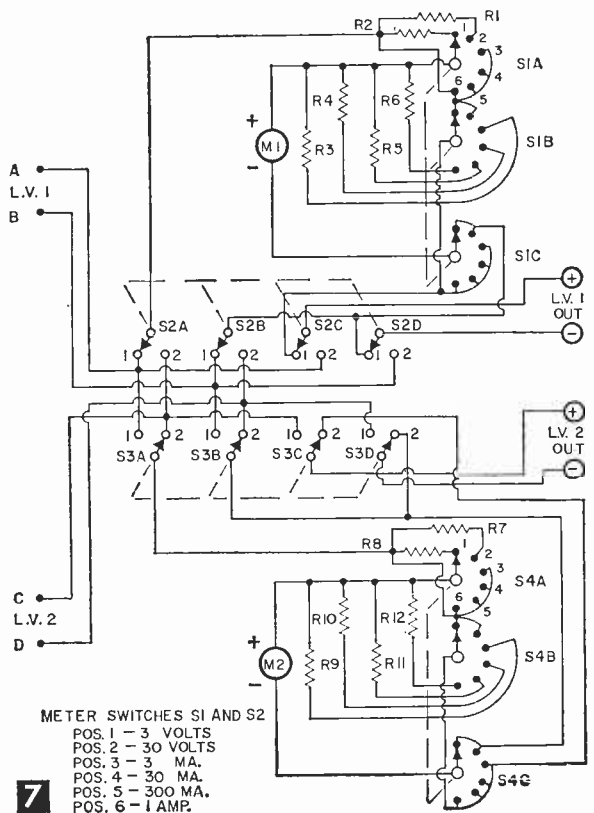
In the high-current supply, an auto-transformer, two filament transformers, and a germanium rectifier provide the dc voltage. While a high-current selenium rectifier would be somewhat cheaper, the voltage drop would require another filament transformer, and stability would not be as good at low voltages and current.

The high-current supply, using the parts specified, furnishes in excess of 30 v (transistor limit) with no load, and slightly over 19 v at 700 ma (full load). If current in excess of 700 ma is desired, the larger rectifier mentioned in the Materials List, as well as the second transistor V_x , should be used. Under those conditions, loads to about 1.1 amperes would be permissible.

In Fig. 6, S_2 switches the transformer output to a set of binding posts, since it was felt that there would sometimes be a need



for variable ac between 0 and 56 v. Fig. 7 shows the dual meter circuits used. The input leads of these circuits are connected to points "A", "B", "C" & "D" in Fig. 6, and the jacks cut out at the points marked "X". The values of the shunt resistors used are not furnished, since they will depend on the meters used. In the unit shown, the meters were surplus 0-500 microammeters, although 0-1 ma meters would do just as well.



MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTOR POWER SUPPLIES

Shown in Figures 2, 3, 4B, and 5

R1	56,000 ohms, 1/2 watt*
R2	10,000 ohm potentiometer
C1, C2	100-100 mf. 50 volt (Cornell-Dublier B0085 or Mallory WP202.5)
T	25 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2962)
L	4.5 hy, 50 ma., 200 ohm choke (Merit C-2977)
Rect.	Four 1N48 diodes, bridge-connected
PL	NE-51 neon bulb
	Small cabinet with chassis (Bud C-1796), pilot light holder, binding posts, knob, miscellaneous hardware

Components shown in Figs. 1 and 6

R1	56,000 ohm, 1/2 watt*
R2	470 ohms, 1 watt
R3	1200 ohms, 1 watt
R4	10,000 ohm potentiometer
C1	500 mf. 50 volt (Cornell-Dublier 5005)
C2	250 mf. 50 volt (Cornell-Dublier 2505, Sprague TVA-1312, Mallory TC-50025)
C3	50 mf. 50 volt
T1	Auto-transformer, 0-130 volts @ 1.25 amp. (Superior Type 10, Standard Electric 1008U)
T2, T4	25 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2962)
T3	12.6 volt filament transformer (Merit P-2959)
L	4.5 hy, 50 ma., 200 ohm choke (Merit C-2977)
Rect. 1	70 volt, .7 amp. Germanium Bridge (General Electric 4AJ211AB1AC1) Note: If higher current desired, use 70 VAC 1.4 amp. (General Electric 4AJ211AB1AC2)
Rect. 2	Four 1N48 diodes, bridge-connected
S1	DPST toggle
S2	DPDT toggle
PL	NE-51 neon bulb
J1, J3	Open circuit jacks
J2, J4	Closed circuit jacks
Cabinet	(Bud CC-1092), aluminum for chassis, binding posts, knobs, miscellaneous hardware
	* Not required if included in pilot light holder such as Dialco series 952208 or 95408X.

Components shown in Fig. 7

R1 through R12	See text
M1, M2	See text
S1, S4	3 pole, 6 pos. rotary switch (Centralab 1421, Mallory 1335L) Note: Mallory 3236J can be used if 20° spacing is acceptable
S2, S3	4 pole, 2 position rotary switch (Mallory 3242J)

The most accurate means of determining shunt and dropping resistor values is to use an accurate resistance decade, a variable voltage source, and an accurate voltmeter and milliammeter. In this method, voltage-dropping resistances are selected by taking a known voltage, feeding it into the proposed meter through the decade, and adjusting the decade for the desired reading. Current shunts are determined in a similar manner, by establishing a known current through a load, placing the proposed meter in the circuit (with the decade connected across its terminals), and adjusting the decade for the desired reading.

If equipment is not available, required resistances can be determined by calculations, using the following formulas:

For voltages series resistance:

$$R_s = \frac{E_r}{I_m} - R_m$$

 R_s —Series resistance required (ohms) E_r —Desired full-scale range (volts) I_m —Full scale range of meter (amperes) R_m —Internal resistance of meter (ohms)

For current shunt resistances:

$$R_s = \frac{I_m R_m}{I_r - I_m}$$

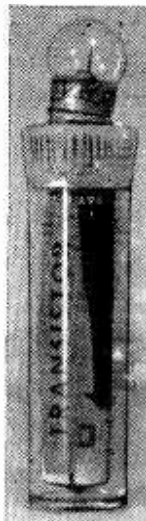
 R_s —Shunt resistance required (ohms) I_m —Full scale range of meter (amperes) R_m —Internal resistance of meter (ohms) I_r —Desired full scale range (amperes)

In the latter formula, at high current values, I_m may be disregarded in the formula as being insignificant.

The meter ranges on the low-current supply (No. 2) need not have as high current ranges as the No. 1 meter. The meter selector switches (S_2 and S_3 in Fig. 7) permit voltage reading from either output, but current readings only on the associated circuit. For example, with both S_2 and S_3 on Position 1, meter M_1 will read either the voltage or current of output 1, and meter M_2 will only read voltage of output 1.

In the unit shown in Fig. 1, the meter resistors were mounted on terminal boards fastened to the meter terminals, saving space and wiring. (A few of the components pictured in Fig. 1 are not exactly those specified in the Materials List.)

Emergency Lite

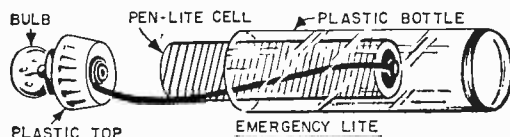


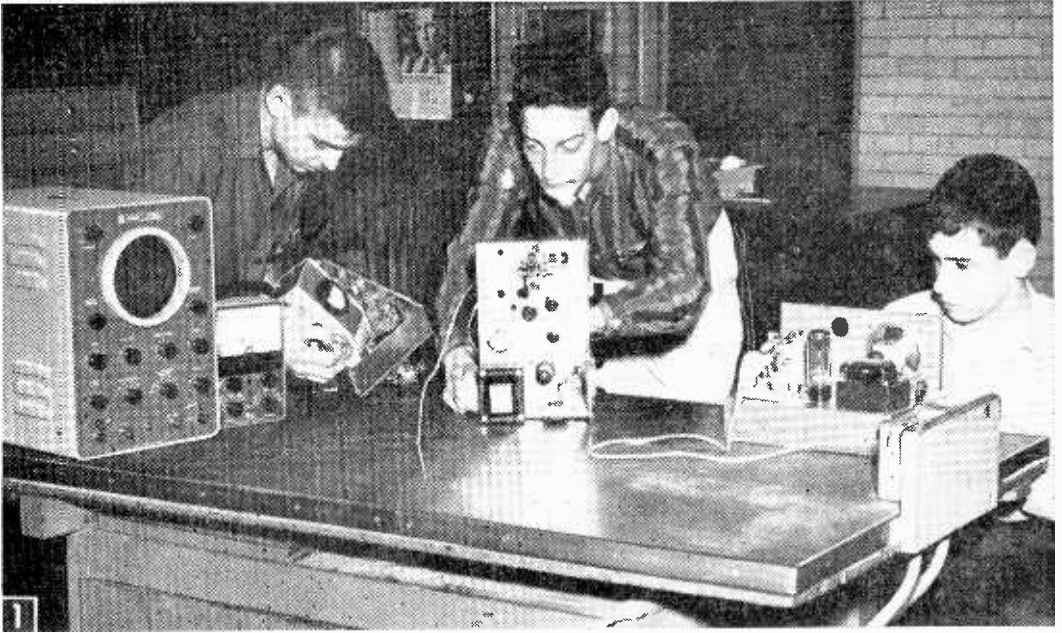
A N investment of about a quarter and five minutes of your time converts a small plastic bottle into a pocket-size emergency light. The bottle doesn't cost you a cent. If you're a transistor experimenter, you can use one of the bottles in which General Electric transistors are packaged (this same kind of bottle is frequently used by pharmacists as a pill box). In addition to the bottle you need only a flashlight bulb and a small pen-lite battery.

To make the emergency lite, ram a hole in the bottle top just large enough to allow the bulb to be screwed into it. Solder a piece of thin insulated wire to the shell of the bulb. I used #28, silk-covered magnet wire. Solder

the other end of the wire to the center terminal of the battery. Insert the battery and bottle top, with bulb, into the bottle with the center battery terminal down.

To turn the light On, push the bottle top on tight. To turn it Off, loosen the top slightly.—FORREST H. FRANTZ.





Students at work on their transceivers. They have nick-named it "Puddle Jumper" because of their success in contacting stations across the puddle of Lake Michigan.

Puddle Jumper

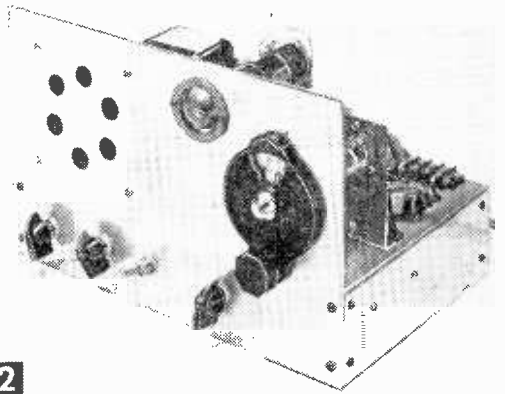
A Two-Meter Amateur Transceiver

Compact and portable, it provides both voice and modulated code communications with a 6- to 15-watt power input and can be built for half the cost of a commercial rig

**By WILLIAM BUSHNELL and
C. F. ROCKEY, W9SCH/W9EDC**

TWO years ago we presented a two-meter amateur station which was designed to be used as an introduction to the construction of serious electronics equipment, and to serve as a practical communications unit as well.

Since this transceiver is a laboratory project in an amateur radio course at New Trier, a Chicago suburban high school, increased



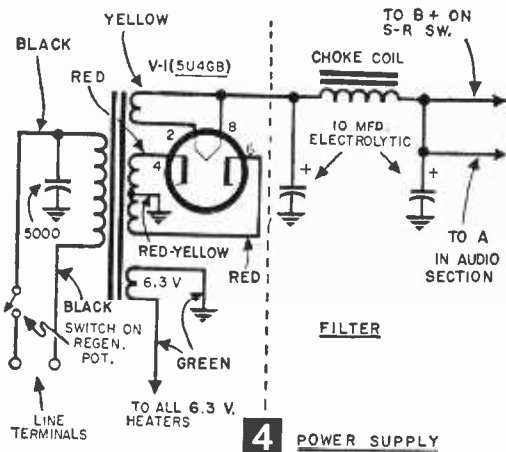
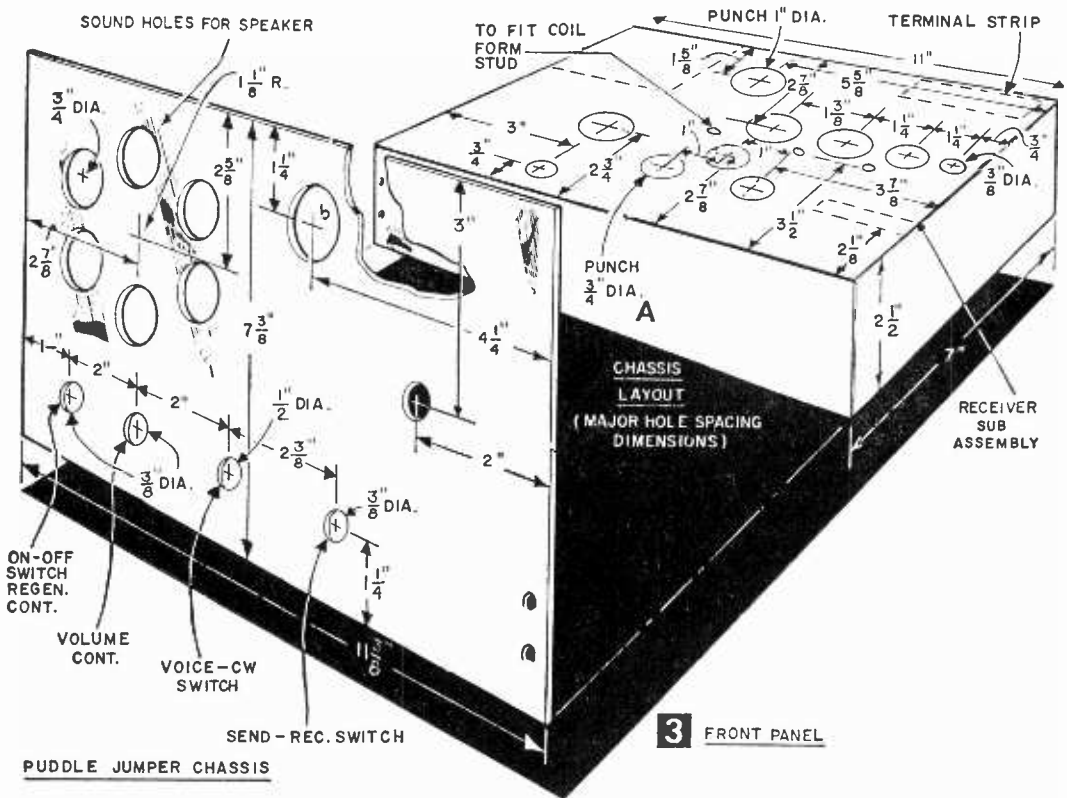
2

The Puddle Jumper introduces you to advanced electronics and can be built simply by following the schematics.

experimentation has resulted in a number of modifications which have produced a vastly improved version of the original station. The students have nicknamed it "Puddle Jumper," and many sets are currently in operation.

Puddle Jumper operates in the 144-148 megacycle band, and can be used by the holder of any class amateur license, but the user must be licensed. It makes a fine beginner's station as well as a handy standby set for the old-timer. Although the set is not suited for citizens band use, it can be an excellent facility for civil defense.

Start Construction by drilling and punching the major holes in the front panel and chassis (Fig. 3 and 3A). Fasten the panel to



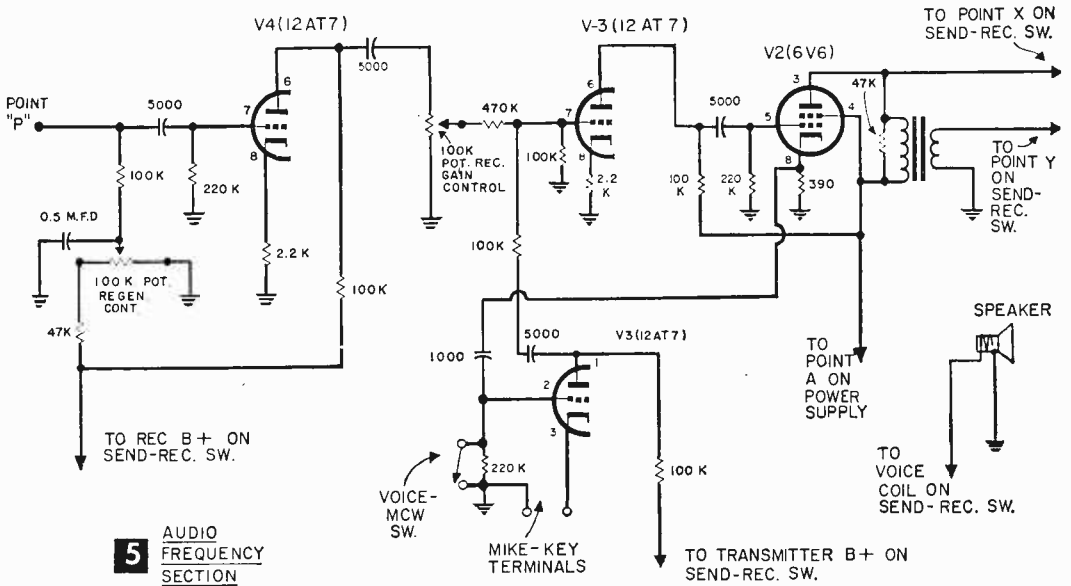
the chassis and drill the holes for potentiometers and switches. Mount the power transformer, 5U4GB rectifier tube socket, and Jones barrier terminal strip. Fasten the regeneration control pot with its on-off power line switch to the panel.

Power Supply Wiring. Connect the transformer leads to the rectifier, then wire-in the 120-volt leads (Fig. 4). The electrolytic filter capacitors are held in place by their integral mounting lugs, and their positive leads terminate on insulated tie lugs.

Install and connect the filter choke coil. Ground one side of the 6.3-volt heater winding, and bring the other side out to one of the unused lugs on the rectifier tube socket. This will facilitate connection to the heaters of the other tubes.

After you've wired and carefully checked the power supply, measure the resistance between the positive connection to the last filter capacitor and ground. There should be more than 10,000 ohms of resistance between these two points. Less resistance indicates a wrong connection or short-circuit. When this condition has been met, connect the line cord to its terminals on the terminal strip, and insert the 5U4GB rectifier tube in its socket. With plug in socket, and power switch on, the rectifier tube filaments should glow dull red, and a dc voltage of at least 300 volts (more won't hurt) should be observed from the positive terminal of the last filter capacitor to ground.

Audio Frequency Section. When the power supply is operational, remove the rectifier tube and line cord and attach the AF sockets. This section includes one and one-half 12AT7s and the 6V6. The 12AT7 sockets are mounted with 4-40 x 1/4-in. round head (rh) machine screws and hex nuts. Be sure to put a soldering lug under one of the mounting



screws for each socket to provide a grounding-point for the circuitry associated with it. Pin No. 9 on each 12AT7 socket, and pin No. 7 on the 6V6 are connected to the ungrounded side of the 6.3-volt heater winding. Ground pins No. 4 and 5 on each 12AT7 socket, as well as the metal tube in the center. On the 6V6 socket, ground pins 1 and 2.

Work backwards from the 6V6 (Fig. 5). Mount the output transformer with 6-32 machine screws and nuts. Ground the common terminal on the output transformer secondary, and leave the other secondary terminal free.

When the 6V6 stage has been wired, connect the loudspeaker from ground through the send-receive switch to the free secondary terminal of the output transformer. Insert the 6V6 and the rectifier tube, plug in the line cord, and turn on the power. Set the send-receive switch to receive position. Both tubes should light or, if the 6V6 is metal, it should get slightly warm. A screwdriver tip touched to the control grid (pin #5) of the 6V6 should produce a characteristic clicky buzz in the loudspeaker.

When the 6V6 stage is operating, disconnect external wiring, remove tubes, and wire the 12AT7 stage that feeds the grid of the 6V6. Use 2- and 4-point insulated tie lugs as needed to support small parts firmly in place. After you've wired and checked this stage, put in tubes, reconnect speaker, and plug into the line. When all tubes are warm, carefully touch a screwdriver tip to the control grid lug (pin #7) of the 12AT7. A much louder clicky buzz should be heard.

Install the non-shorting type send-receive switch (Fig. 6A and B), the MCW-voice switch, and the volume control potentiometer.

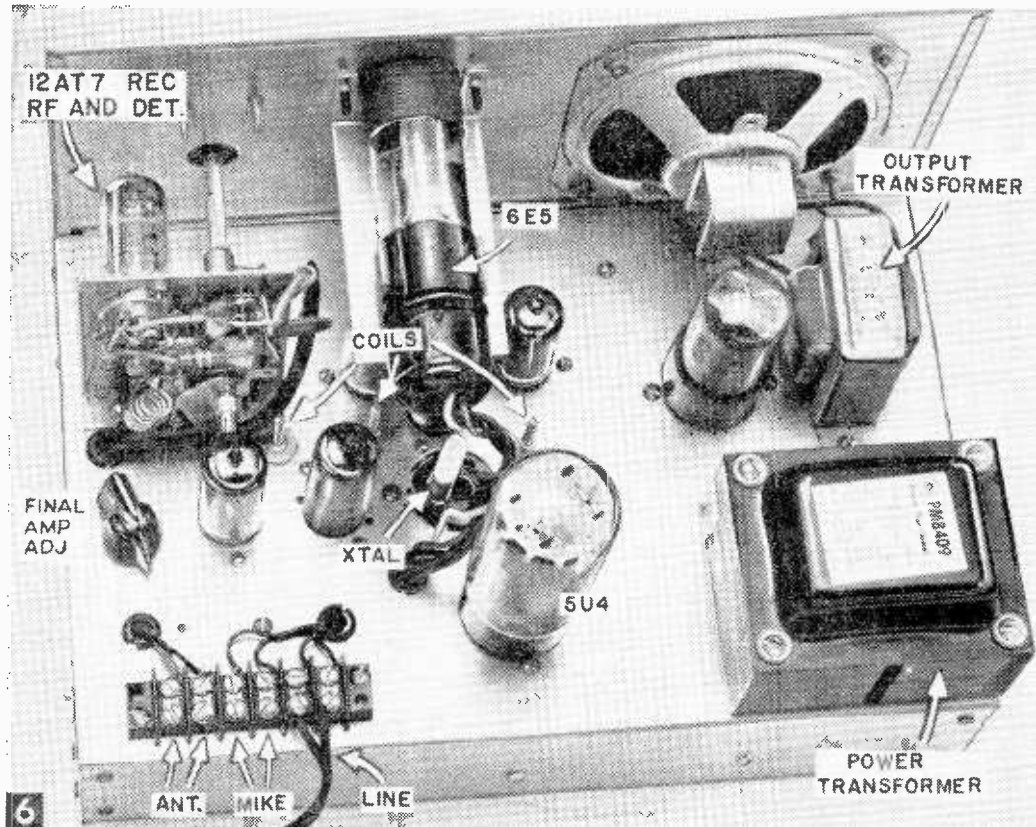
Continue wiring by completing the 12AT7 amplifier stage that serves the receiver.

To Test this Stage, set up as previously described, throw the send-receive switch to receive, and check for the characteristic buzz at the grid. Advance the volume control. Because of the relatively high amplification here, it should be possible to hear a faint hiss of tube noise when the volume control is fully advanced.

Finish the audio section by wiring the 12AT7 grounded-grid microphone amplifier stage. This stage contains the MCW-voice switch, a SPST toggle switch, that converts the AF amplifier into an oscillating multivibrator for modulated CW radiotelegraphy. When the switch is open, the circuit acts as a tone generator. When the switch is closed, it becomes the microphone input stage.

Make external connections as previously described, and insert tubes. Connect a wire jumper across the mike-key terminals on the ungrounded secondary terminal of the output transformer to the ungrounded side of the loudspeaker. With the send-receive switch in send position and the toggle switch open, a loud, musical tone should issue from the loudspeaker. The volume control, since it is associated with the receiver only, has no effect upon the intensity of this tone.

Throw the toggle switch into the closed position. The tone should immediately cease. Now remove the jumper from the mike-key terminals and connect a good, single-button, telephone-type microphone in its place (see Materials List). Upon speaking into the microphone, the system should behave as a good, low-power public-address system. *Note: A crystal or dynamic mike will not work in this circuit.*



Top view showing physical layout of components.

The audio system so far constructed may serve as a good, code-practice oscillator for group instruction. Just connect a telegraph key to the mike-key terminals. If the signal is too loud for you, you can soften it by connecting a 100K volume control from pin #7 of the second 12AT7 to ground. Be sure the toggle switch is in the open position, and the send-receive switch is in the send position.

Disconnect temporary jumper lead, and wire speaker permanently into circuit before proceeding with receiver wiring.

The Receiver Section. Connect the 100K regeneration control potentiometer and 47K

voltage-dropping resistor, along with the 100K detector plate load resistor (see Fig. 7). These parts are installed beneath the chassis, and secured by means of the tie lugs.

Drill and assemble the receiver sub-unit (Figs. 8 and 9). Since this receiver operates at the extremely high frequency of about 145 million cps, short and direct leads are very important. This applies directly to grid, plate and bypass-capacitor leads. It is also important, wherever possible, to return all cathode and bypass capacitor leads to the same ground point for each stage.

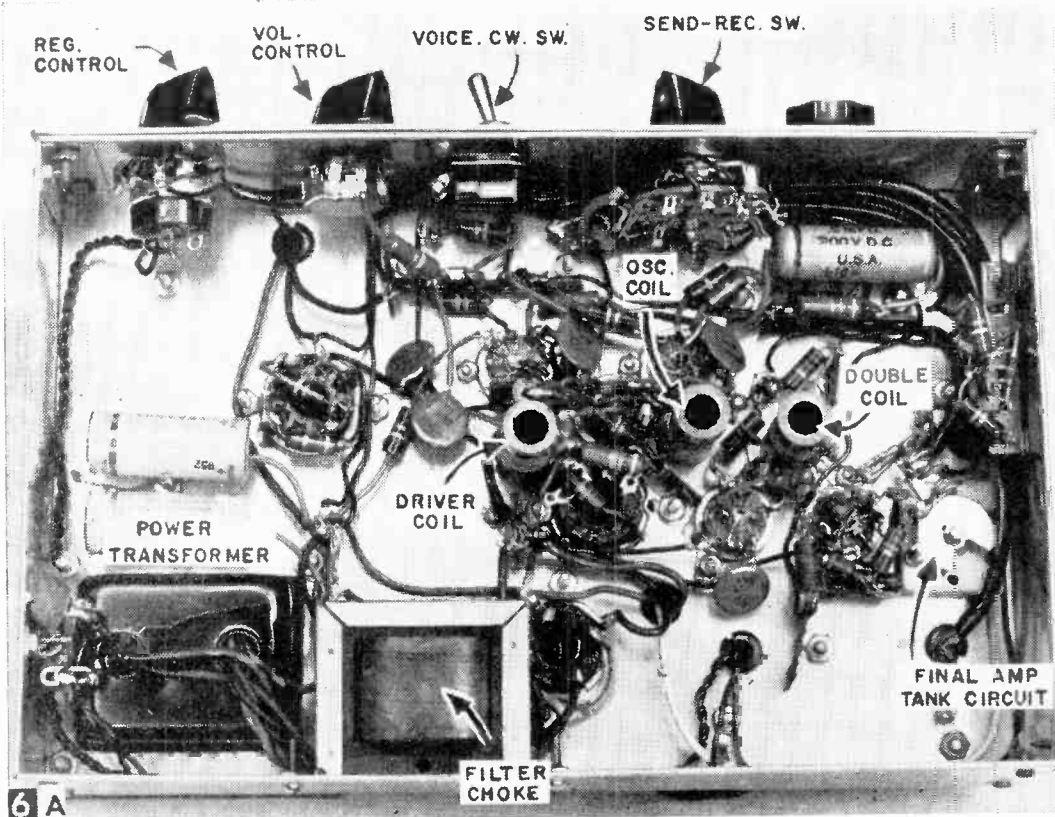
The 15 mmfd variable tuning capacitor is too large to provide suitable bandspread for convenient operation. It is therefore advisable to carefully remove all but one stationary and one rotary plate. Be careful, when reassembling the variable capacitor, to see that the rotor and stator plates do not scrape or short-circuit against each other. After the receiver is in operation, you can often further improve the bandspread by spreading the capacitor plates cautiously apart and simultaneously readjusting the spacing of the coil.

Wind and install coil L1 (see Fig. 7) carefully and complete as much of the sub-unit wiring as possible before mounting it on the

Selecting a Crystal Frequency

The crystal used in this transmitter is of the "overtone" type and oscillates at a frequency of approximately 36 mc. We have found adequate the crystals manufactured by Texas Crystal Corp., River Grove, Ill., which sell for about \$5.

The crystal frequency in this transmitter is one quarter that of the output frequency, but you must choose your operating frequency in terms of the class license you hold. If you have a novice or technician class license, you have to confine your operations between 145 and 147 mc, and choose a crystal frequency between 36.25 and 36.75 mc. If you hold a general or extra class license, you can operate anywhere from 144 to 148 mc, and choose a crystal frequency from 36.00 to 37.00 mc.



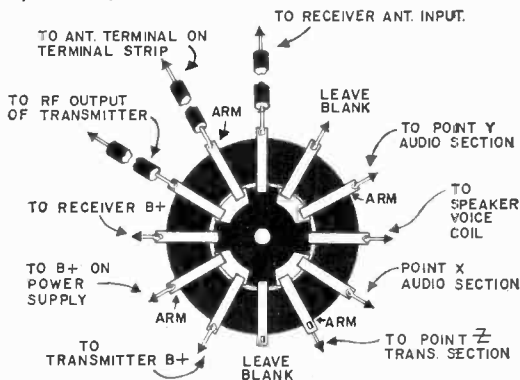
Bottom view of component layout.

chassis with 6-32 machine screws and nuts. Next, connect the heater, dc plate power, and signal output leads to the appropriate points under the chassis (Fig. 6A). Do not connect the antenna coaxial lead until later.

With the receiver wiring completed and checked, insert tubes and apply power. With send-receive switch in receive position, turn the volume control on full. Then slowly advance the regeneration control potentiometer. A smooth, loud hiss should be heard. This hiss indicates the occurrence of superregenerative action, the condition for maximum sensitivity of a receiver of this type. By varying the regeneration control, it should be possible to control smoothly the strength of the hiss. Also, superregeneration should be obtained throughout the capacitance range of the tuning capacitor.

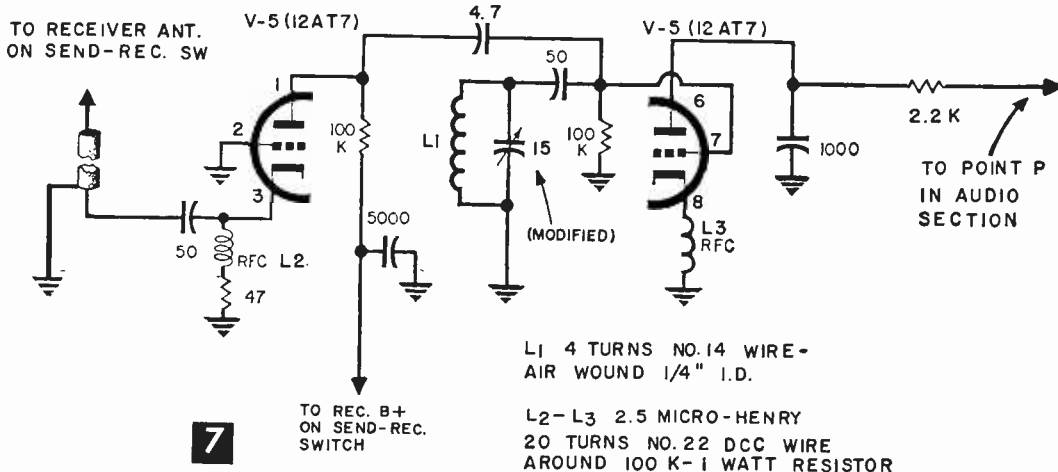
When the receiver superregenerates properly, check the tuning range with a grid-dip meter. It should completely include the two-meter amateur band, from 144 to 148 megacycles/second. A slightly wider tuning range is not unlikely, and can be adjusted by squeezing together or spreading apart the turns of coil L1.

If you live in or near a region of high



BACK VIEW OF SEND-RECEIVE SWITCH

amateur activity, you should be able to hear two-meter amateurs on the air almost any evening by using a good antenna. In addition, police, taxicab dispatchers, and aircraft operating adjacent the amateur band may also often be heard. If you have not as yet installed a good two-meter antenna, a high, clear outdoor TV receiving antenna can be used to test the receiver. Install a knob temporarily on the receiver tuning capacitor shaft to aid in these preliminary tests. To



DETECTOR - RF AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY

use your TV antenna, connect one side of the ribbon line to the antenna input tie point on the sub-unit, the other side to chassis.

The Transmitter. With the receiver in satisfactory working condition, begin the transmitter by wiring the crystal oscillator, and work forward (see Fig. 10). The crystal, which should have an operating frequency of approximately 36 mc, plugs into any two alternate pins of the 8-prong crystal socket. Other unused pins of the crystal socket make handy tie-points for various components. The

crystal oscillator tube is the triode section of the 6AW8 tube. The only critical portion of this circuit is the coil, and this will cause no trouble if it is wound exactly as described in Fig. 10.

After wiring and checking the crystal oscillator stage, proceed with the frequency doubler, the pentode section of the 6AW8, paying careful attention to the coil. Be especially careful to avoid poor connections and solder-blob shorts between tube socket lugs and chassis. Support all small parts firmly by means of a liberal use of insulated tie lugs, and allow no parts to swing free or trouble is certain to follow. Keep all grid and plate leads short and direct, and return all grounds to the same point on the chassis, insofar as is possible.

With the 6AW8 circuitry complete and checked, wire in the 6CL6 driver stage, following the same precautions as outlined above. Remember, these circuits operate at a high frequency. Long, sloppy leads, or poorly-organized wiring cannot be tolerated. Wind the coil as described in Fig. 10, being careful to get the tap squarely in the electrical center of the coil. Make the RF choke, which connects from B+ to the coil tap by winding 100 turns of No. 26 cotton-covered magnet wire around the body of a 100K (or larger) 1-watt carbon resistor. "Scramble-wind" it, if you like, then dip in clean, clear lacquer to hold the turns in place.

When the 6CL6 driver stage is complete, wire the 12BH7 final amplifier stage. Similar precautions should be followed. Keep the leads in the plate circuit especially short and direct. This is vital. Wind the RF choke coil for this stage also around a 100K (or larger) 1-watt carbon resistor. However, only 25 turns of No. 26 cotton-covered wire are required. Wind these in a smooth layer, then

Choosing an Antenna System

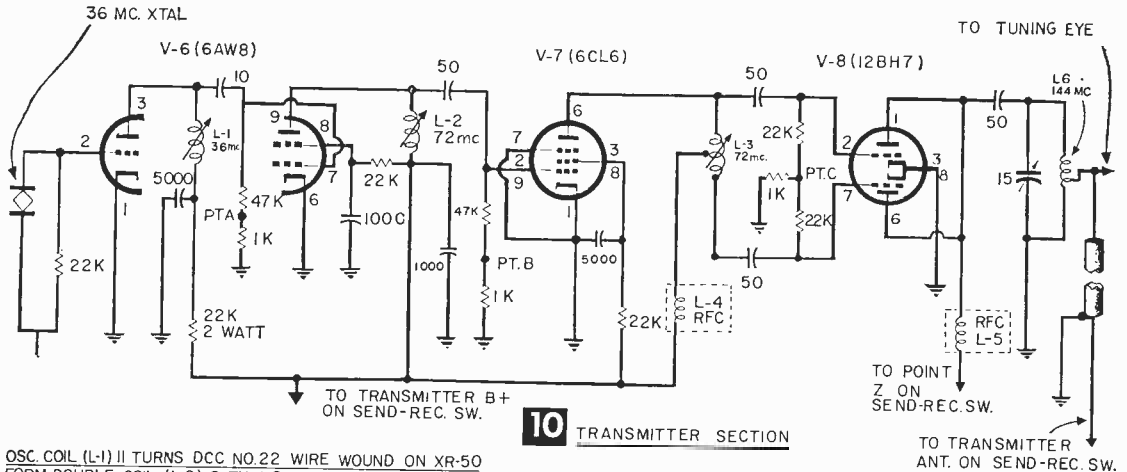
A suitable antenna system is very important to the effectiveness of any amateur station, and this is especially true in the VHF bands. Whereas a simple half-wave dipole in the attic will provide many contacts for the Puddle Jumper, a good, directional "beam" antenna, such as one of those suggested in the Materials List, will vastly improve it.

The height to which you raise your antenna will determine your range of VHF communications, and you should put your antenna just as high above the ground as your pocketbook and local building codes will allow. By using a rotator, you will be able to point the antenna exactly at the station you want to contact. Any of the good TV rotors, will do, since the 2-meter beam is smaller than most TV antennas.

If your physical setup requires a feedline longer than 20 ft., be sure to use the larger RG-8/AU coaxial cable rather than the smaller RG-58/AU. The energy losses in the smaller cable are too great when used for long runs, most of the transmitter power is burned up before it gets to the antenna, and the receiving losses are equally great.

The following table compares the height of the antenna with the range of communications you can expect during day-to-day conditions. Occasionally, during especially fine propagation conditions called "band openings," it is possible to exceed these ranges from five to ten times.

Antenna Height in Feet	Normal Range in Miles
10	6
20	9
30	11
50	14
70	17
100	20



OSC. COIL (L-1) 11 TURNS DCC NO. 22 WIRE WOUND ON XR-50 FORM DOUBLE COIL (L-2) 6 TURNS DCC NO. 22 WIRE WOUND ON XR-50 FORM DRIVER COIL (L-3) 6 TURNS DCC NO. 22 WIRE WOUND ON XR-50 FORM CENTER TAPPED. FINAL AMPLIFIER COIL (L-6) 3 TURNS NO. 14 TINNED COPPER WIRE TAPPED ONE TURN FROM GROUND END.

L-4 100 TURNS NO. 22 WIRE WOUND AROUND A 100K-1 WATT RESISTOR

L-5 20 TURNS NO. 22 DCC WIRE WOUND AROUND A 100K-1 WATT RESISTOR.

to 36 mc, and bring it near the crystal oscillator coil. Immediately adjust the crystal oscillator coil slug to maximum output, then back-off by unscrewing the slug upwards for about three whole turns. This is for stability. Then tune the grid-dip meter to 72 mc, and adjust the doubler coil slug to maximum output. Connect the negative side of a 10-volt dc voltmeter to point B (Fig. 10), and ground the positive side to chassis. Adjust the doubler coil slug to give maximum voltage reading. The voltage here should be at least 1 volt, but more is desirable.

Then connect the voltmeter to point C and adjust the doubler coil slug until maximum reading is obtained. Again, readings between 1 and 3 volts are acceptable, the higher the better. It is also a good idea to make sure by means of the grid-dip meter that this stage is producing its output on 72 mc.

When you are satisfied that this is indeed the case, shut off the power temporarily, and complete the connection between the RF choke coil in the 12BH7 final amplifier plate and point E on the send-receive switch. Then

The Superregenerative Receiver

Perhaps no other type of receiver provides as much VHF reception per tube and dollar invested as the superregenerative. Even though simple to construct, it enables you to realize as much sensitivity with one or two tubes as is ordinarily obtained with seven or more. But such sensitivity is obtained at a price. You must tune carefully for the signals, particularly the weaker ones; they do not roll in at the touch of the dial. In addition, the superregenerative receiver is somewhat susceptible to overloading by strong, local signals, and is not as selective as a good superheterodyne.

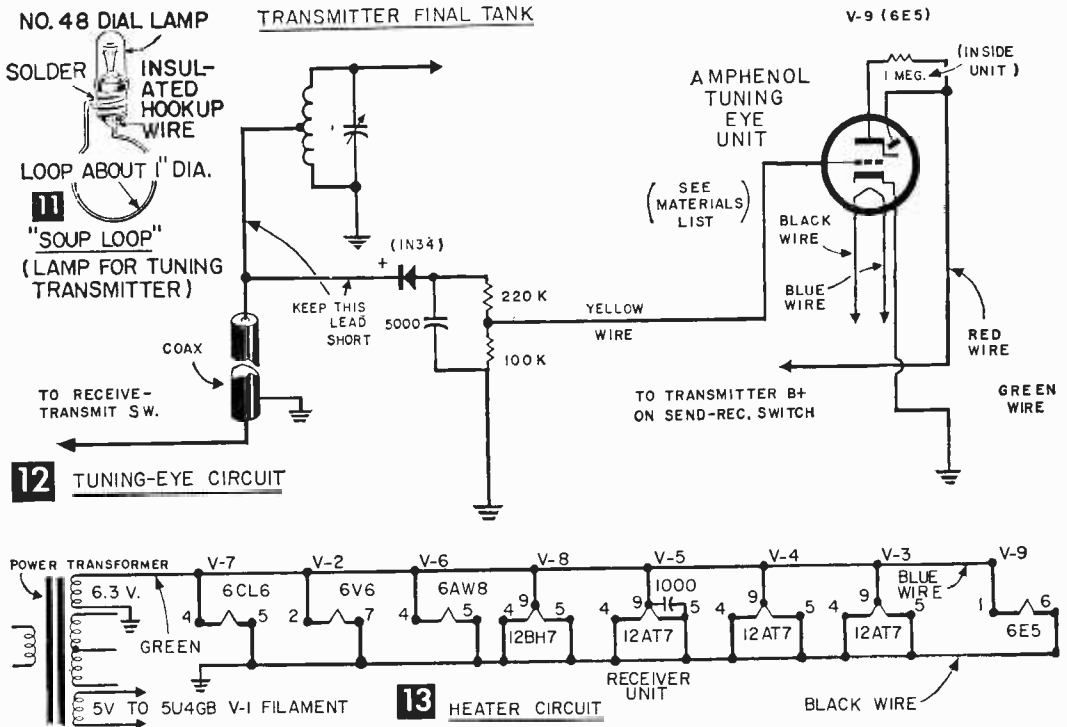
We have employed a superregenerative receiver in this unit simply because a superheterodyne of comparable performance would raise the cost and building complexity beyond that which is reasonable for the purposes of this project. This is a good little receiver, and we have no apologies to offer for its performance.

tune the grid-dip meter to 145 mc, and re-apply power to the transmitter. A definite indication of strong RF power output on this frequency should be evidenced when the final amplifier tuning capacitor is readjusted. If it is not, shut off power immediately and re-examine wiring. When a definite sign of RF output at 145 mc is obtained from the 12BH7 plate circuit, a "soup-loop" (a #48 or #49 pink bead pilot lamp bulb connected to a loop of wire 1 in. in diameter as in Fig. 11) should glow very brightly when coupled to the final amplifier plate coil. If it does, then the RF circuitry is probably in good shape.

Make a final check for stability and freedom from self-oscillation as follows: Hang the soup-loop in the final amplifier plate coil. Adjust all coils and the tuning capacitor for maximum output. Then very briefly pull out the crystal. All output should cease. (Immediately reinsert crystal to avoid damage to tubes or circuitry.) If output does not cease when the crystal is removed, then you will probably have to redress wiring and move parts around until this condition occurs, or trouble with the F.C.C. is imminent.

To check the transmitter for modulation, connect a carbon mike to the appropriate terminals, apply power, and switch to transmit position. Hang the soup-loop around the final amplifier plate coil and tune for maximum output. Then talk into the microphone. As you speak, the soup-loop bulb should flicker noticeably. If you have another 2-meter receiver handy, tune in the signal. The speech quality should be clear, crisp, and strong.

Finishing Touches. With both the receiver and transmitter operating satisfactorily, it is time to apply the finishing touches. Pull out all tubes and remove all external connections



to prevent damage. Wire the tuning-eye rectifier circuit, keeping the lead to the final amplifier coil tap short, less than 1 in. long. Connect all coaxial cables from the receiver and transmitter to the send-receive switch, and from the switch to the appropriate terminals upon the Jones terminal strip using type RG-58/AU coaxial cable, and grounding the outer shield. Mount the tuning-eye tube bracket upon the panel, and connect the socket leads appropriately (Figs. 6 and 12). These leads should be brought through a grommeted hole in the chassis floor.

The output from the transmitter is taken from a tap on the final amplifier output coil. This tap should be made one turn from the ground end of the coil. The tuning-eye rectifier circuit also connects to this point. If the tuning-eye tries to open instead of close, when the transmitter is energized, reverse the 1N34 crystal diode.

Mount the National vernier dial on the panel, and couple it to the receiver tuning capacitor through a length of 1/4-in. dia. plastic rod and a 1/4-in. to 1/4-in. shaft coupling. The dial should read zero when the plates of the receiver capacitor are completely enmeshed. Tighten all set screws firmly. Then put knobs on both potentiometer shafts (cutting these to proper length if necessary) and on the send-receive switch shaft. This should complete the assembly.

Connect the power cord and microphone to the proper terminals. Then connect a 2-watt 47-ohm carbon resistor to the antenna ter-

minals. Apply power, and switch into transmit position. Adjust the final amplifier tuning capacitor until the tuning-eye closes. Then speak into the microphone. The shadow within the tuning-eye should flicker noticeably, indicating satisfactory modulation, and a check with a local receiver should reveal good, clean speech quality. Also, after a few minutes, the 47-ohm resistor across the antenna terminals should get noticeably warm, indicating satisfactory power output.

Now, remove the 47-ohm resistor, and connect a 144-mc antenna system, preferably a good, high directional "beam" antenna as recommended. Make sure that the outer shield of the coax cable goes to the grounded terminal on the strip. Throw the send-receive switch to receive, and adjust the regeneration control for a smooth hiss. If there are any 2-meter stations operating within your vicinity, you should have no difficulty in hearing them. Throw the switch to transmit, adjust the final amplifier tuning capacitor for maximum closing of the eye, and you're tuned-up and ready to go.

Novice amateurs, learning the code, may wish to operate in the modulated code, MCW mode, which is legal on the 2-meter band. To do this, replace the microphone with a telegraph key and snap the toggle switch to the MCW (open) position. Otherwise, operation is identical to that on voice. The smooth, tone-modulated code signal radiated can be read by any other 2-meter amateur, regardless of the kind of receiver employed.

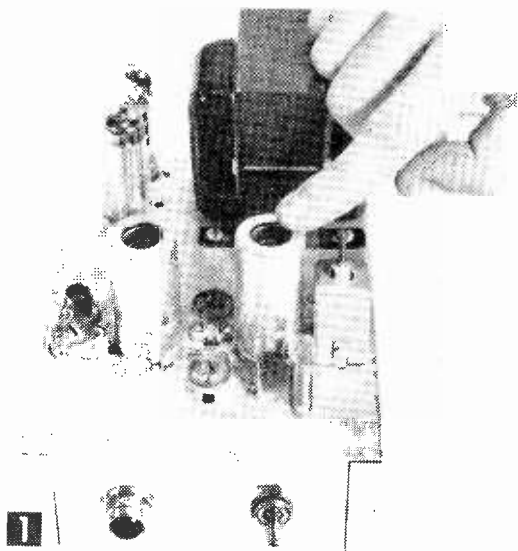
Improved Crystal Control for Amateur Communications

By EDWIN E. STEINBERG, W9QJO

PORTABLE transmitters, net operation, and broadband receiver converters are just a few of the many circuit applications best filled by a crystal-controlled oscillator. This unit and a variable-frequency oscillator (VFO) team harmoniously for use in heterodyne-type transmitter exciters and single-sideband (SSB) generators.

Most crystal oscillator circuits in common use have a somewhat restricted application in choice of tube type and/or mode of operation. The oscillator applications shown in Figs. 1 and 2 feature both excellence of performance and versatility of application.

Circuit Details. The Tri-Tet and modified Pierce circuits are typical of those commonly used. The Tri-Tet (Fig. 3) was originally designed for use with tetrode tubes. While it will work with pentode tube types, it does not use them to their full advantage. Those pentode types with an internal connection between suppressor and cathode are not suitable for the Tri-Tet circuit. In addition, the cathode circuit impedance (L1 and C1) of a Tri-Tet oscillator is common to both the oscillator and amplifier sections of the circuit and prevents good load isolation.



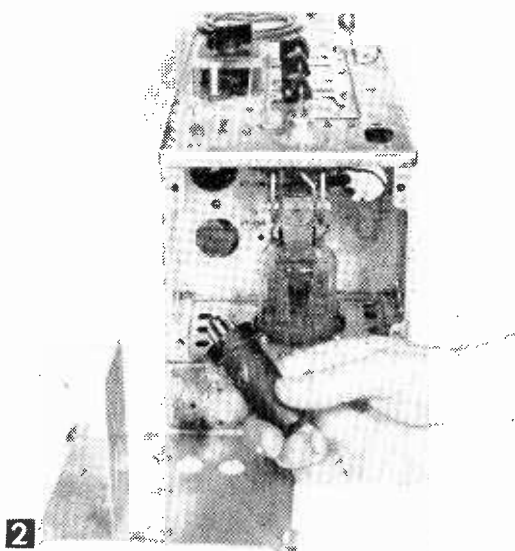
VHF receiver converter using the improved oscillator.

The modified Pierce oscillator circuit (Fig. 4) was designed for pentode tube applications. Since the cathode is grounded, any pentode tube-type or pentode-tube section can conceivably be used in an electron-coupled Pierce oscillator. Reasonably good load isolation will be achieved. However, the circuit is not suitable for overtone operation. As in the Tri-Tet applications, both crystal terminals are above ground. This is an added complication if crystal switching is required.

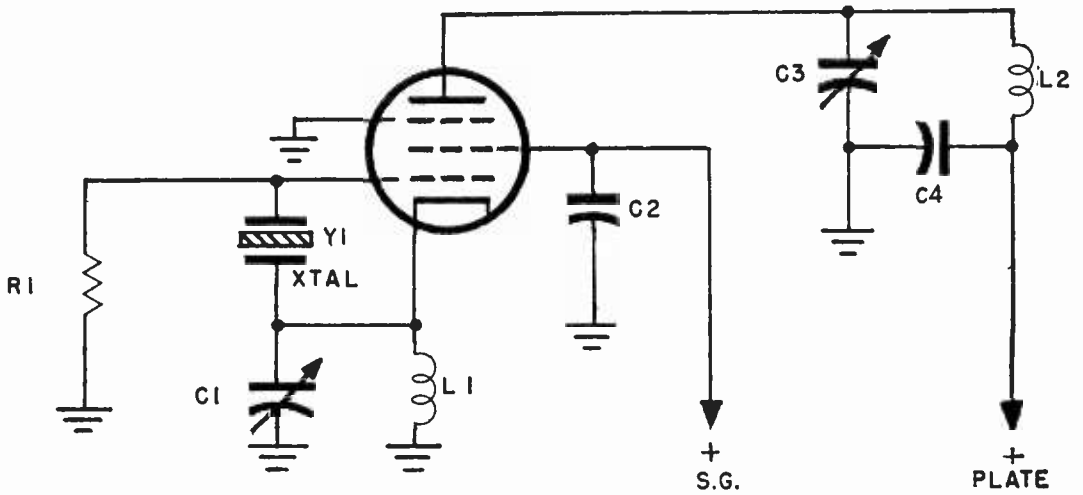
What Circuit Can Best Be Used? While the modified Miller circuit in Fig. 5 was designed for use in a crystal-controlled receiver converter, its basic design can be applied to a wide variety of circuit applications. Tube type and component values need only be chosen for the specific application.

The circuit is an electron-coupled form of Miller oscillator. Similar to the Tri-Tet, it differs in that a grounded-cathode form of Miller oscillator was used rather than a grounded-plate arrangement. It is intended strictly for modern pentode tube types or pentode tube sections. Since the suppressor and cathode are both grounded, many tube types are suitable for this circuit which are not satisfactory for the Tri-Tet.

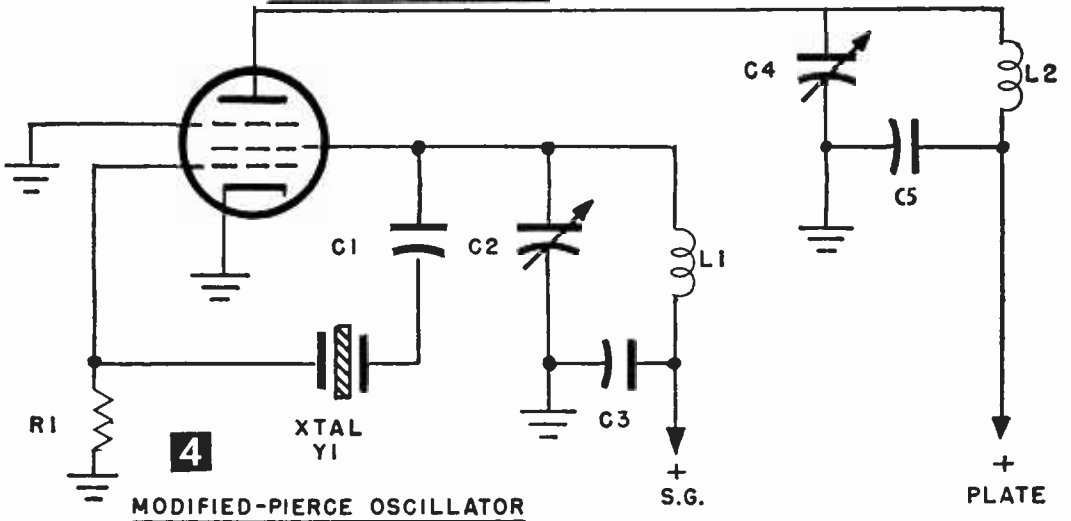
Its basic crystal oscillator section can be employed for either fundamental or overtone



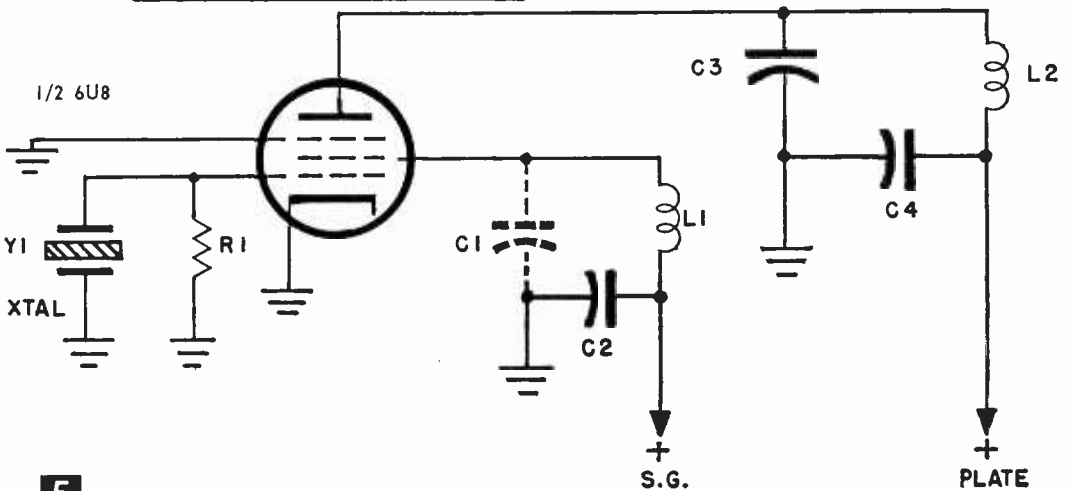
New 6AG7 oscillator in modified BC-625 transmitter.



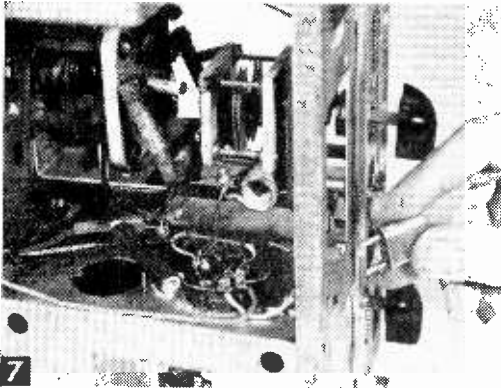
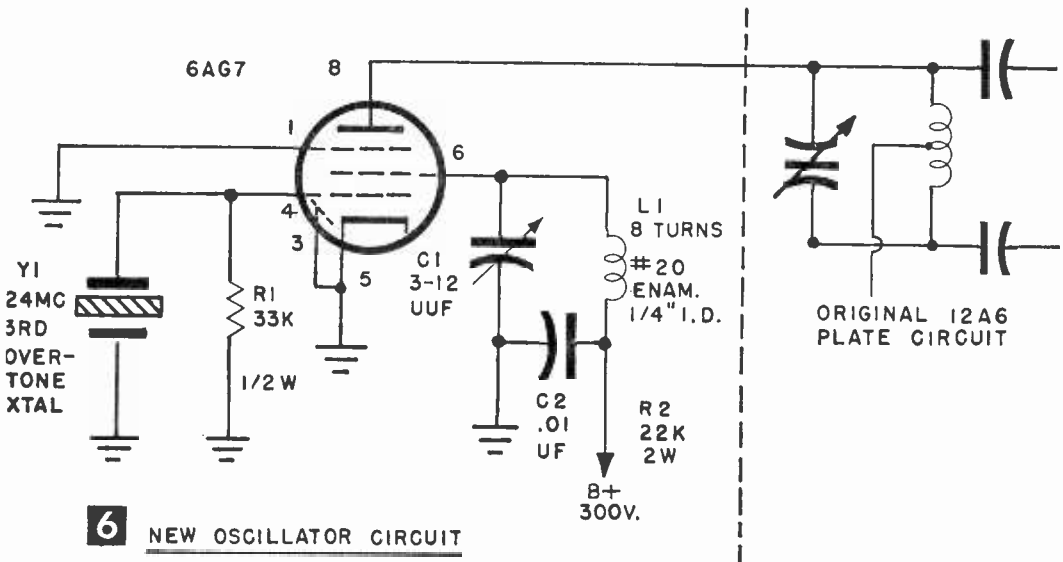
3 TRI-TET OSCILLATOR



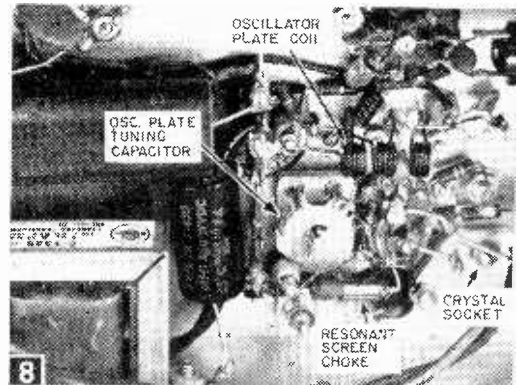
4 MODIFIED-PIERCE OSCILLATOR



5 MODIFIED-MILLER OSCILLATOR



6AG7 transmitter-oscillator construction.



Receiver-converter oscillator construction.

mode of operation. The electron-coupled plate section can be used as an amplifier or multiplier. The grounded-cathode circuit, plus shielding provided by the suppressor-grid, ensures excellent load selection. Drift caused by temperature effects is reduced by the use of the minimum required crystal drive for adequate output.

The circuit is currently in use as a fifth-overtone oscillator and doubler, and provides 130 mc oscillator injection for a 2-meter broadband receiver converter, as featured in "VHF Converter for Short Wave or Communications Receivers" (Fig. 1), cover story in RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER No. 595 (available for \$1, including mailing and handling charges, SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22).

The circuit is also in use as a third-overtone oscillator (Fig. 2), and doubler using a 6AG7 tube to replace the 12A6 multiplier in a BC-625 transmitter (part of the SCR-522).

All the original plate circuit components are used. The tube socket must be completely rewired (Fig. 7). Note that the original 6G6G oscillator circuit is entirely removed.

Construction Suggestions. The usual precautions for layout and lead dress must be observed in the construction of this or any other oscillator (Fig. 8).

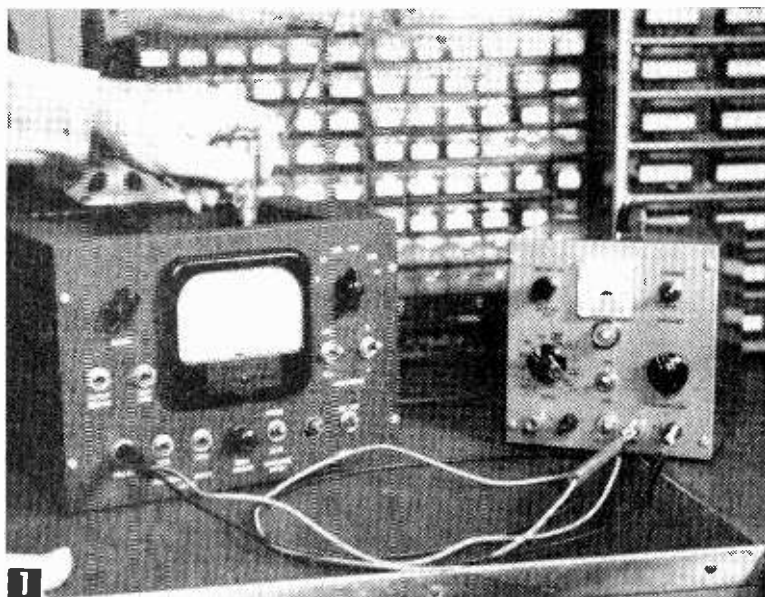
Mechanical stability is required as in Fig. 8 in order to achieve optimum frequency stability. Use of a crystal for frequency control is *not* a cure-all and cannot replace good design and careful construction.

Adjustment and Operation. This oscillator requires no new tricks of adjustment or operation. The screen is tuned somewhat above the desired crystal (fundamental or overtone) frequency. (Crystal drive increases as exact screen circuit resonance is approached.) Tune the plate tank like you would any amplifier or multiplier and let the circuit do the rest.

AC-DC Voltage Standard

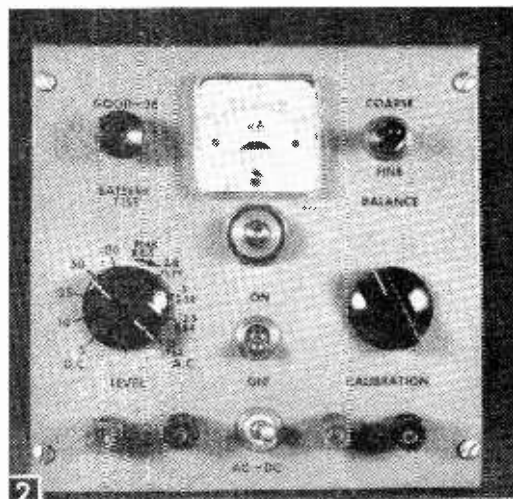
Simply built unit provides highly accurate ac or dc voltages or currents for the calibration of test equipment

By W. F. GEPHART



Calibrating a VTVM in home-built test equipment with the voltage standard.

A MAJOR problem in the building of certain test equipment resides in the calibration of the finished unit, and the ac-dc voltage standard in Fig. 2 is designed to supply a calibration source with 99% accuracy.



Notice on the front panel the peak and rms dual calibrations of the ac voltages.

The unit consists of a simple, regulated dc source of five convenient voltages. It can be built for about \$35 using standard parts, and for less than \$30 if surplus parts are used.

Calibration Unit Difficulties. In many such units, voltages are furnished by a resistor network as shown in Fig. 3A. The standing current in the network is 10 ma, and the voltages are accurate only if virtually no external current is drawn.

Suppose, for example, a device drawing 1 ma were connected to the 50-volt tap. This would increase the current being drawn through R1 and R2 to 11 ma, causing a voltage drop of 60.5 volts across them. Since the supply voltage is held constant at 105 volts, the voltage at the 50-volt tap would then be 105 minus 60.5 (the drop across R1 and R2), or 44.5 volts.

This problem could be solved by using a variable resistor, instead of the network, as shown in Fig. 3B. Then the resistance could be varied to maintain the desired voltage as the load changed. But some means would have to be devised to know where to set the resistance.

This could be done as shown in Fig. 3C. An accurate unit (under no load conditions), such as in Fig. 3A, would be connected to one side of a meter, and the variable voltage con-

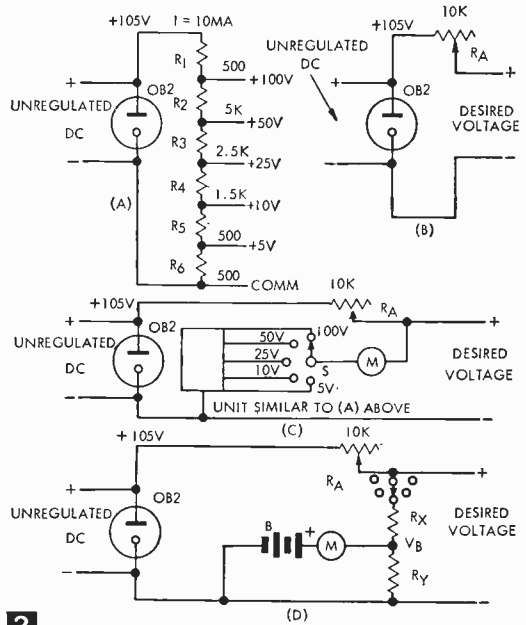
nected to the other side. When the two voltages are equal, no current would flow through the meter, which would then indicate the proper setting of the variable resistance. But this would be expensive.

Mercury batteries could be substituted for the fixed voltage. They are excellent voltage standards since their output voltage does not change appreciably during their useful life. However, getting enough mercury batteries to give the variety and range of voltages desired would also be expensive.

The Solution to the Problem is shown in Fig. 3D. Here, a single mercury battery, with a voltage of V_b is used, and two resistors (R_x and R_y) are connected across the variable voltage. The ratio of these resistors is such that, when one of the desired voltages (such as 100 volts) is placed across them, the voltage drop across R_y is exactly equal to the battery voltage. When R_a is then set at 100 volts, for example, the meter will read zero since the voltages on each side of it are equal.

It can be seen that, by using several sets of such proportioned resistors, the voltage across the bottom one could always be equal to the battery voltage, even with different supply voltages.

In the actual circuit (Fig. 2), two variable resistances (R_5 and R_6) and several fixed resistors (R_7 through R_{11}) are used in place of R_a shown in Fig. 3D. This gives more precise control for the various voltages within the external current capacity of 6 ma than a single resistor would. Separate resistors (R_{12} through R_{16}) are used for R_x for each range,



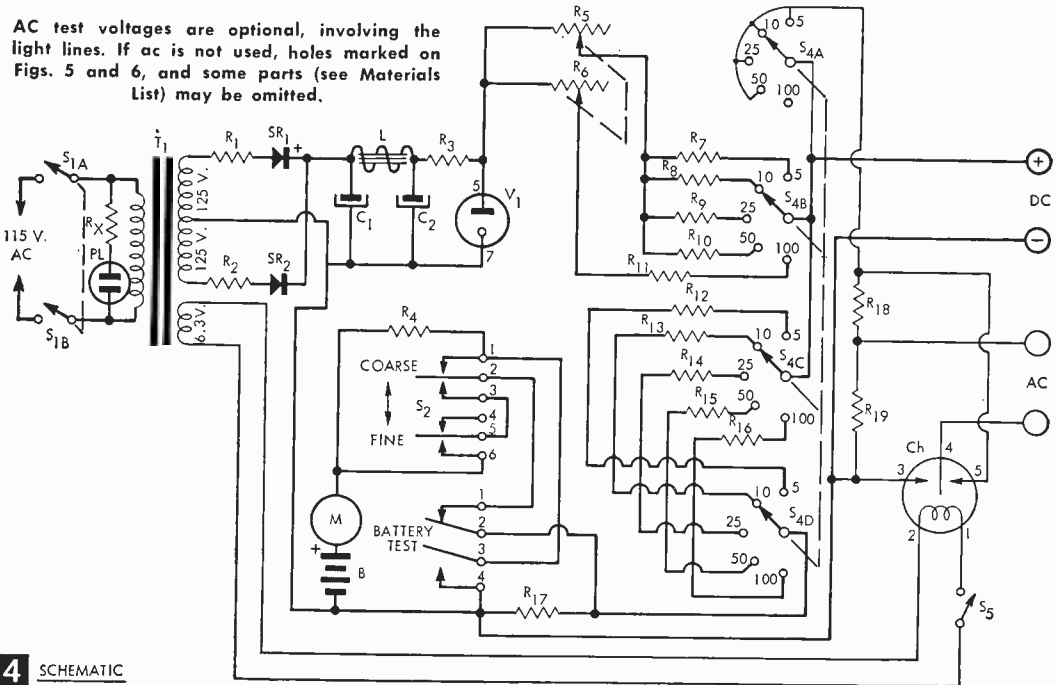
3

each proportioned to a single resistor (R_{17}), which acts as R_y for all ranges.

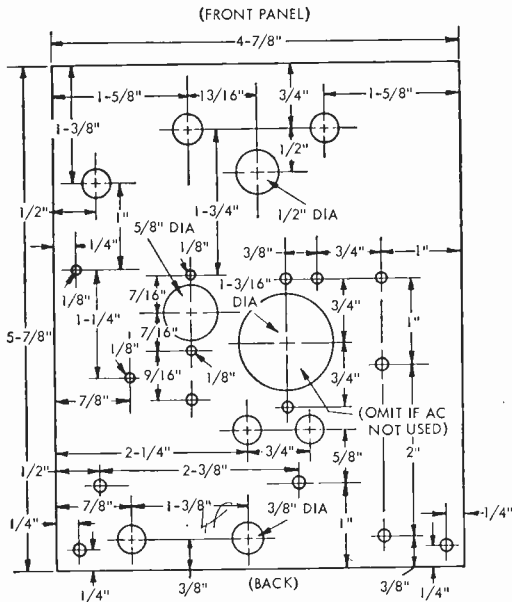
The OB2 regulator tube was selected because ratings show this tube output to be within one volt of rating, which is better than 99% accuracy. Accuracy is also maintained with at least 1% resistors for R_{12} through R_{19} .

While a zero-center meter was used in this unit, a regular meter can be used if the needle

AC test voltages are optional, involving the light lines. If ac is not used, holes marked on Figs. 5 and 6, and some parts (see Materials List) may be omitted.

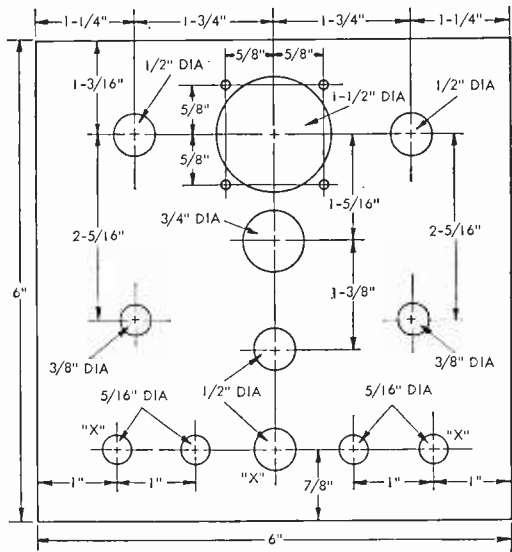


4 SCHEMATIC



ALL GROMMET HOLES 5/16" EXCEPT WHERE MARKED
ALL SCREW HOLES 9/64" EXCEPT WHERE MARKED

5 CHASSIS LAYOUT



OMIT HOLES MARKED "X" IF AC NOT USED

6 FRONT PANEL LAYOUT

is set above the zero mark (with the zero adjustment), and this point marked as the "no-current" or null point. A zero-center meter is preferred, however, because of the off-null voltages involved.

The sensitivity of the meter is of little importance. The average 0-1 ma meter will indicate an unbalance of .002 volt. Because of the maximum unbalanced voltages, a "coarse-fine" switch (S2) places a voltage-dropping resistor (R4) in the meter circuit in the

MATERIALS LIST—AC-DC VOLTAGE STANDARD

Desig.	Description
RX	56,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% carbon resistor (if not included in PL)
R1, R2	27 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% carbon resistor
R3	5000 ohm, 5 watt carbon resistor
R4	120,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (Aerovox Carbofilm, see text)
R5	15,000 ohm, 4 watt, wirewound potentiometer (IRC-WPK-15000)
R6	500 ohm, 4 watt, wire wound rear section (IRC-WM-500)
R7	10,000 ohm, 1 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R8	9100 ohm, 1 watt, 10% carbon resistor
R9	5600 ohm, 1 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R10	3900 ohm, 1/2 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R11	1200 ohm, 1/2 watt, 5% carbon resistor
R12	200 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (Aerovox Carbofilm)
R13	1450 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (200 plus 1250 ohm Aerovox Carbofilm)
R14	5200 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (200 plus 5000 ohm Aerovox Carbofilm)
R15	11,450 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (450 plus 11K Aerovox Carbofilm)
R16	24,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (Aerovox Carbofilm)
R17	1050 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% (500 plus 550 ohm Aerovox Carbofilm)
C1, C2	30 mfd. 150 volt electrolytic capacitors (Sprague 1412)
S1	DPST toggle switch
S2	DP 3 position lever switch (Switchcraft 3037L)
S3	2 ckt. push button (H&H 3392A or Spemco 1158)
S4	4P 5 position rotary switch (Centralab PA-1013)
T1	250 volt, CT 25 ma, power transformer (Stancor PS-8416)
L	12 h. 30 ma choke (Stancor C-2318)
SR1, SR2	65 ma selenium rectifiers
M1	1 ma or less meter (see text)*
B	4.2 volt mercury battery (Mallory TR-133)
V1	OB2 regulator tube
PL	neon 51 bulb and holder
Misc.	6 x 6 x 6-in. aluminum cabinet (Bud AU-1039HG), 2 knobs, 2 or 4 binding posts, hardware
R18, R19	Additional Parts Required if AC Used 50,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 1% resistors (Aerovox Carbofilm)
S5	SPST toggle switch
Ch	chopper (see text; typical units are Collins Electronic model IC-252, or Airpax 175)

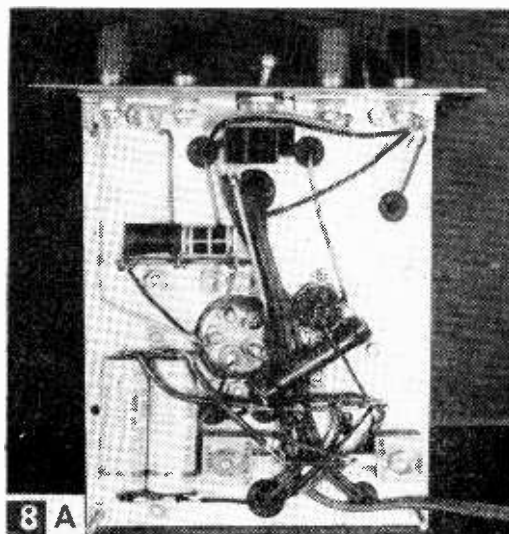
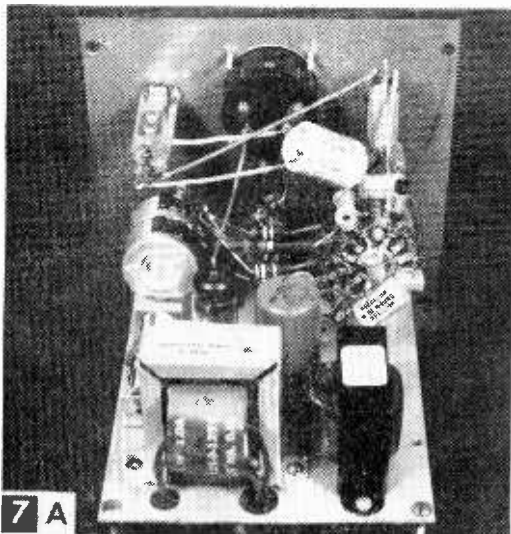
* miniature tuning meter, 0-20-0 microamp. #R94-L108, available from Radio Shack Corp., 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, could be used. Surplus precision resistors available from "TAB," 111 Liberty St., New York 6, or Rock Distributing Co., 902 Crown Rd., Rochester 10, N. Y.

"coarse" position. With the meter shown, a Calrad (Japanese) 50-0-50 microamp, R4 is 120,000 ohms, which permits a full-scale deflection of 6 volts.

A push-button (S3) connects the battery across the meter through R4 to check battery condition. If the meter does not indicate proper value (36 in this case; representing 4.2 volts on the 6-volt f.s. deflection), the battery should be replaced.

AC Voltages are obtained by changing the precise dc voltages to ac with a chopper. This is a vibrator-like device which reverses the polarity of the dc by coil-energized contacts. Many such units are available in surplus stocks, or may be ordered by parts distributors. Any type with a 6-volt, 60-cycle coil and reasonable contact rating will do. The one used here has a contact rating of 1 ma at 1 volt, but works adequately up to about 25 volts. For this reason, only the four lowest voltages are available in ac.

The DC Voltage is split by R18 and R19, giving full-wave ac voltage which is half of the dc. The output is a square wave, which means



that the peak, average, and *rms* (root mean square) values are identical. Since most voltmeters are calibrated for *rms* values, the ac scale is calibrated for two values for each position. One is the peak (or actual) voltage, and the other is the *rms* value, which is .707 of peak. In calibrating most meters, refer to the *rms* value of the calibration. Also keep in mind that the *peak* values are *half* of the *peak-to-peak* values used on some meters and oscilloscopes.

Cabinet and Construction. Since regulator tubes are affected by light, the unit should be enclosed in a cabinet for greatest accuracy. If a miniature meter is used, the 6x6x6-in. cabinet will suffice. If a larger meter is used, additional panel space will be required, although the chassis can be the same size.

Fasten the chassis to the front panel by the binding posts (and S5 is ac is used). Wire the power supply first. Due to the close spacing on the chassis, care should be taken in substituting for the parts shown. The knob on switch S4 has been made "double-ended" (when ac is used) by scratching a line at the back of the knob, opposite the regular line, and filling it with white paint.

To Use the Unit, first turn the "Calibration" control (R5-R6) fully counter-clockwise. Connect the device to be checked to the binding posts (ac or dc), and set switch S5 accordingly. Set the "Output" control (S4) to the desired voltage, and turn the unit on. Set "Balance" switch to "Coarse" and adjust "Calibration" control to zero current on the meter. Then reset the "Balance" control to "Fine," and readjust the "Calibration" control. When the meter again indicates zero current, the exact voltage is at the output terminals.

The unit can also be used as a current standard with a few precision resistors. By

Ohm's law, exactly 1 *ma* of current will flow through exactly 100,000 ohms when it is connected across exactly 100 volts. By connecting a 0-1 *ma* meter in series with this resistor, you can check the accuracy of the meter, since essentially 1 *ma* of current will flow—"essentially," because the internal resistance of the meter is added to the circuit. But since such meters usually have a resistance of 100 ohms or less, the error is .001% or less.

The chart below shows currents available with various voltages and two accurate, precision resistors.

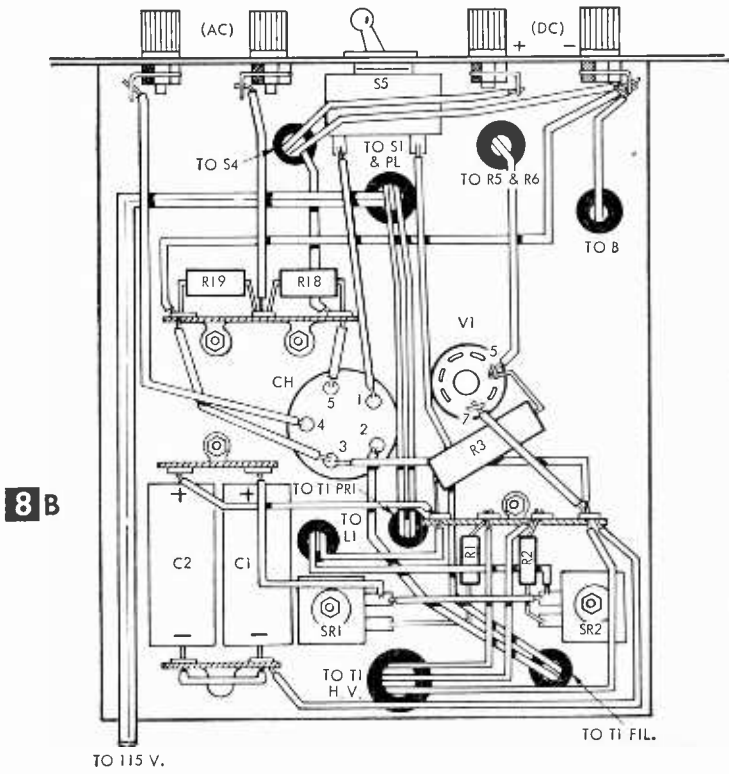
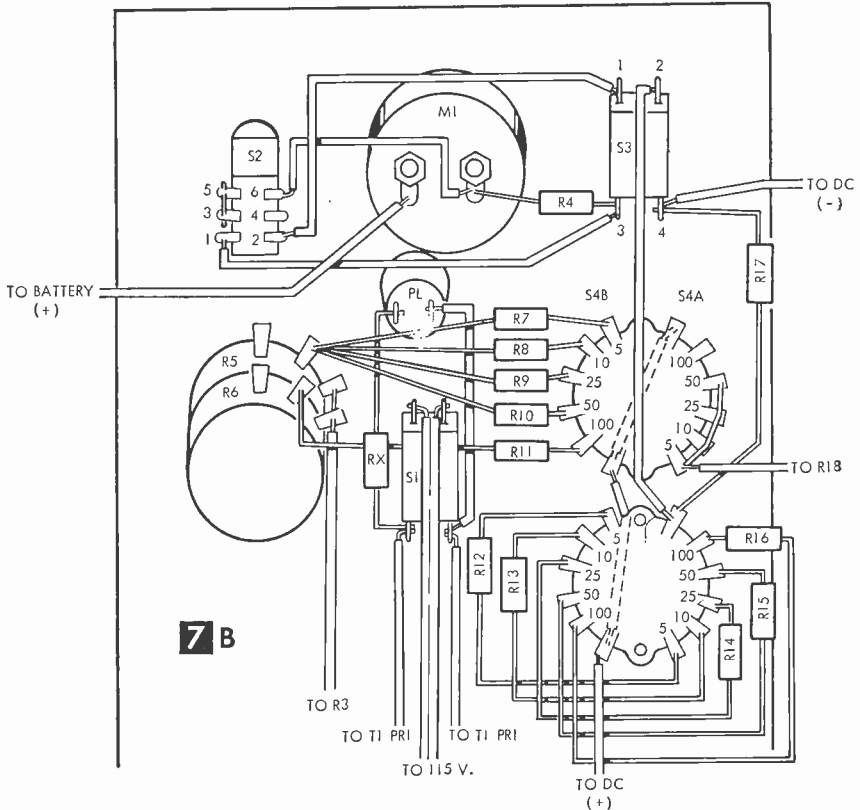
CURRENT WITH EXTERNAL RESISTANCE OF

Voltage	100,000 ohms	20,000 ohms
100	1 milliamp	5 milliamp
50	500 microamp	2.5 milliamp
25	250 microamp	1.25 milliamp
10	100 microamp	500 microamp
5	50 microamp	250 microamp

With these two resistors, accurate currents from 5 microamps to 5 *ma* can be obtained, all within the 6 *ma* current limit of the unit.

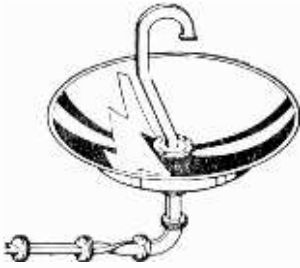
Determining Meter Movement. This source of accurate current also permits making current shunts for meters, or determining the basic movement of meters.

Assume, for example, that you wanted to make a 0-5 *ma* meter out of a 0-1 *ma* basic movement. Connect the meter in series with the 100,000-ohm precision resistor, and set the unit to 100-volt output. Cut a very short length of resistance wire across the meter terminals, turn the unit on (balancing it to the null), and adjust the length of the wire until the external meter reads 20% full scale. For final accuracy, change to the 20,000-ohm resistor, and make final adjustment of wire length until the external meter reads full scale, or exactly 5 *ma*.



What Is This Thing Called Wavelength?

By C. F. ROCKEY



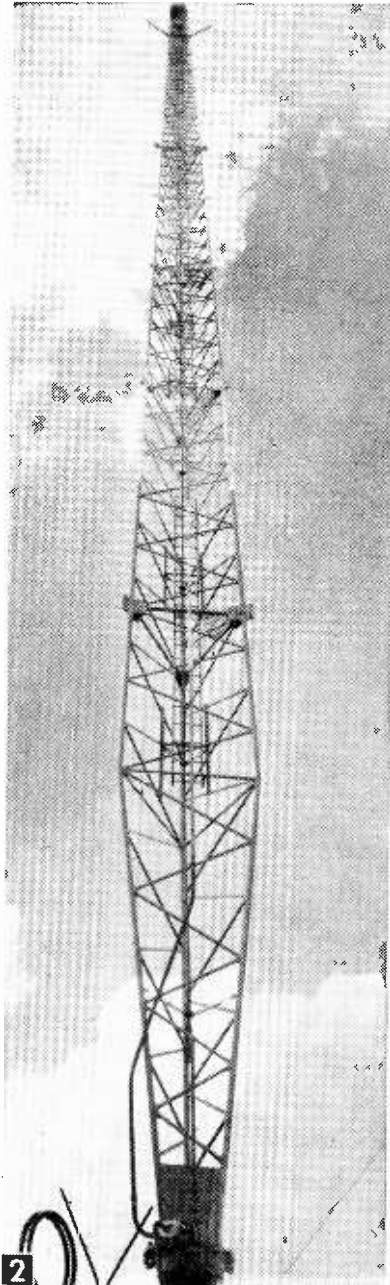
THE idea of the invariable unit of length is a very handy one and applies widely throughout the physical world. Yet its use often brings problems. A mouse can leap 10 times his length with ease; one quarter of an elephant's length is a prodigious jump for Jumbo. Yet both distances are about the same number of inches!

And so it is in radio. Miles of antenna wire are required to radiate the 16-kilocycle signal from one of the U. S. Navy's superpowered stations, while a taxicab transmitter of 160 megacycles gets out well with slightly over a foot of antenna. Most standard broadcast signals radiate from a tower several hundred feet high, while a 1-in. nub of wire radiates equally well on the microwaves.

Why do new radio amateurs often find to their amazement that a given antenna can be too long to radiate well at one frequency, yet be too short to do a good job on another? In other words, a simple measurement in feet or inches seems inadequate in itself when discussing electromagnetic effects. Why is it a fact that a given antenna "100 ft. long" conveys little information in itself to a radio engineer. What measurement of length is significant in this case?

The amount of time for the generator to generate one cycle is easily found by dividing the generator frequency into one, that is $1/f$ secs. And the distance which the electromagnetic wave generated by this generator will travel during the time of one cycle has been given the special name of one wavelength.

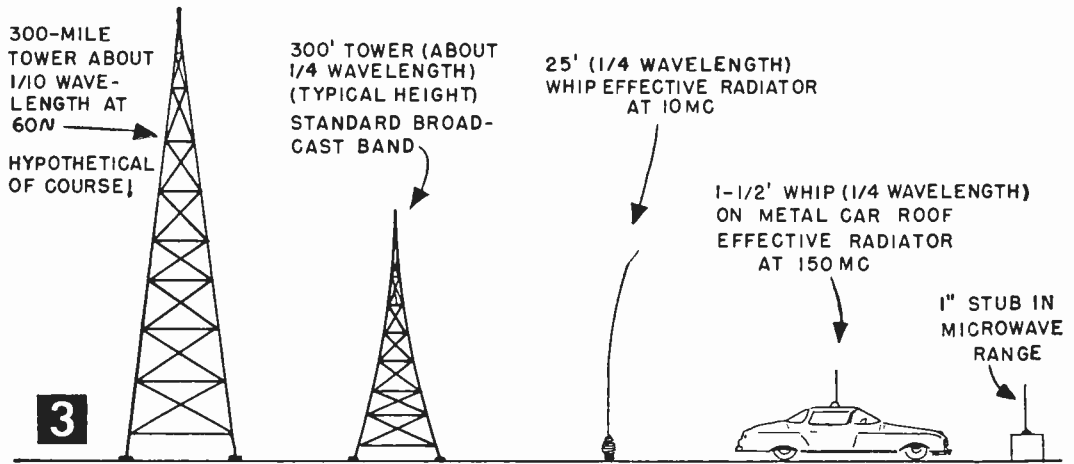
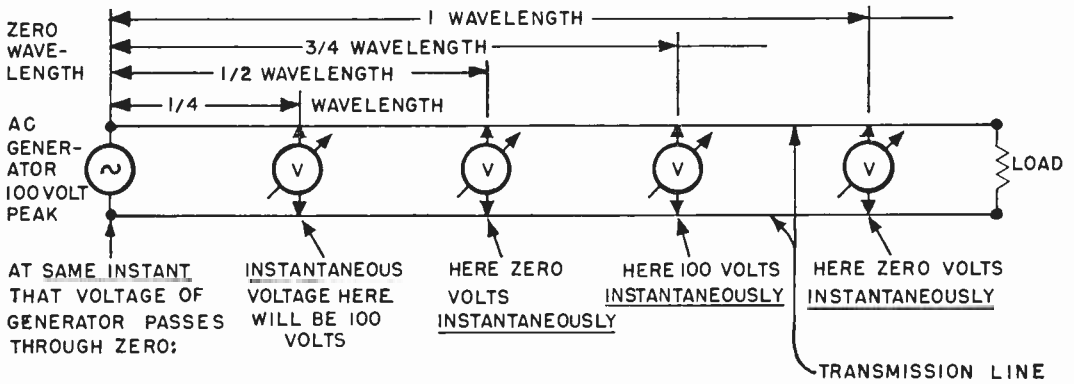
For example, a radio transmitter operating in the center of the standard AM broadcast band at a frequency of one megacycle per second will require one microsecond to complete one cycle. During this time, the wave radiated into space by this transmitter will have moved about 1000 ft., or, to be exact, 982 ft. Thus we say that the wavelength of this transmitter is 982 ft. On the other hand,



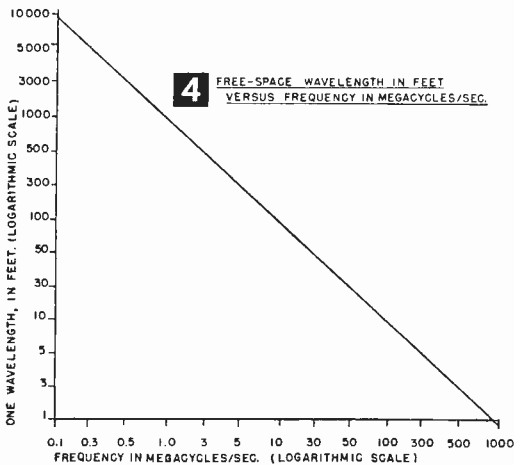
Two extremes in transmitting antennas, each designed for best results at different wavelengths. Towering mast above is that of WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System radio station in Chicago. At left, above, is sketch of roof-mounted Andrew antenna designed for microwave transmission.

an FM broadcast station, operating on 100 megacycles would have a wavelength of 9.82, or about 10 ft.

Thus, wavelength is inversely proportional to frequency. The higher the frequency, the



COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF VERTICAL ANTENNAS AT VARIOUS FREQUENCIES (NOT TO SCALE)



shorter the wavelength (see Fig. 2).
Why Bother to Specify Wavelength? Simply because the wavelength is the only valid unit of size comparison for electromagnetic systems operating at different frequencies that is, antennas, transmission lines, or connecting leads in radio apparatus. An electro-

magnetic system a certain number of wavelengths in extent behaves in the same manner, regardless of the frequency.

To understand this, we should first recall that it requires time for an electrical disturbance to move through any system. Brief as this interval may be, it is nevertheless both finite and significant. In moving through free space, an electromagnetic wave requires a bit more than five microseconds (millionths of a second) to traverse one mile. This means that such a wave travels slightly less than 1000 ft. during one microsecond. When moving on conducting systems such as antennas and transmission lines, an electrical disturbance may travel somewhat, but not a great deal, less rapidly.

Thus, if a high-frequency ac generator is connected to one end of a conducting system, the *instantaneous voltage* at the far end of the system may be greatly different from the *instantaneous generator voltage* at that same instant (Fig. 3). This effect is entirely different from, and in addition to, any "normal" voltage-drop caused by resistance-losses in the conductor.

What is the magnitude of this instantaneous

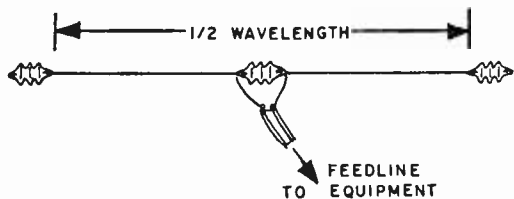


TABLE A
APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF HALF-WAVE
ANTENNAS AT DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES

Frequency (mc)	1/2 Wavelength (ft.)
1.8	260
3.75	125
6.0	78
7.0	67
10	47
14	33.5
21	22
27	17.3
29	16
52	9
100	5
145	3.25

Formula:
 Half wavelength (ft.) = $\frac{468}{\text{Frequency (mc)}}$

voltage difference? That depends on the relationship between the time of transmission along the system and the time required for the ac generator to generate one complete cycle (Fig. 3).

Antenna Variations. For instance, a 1-ft. antenna "looks" entirely different to a transmitter at one megacycle from what it would look to one operating at 100 mc. Or, a 1-ft. connecting lead, in a standard broadcast transmitter is considered short while a 1-in. lead may well be too long at the FM frequencies. But an antenna, or lead, one wavelength long will appear the same at all frequencies, because the time required for an electrical signal to travel over its length will occupy the time of just one cycle, in every case. Thus the wavelength is the only true electromagnetic unit of length, valid in principle for all frequencies from gamma rays through the lowest power frequencies.

A few examples will further reveal the immense practical value of the wavelength concept. Experiment discloses that an antenna, to radiate at all well, should be at least one-tenth wavelength long at the operating frequency. On the other hand, no connecting lead should probably be more than 1/100th wavelength long. In the standard broadcast band, then, antenna towers may be several hundred feet high as in Fig. 1, while internal

transmitter leads may be as long as 10 ft., if necessary, without undue bad effects due to length alone. In the FM broadcast band however, an effective antenna need only be a few feet long. But any leads, in the high frequency circuitry, must be not much over 1 in. long, or trouble will inevitably follow.

We can now see why a completely new set of techniques had to be developed before the microwaves above 1000 megacycles could be put to practical use. These techniques do not use connecting leads of the ordinary sort since they would have to be about 1/100 in. long, in order not to cause trouble by virtue of their length.

Now to explode that old fallacy that "high frequencies currents radiate, while low frequencies do not." This false idea arises primarily from the difficulty of arranging practical antennas at the low end of the radio frequency band, rather than from any inherent difference in high and low frequency electrical energy.

A 60-cycle power plant generator will radiate electromagnetic waves quite effectively if it is connected to a suitable antenna system. Such an antenna might consist of a tower at least 300 miles high!

A piece of wire of this length, strung on telephone poles would not radiate well, because the electromagnetic field would be largely destroyed by close proximity to the earth. Long power lines do not radiate appreciably because of the cancelling effect of the two or three wires carrying current in opposing directions.

On the other hand, it is within the bounds of engineering expediency to build antennas for frequencies from a few kilocycles on up to almost the infrared. Thus the fallacy arose that "low frequencies do not radiate." For the higher frequencies, we now know that an antenna of world-wide radiating range can be installed within the attic of a cottage.

While we have expressed wavelengths in feet, international scientific usage favors the meter as a unit of wavelength. This need not disturb us if we remember that a meter is equal to just slightly over 3 ft.

It has become common to employ antennas one-half wavelength long, for practical high frequency radio communication. Such antennas are long enough to radiate well, yet often short enough to install on a reasonably-sized piece of real estate.

But they are of particular interest because such an antenna is self-tuned, that is, it often requires no additional coils or capacitors to make it absorb and radiate maximum power. The wave set-up on such an antenna has a chance to exactly "run down to the end and back" just in time to meet and reinforce the oncoming new pulse. Thus, at the proper frequency, the wave "just fits" the antenna.

Revive That Old Radio-Phono Combo

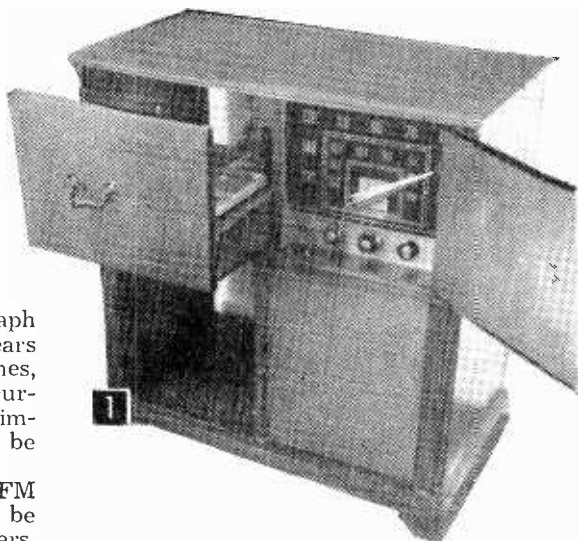
Five hours' work and \$40 worth of parts will transform it into a quality hi-fi system

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

MANY floor model radio-phonograph combinations between 7 and 17 years old are still knocking around homes, garages, attics, and basements. Whether currently in use or kept in a corner for some imagined future use, they could turn out to be electronic gold mines.

The radios, most of which have AM and FM bands, are usually in fair shape and will be found to be working. The record changers, however, may be on the blink, and reproduction of the entire unit generally poor. If you don't have one of these old models among your possessions, there's a good chance that you can pick one up for \$10 to \$20 in a used furniture store.

Don't worry about the condition of the record changer, the loudspeaker, or the tone. If the set works, has a power transformer, AM and FM bands, and a cabinet that can be



The radio phono herein modified was a 14-year-old Stromberg Carlson that originally cost \$200.

touched up with a reasonable amount of work, you have a great hi-fi bargain in the making.

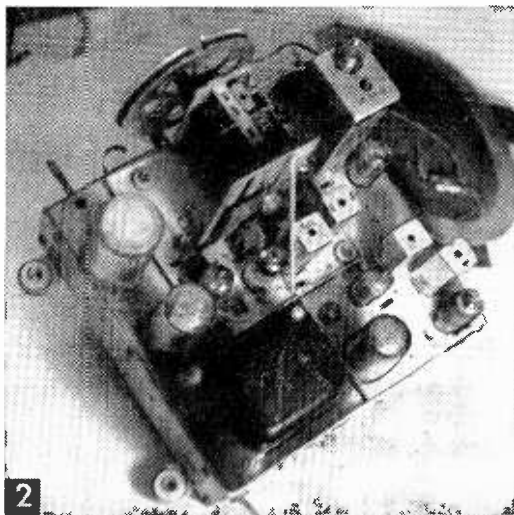
What's Wrong with the Old Models? They were heralded as having "wonderful tone" and cost about \$175 to \$500. But they had relatively poor amplifier frequency response, and speakers that lacked the frequency response of even less expensive present-day wide-response speakers. Also, the record changers employed certainly don't meet current standards.

You can nonetheless take advantage of the quality, workmanship, and basic material in these older combinations to make an excellent up-to-date combination. The approximate costs are:

new record changer.....	\$25 to \$35
new loudspeaker	\$12
parts	\$ 2 to \$10

Total cost of the modification should run between \$39 and \$57, depending on the age and condition of your combination and your choice of record changer. If you are satisfied with the old record changer, the modification may cost as little as \$14!

The modified combination in Fig. 1 is a 14-year-old Stromberg Carlson that sold originally for about \$200. It had AM and FM tuners, but the record changer was shot, frequency response of the amplifier was poor, and the speaker wasn't up to present day standards. I plotted frequency response



Most of these old sets had both AM and FM tuners that are probably still in good shape.

curves, made computations, did some design comparison, and engaged in extensive experimentation to arrive at a general approach to the modification of any older combination which would produce greatly improved performance.

NOTE: *If you have an audio signal generator and an audio VTVM available, you might run a frequency response curve before you proceed with modifications. Then you can observe the effect of each improvement as you make it.*

Chassis Modifications. First, be sure the tubes are in good shape. Although the set plays (and seems to play well), it may contain weak tubes that detract from the performance that can be had. If you don't have your own tube tester, use one of the many "do-it-yourself" testers that can be found in most neighborhood shopping centers, and replace any marginal tubes.

Next, remove the bypass capacitors in the plate circuits of the audio amplifier stages (see Fig. 3). The audio output tube or tubes connect to the output transformer. The plate bypasses may be connected from plate to ground, or across the output transformer primary, or across the output transformer primary. There may be a resistor in series with the bypass capacitors. If so, disconnect and remove it, too. The bypass in the first audio stage (or driver stage, if the first audio doesn't drive the output stage directly) is usually connected from plate to ground, and will probably be a mica or ceramic capacitor of relatively small capacity—about .0001 to .001 mfd. The bypass in the output plate circuit will usually be between .002 and .01 mfd. In a push-pull output stage you'll sometimes find a bypass across each side of the output transformer.

Next, temporarily disconnect one side of any bypass capacitor that may be connected across the volume control, the AM tuner output, the FM tuner output, and the record

changer input. Then turn the set on and try each of these functions. The tone will seem poor, but that's OK. The reason for this trial is to assure yourself that you haven't disconnected a capacitor that makes any function of the set subject to squeal or to non-operation.

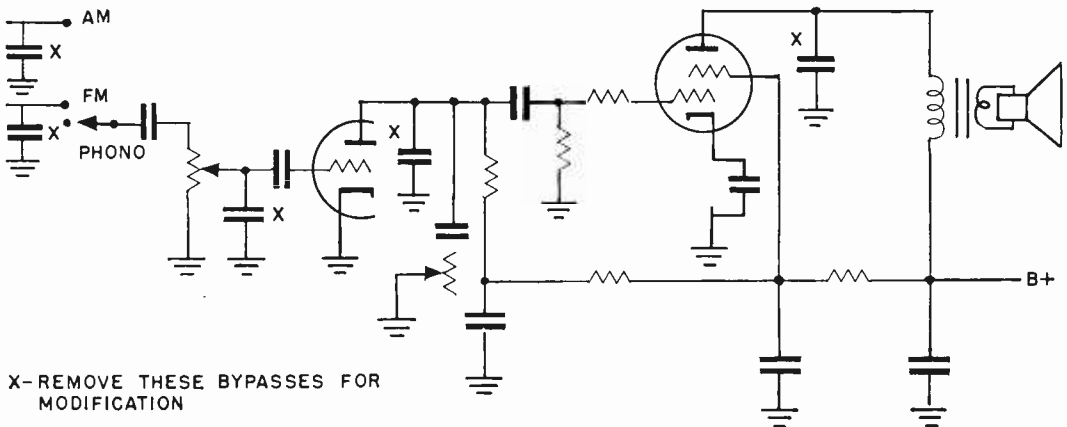
As a final move in this series of bypass disconnections to restore high frequency response, disconnect the tone control capacitor if the capacitor is greater than .002 mfd.

Remove the Audio Coupling Capacitors and replace them with 1-mfd, 600-volt capacitors from driver plate to output stage grids, 1-mfd, 400-volt capacitors between input and driver stages (if the audio amplifier has three stages), and .1-mfd, 400-volt capacitors between the volume control and input tube grid. Replace any other audio coupling capacitors that appear in series with an audio signal coupling path with capacitors of about 10 times the capacity of those previously employed. The old coupling capacitors may be leaky and cause distortion.

By increasing the capacity of the audio coupling capacitors we have extended the low frequency response range, and by removing capacitors which shunted the audio signal path we have extended the high frequency response. Two things may possibly happen as a result of this work:

1. The improved high frequency response may cause the set to "squeal." One remedy for this is to shorten leads from output stage plates to output transformer and dress them away from leads and components of the "earlier" stages. If this doesn't do the job—but it usually will—shield leads to and from the volume control.

2. Sixty-cycle hum, which the amplifier may not have responded to previously because of its limited frequency response, may be audible in the output. This may be due to loss of capacity or leakage in electrolytic filter capacitors, or it may be due to inadequate



3 TYPICAL CIRCUIT BEFORE MODIFICATION

original filtering. Bridge a 20-mfd, 450-volt electrolytic capacitor across each of the filters in the power supply to test for open filter capacitors or inadequate power supply filtering. The original capacitors will have to be disconnected before substitution to locate leaky filter capacitors. Finally, the value of capacitors in decoupling filters in the audio circuit can be increased. The 8-mfd capacitor in the plate decoupling circuit of V1 in Fig. 4, for example, replaced a .1-mfd capacitor.

Before we talk about the loudspeaker, the output transformer, and the feedback circuit, there's one more circuit response improvement measure. The low frequency response will be improved by increasing the capacitance of the cathode bypass capacitor in the output stage. Thus, the bypass in the cathode circuit of V2 in Fig. 4 was increased to 160 mfd, 25 volts.

The Output Circuit and Speaker. If the output transformer couples to a 6- or 8-ohm speaker, it will not have to be replaced. Many of the better old radio-phono combinations already have 6- or 8-ohm speakers, but some of them do not.

The extended range speaker which we shall install is an 8-ohm speaker, so the output transformer will have to match it. If the loudspeaker is not marked and you don't have the circuit schematic available, you can get a rough estimate of the loudspeaker voice coil impedance by disconnecting the speaker and checking it with an ohmmeter. If the resistance is greater than 4 ohms, the impedance is probably 6-8 ohms and the existing output transformer can be used.

If you have to change transformers, Lafayette TR-13, which costs only \$1.45, will work well with a single output tube or a pair

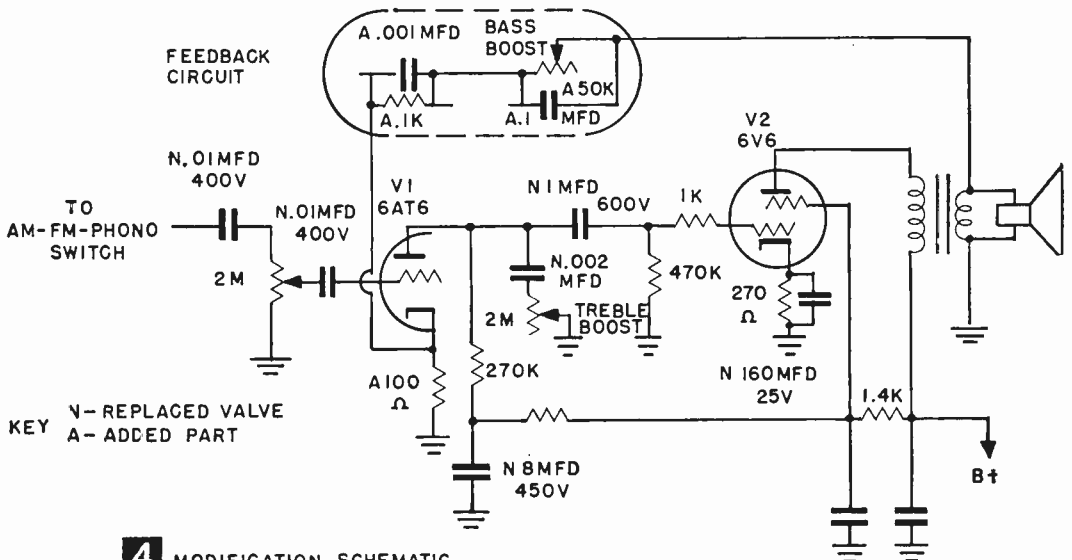
of smaller output tubes such as 6V6s in push-pull. If your output tubes are 6L6s, you'll want to use a larger output transformer. Lafayette TR-117 will handle 20 watts (± 1 db from 15 to 100,000 cps), and sells for \$8.95. This transformer will allow you to use a much better speaker system than we're discussing in this article.

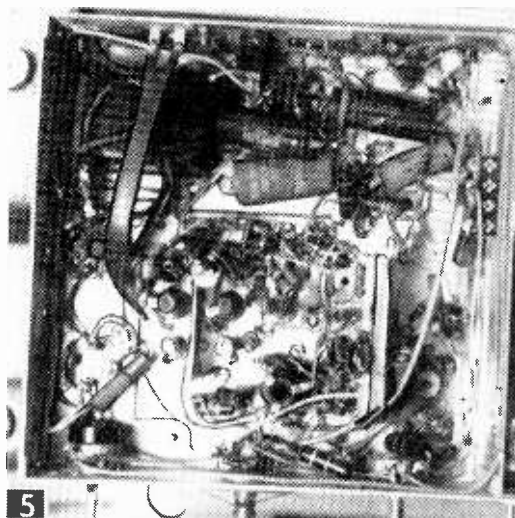
My radio-phono had an 8-ohm speaker, so I utilized the existing output transformer. However, the output transformer was mounted on the loudspeaker. If your transformer is mounted on the loudspeaker, remove it. In most cases there won't be room for the output transformer on the chassis if it isn't located there already. In this case, find a suitable place to mount the output transformer on the chassis platform in the cabinet. If you mount the transformer off the chassis, the interconnections will not be as clean looking, but this is no problem. You may need extra holes or jacks available on the back of the chassis to accommodate the output transformer to the feedback-base boost circuit. I used the cabinet lamp jack (Fig. 6) on my set for the voice coil interconnection.

Connect the new loudspeaker, a 12-in. Lafayette SK-183 (frequency response 35-17,500 cps, \$11.95) to the output transformer secondary.

Feedback and Bass Boost. The feedback and bass boost circuit mounts on the chassis. The simple circuitry flattens and extends the frequency response of the amplifier and permits you to obtain a large amount of bass boost.

If your set has a bypass capacitor on the first audio stage cathode, remove it. In most cases, however, the cathode of the first audio stage will be connected directly to the





5 Bottom view of chassis. The larger capacitors required for modification may present some installation problems.

ground. Break this connection and install a 100-ohm, ½-watt carbon cathode bias resistor as shown in Fig. 4.

Next, connect the feedback and bass boost circuit consisting of a 1K, ½-watt resistor shunting a .001-mfd capacitor in series with a 50K control shunted by a .1-mfd capacitor. The capacitor voltage rating is not critical, and a rating of 50 volts or more is satisfactory.

Note that one side of the output transformer-loudspeaker connection is grounded. To determine the ground and cathode feedback return connections, turn the set on and tune to a station. Connect the cathode feedback path and ground path to the loudspeaker as shown in Fig. 4. Volume should decrease and tone should improve. If not, reverse the ground and cathode feedback connections to the speaker-output transformer lines.

The 50K bass boost control may be mounted off chassis (Fig. 7A) on an improvised sheet metal bracket. If the set already has a tone control with a resistance of 50 to 100K, use it. I used the original set tone control (2M in Fig. 4) for treble boost. If the set originally had two tone controls, you won't have to provide an extra tone control mounting position. Otherwise you'll have to improvise. I used a miniature control (Lafayette VC-36) so that I could have an inconspicuous knob to the left of the original knob group (Fig. 1).

Record Changer. You can choose any record changer that will fit in your available space. I've listed two possibilities in the materials list. I recommend a new record changer for several reasons. First of all, old record changers usually are victims of wear and poor care. Second, some of the much older record changers have only one speed—

78 rpm—which is obsolete. Third, the cartridge on these changers is also inadequate for 33⅓-rpm records. Finally, older changers will not play stereo records.

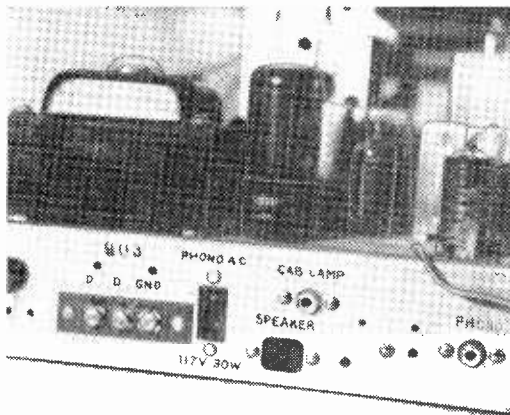
When you buy your record changer, buy the required mounting board with it. Remove the old mounting board from the record changer platform. Lay the new mounting board on the platform and lay the record changer on it as shown in Fig. 8. Use a ruler to determine the amount of trim required on the front of the new mounting board. You can also determine the required side trim at this point. Be sure to consider all possible interferences with record changer operation before you start trimming the base. The back may not have to be trimmed because there's usually extra space in the back of the cabinet.

After you've trimmed the new base to fit on the platform, stain it to match the cabinet finish. Install the base.

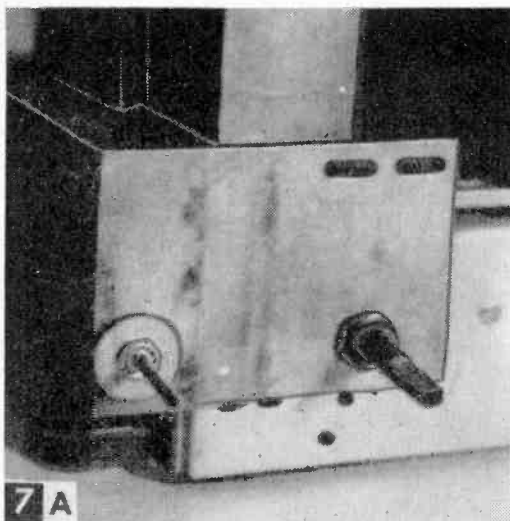
Next, connect the pick-up leads from the stereo pick-up in parallel by installing the two shunt wires. This permits you to play monaural or stereo records through the amplifier. Finally, if the shields on the pick-up leads are not grounded to the metal record changer frame, provide a connection for this purpose.

Installation in Cabinet. Drill an extra hole in the front of the cabinet for the bass boost control if you need it.

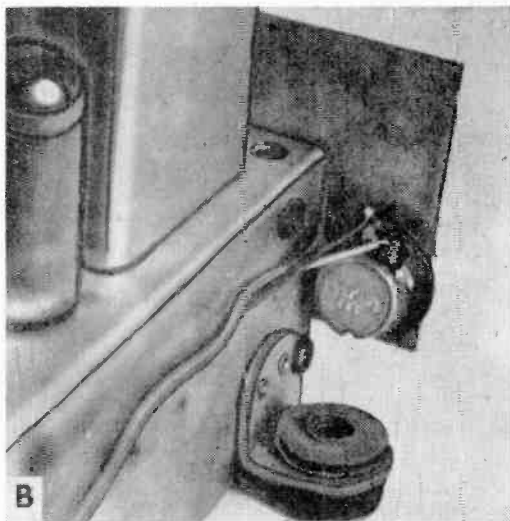
If the combination originally had a speaker smaller than 12 in., the speaker mounting board will have to be removed and the speaker hole enlarged. Remove the grill cloth if it is attached to the speaker mounting board be-



6 No changes were required with respect to connectors, except that the cabinet lamp jack was disconnected from the filament supply and was used for the feedback connection from the output transformer. This provision is unnecessary if the transformer mounts on the chassis.



7 A Front view showing bass boost control mounting.



B Back view of bass boost control with connections.

MATERIALS LIST—RADIO-PHONO MODIFICATION

Record changer (Lafayette PK-605W, \$22.35)
 Mounting board (Lafayette PK-608W, \$1.05)
 Loudspeaker (Lafayette SK-183, \$11.95)
 available at Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike,
 Syosset, N. Y.

OR
 Record changer (Webcor type 1041-51, Allied 89RX-712, \$30.83)
 Mounting board (Webcor type A-1938T, Allied 89RX-640, \$1.96)
 available at Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave.,
 Chicago 80, Ill.

Remaining parts, capacitors, and resistors as required
 for your specific modifications are available from
 either Lafayette or Allied.

fore starting the enlargement process. A 10-in. dia. hole is required to mount a 12-in. speaker.

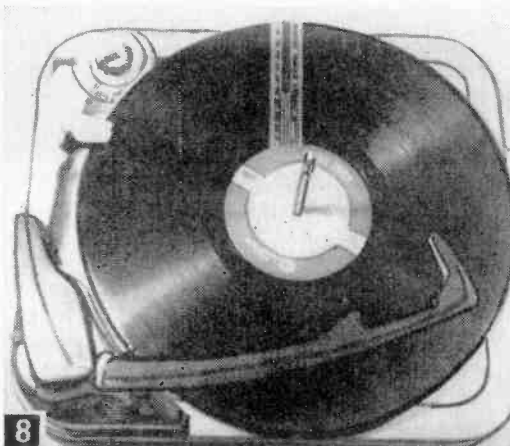
Install the chassis, record changer drawer, and loudspeaker in the cabinet, and replace the knobs. The chassis and record changer mounting arrangements are the same as be-

fore, but the speaker mounting arrangements may be inadequate. Use round head wood screws long enough to bite into the speaker mounting board, but short enough not to go all the way through.

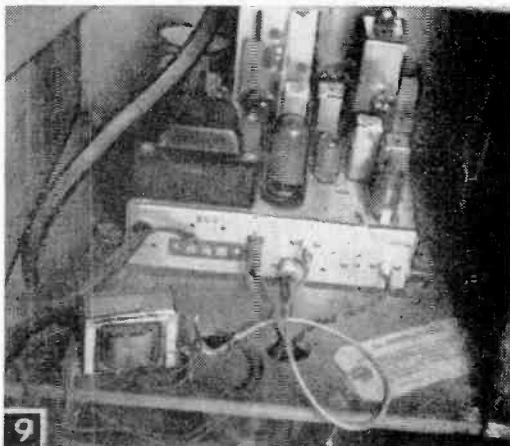
The output transformer, if you must resort to off-chassis mounting, can be mounted behind the chassis as shown in Fig. 9, and fastened with wood screws. The frame of the output transformer should be grounded with a jumper to the chassis. Or, if you used a shielded lead for the feedback circuit as I did, connect a lead from the shield to the transformer frame.

If you notice hum, you may be able to reduce it by reversing the record changer power plug to the chassis with gain up and the turntable running.

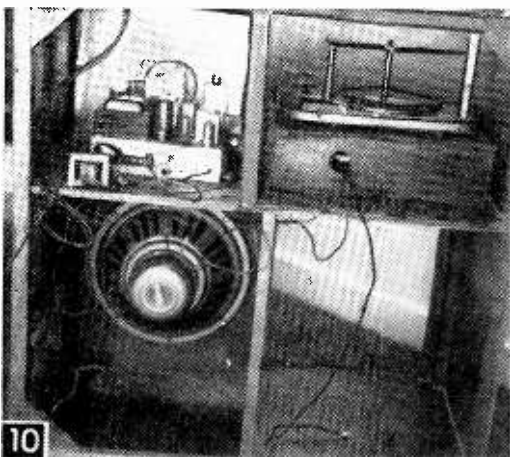
Use either one of the record player plugs and leave the other disconnected (Fig. 10).



8 Arrangement for determining record changer mounting board trim.



9 Interconnection wiring. Output transformer is mounted in the cabinet adjacent the chassis.



The modified chassis, new loudspeaker, and new record changer. Only one of the record changer plugs is used (see text).

It's a good idea to tape up the unused plug.

Variations. The more elaborate older sets may contain more than two audio stages. In this case, the feedback may be too great. Simply insert a series resistor in the feedback circuit. The resistance value will have to be determined experimentally. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt carbon resistor of the required resistance is adequate.

Some of the older sets have complicated

tone and equalizing circuits. Generally speaking, they do not contribute much after incorporation of the modifications described. Proceed with caution if you don't fully understand these circuits and what they do.

In a few rare cases, you may encounter a volume control after the first audio stage. If so, place the feedback on the cathode of the tube immediately following the volume control. The volume control should not be within the feedback loop.

If the volume control has a compensation tap on it, simply disconnect the components which are connected to the tap. A resistor and capacitor are usually involved.

A few of the older sets had direct coupled output stages. In most cases, it is easier to leave these stages as they are. The same applies to transformer coupled output stages. A better interstage coupling transformer may be desirable. Because of the special nature of this consideration, it's one that you should take up with your parts supplier.

General Information. In some cases you'll find the schematic or more so a tube placement diagram fastened to the back of the cabinet. You'll find these very helpful.

Schematics, tube placement, and alignment information can be found in serviceman circuit manuals such as those published by Howard W. Sams and John F. Rider. I proceeded without this kind of information, but original circuit data will generally prove helpful.

Roundword Puzzle

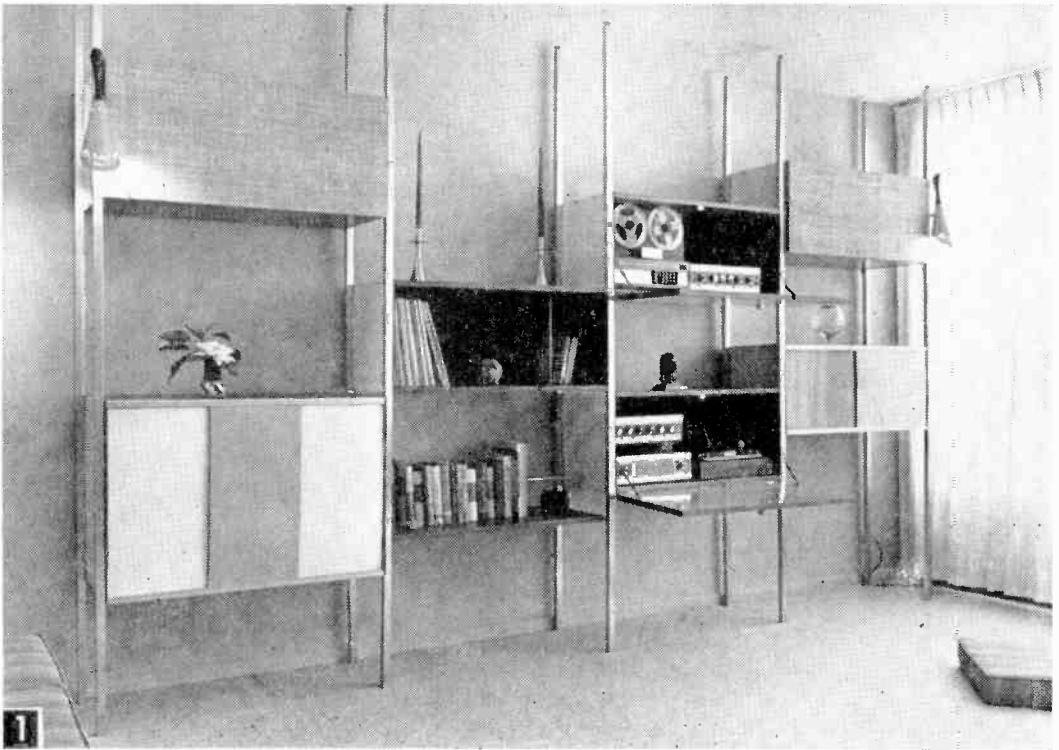
The words in this puzzle are all tied together in succession—that is, the last letter of one word is the first letter of the next—so some of them read from right to left. (Solution on p. 196, but don't peek unless you have to!)

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

1					2				3
10						11			12
	18							19	
		26						27	
		25	31			32			†
9				35	36			20	
					37	28		13	
	17			34		33		21	
			30				29		5
		24		23				22	
	16		15						14
8						7			6

CLUES

1. Type of indicator with doubled windings.
2. Circuit which amplifies before and after detection.
3. Rare gas used in discharge tubes.
4. Gas group of which number 3 is a member.
5. Induced current.
6. CRT coil component.
7. Changes frequency response.
8. Superhet alignment technique.
9. Electromagnetic radiation rays.
10. Unit of light wave measure.
11. Single closed circuit or cell in a network.
12. Type of circuit found in auto radios.
13. Unit of elastance—reciprocal of capacitance.
14. Tank circuit effect.
15. Connector.
16. Square-wave voltage.
17. Famed American electronics inventor.
18. Used in electronic math.
19. Atom with temporary loss of electron.
20. Ham operator's 30.
21. Meter needle sometimes makes one.
22. Action employed in speakers.
23. Type of triode transistor.
24. Type of band associated with FM.
25. Watt-hour (abbr.)
26. Antenna tuning bar.
27. Minimum signal or current.
28. Effective radiated power (abbr.).
29. Time required for a cycle.
30. Type of connection.
31. Screw found in some knobs.
32. Word following.
33. Sticky insulation.
34. Unit sounding like Indian expression.
35. Electrical opening.
36. Amplifier used at gatherings (abbr.).
37. Type of crystal cut for use between 500 kc and 10 mc.



Modern stereo installation uses Allied Radio Knight Kit 40-watt amplifier (center) to drive two KN-800A coax speakers in extreme upper corners. Plans for this low-cost installation appear in the article beginning on p. 70.

Lowdown on **HI-FI** SPEAKERS

TO DESERVE the label "hi-fi" your sound installation must be capable of reproducing music with the closest possible resemblance (or fidelity) to the original sound.

To hear music properly, we need to listen at a higher volume than what we might use for background music or for ordinary radio listening. Without this volume, the ear cannot hear the balance of sound as it was originally played. Thus, the weakest link in the home hi-fi is usually the speaker system. To get true quality results, you must choose the right speakers and make sure they are properly installed.

Let's talk about three general kinds of loudspeakers—radio, public address, and hi-fi. Radio speakers usually are inexpensive and small, 6-in. diameter or less; you find them in car radios, table radios, and most TV sets. Though the speaker may sound fairly good, frequency response is usually poor, and it gets worse when you feed it with increased volume. Efficiency is good, but power handling capacity is low. The radio speaker should never be used as a main source in the true hi-fi system.

Public Address Speakers are distinctly different. Larger in size, they are built to handle considerable amounts of sound power,

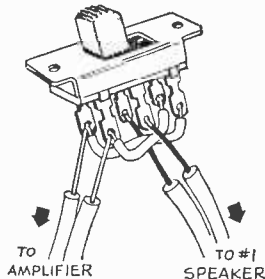
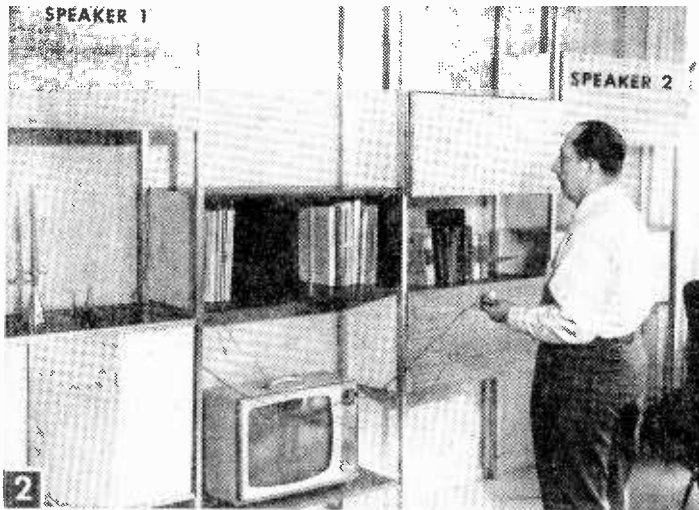
Straight talk from an expert about choosing the right speaker, frequency response, impedance matching, connecting extension speakers, stereo phasing

By LOU DEZETTEL

Engineer, Allied Radio Corp.

but at a sacrifice of hi-fi frequency response. Designed for halls and auditoriums, quality is usually poor at low (bass) frequencies.

The *true hi-fi loudspeaker* is a separate breed. It is built bigger and huskier to do a better job on the bass notes. If you have plenty of space, the 15-in. size is best. If your space is limited, 8-in. speakers can be used. The 12-in. size is most popular and comes in many price brackets. Remember that increasing speaker size improves the response of only the *low end* of the musical scale.



S&M consultant Erving Edell uses comparison method to judge by ear whether speakers are in phase. Switch in his hand permits instant reverse of one pair of speaker connections. When base sound appears to come from center of room, speakers are in phase.

A hi-fi speaker must have a wide frequency response. It must reproduce all musical notes from 15 cycles up to about 15,000 cycles per second (c.p.s.) with about equal efficiency. Because a single speaker cone can't handle the job a good speaker has two or more sound generating parts. The horn-like speaker mounted in the center (Fig. 3) is called a tweeter and reproduces the higher frequencies. Around the tweeter is another cone that helps to reproduce the mid-range tones. Inside the back cover of the speaker is an electrical circuit called a *crossover network*, that divides the incoming frequencies into two ranges. Thus single speakers may be called two-way or three-way coaxial speakers. You can also select and install separate woofers (large single-cone speakers) and tweeters in almost limitless combinations.

About Baffles. A speaker is only as good as its baffle. The bulky floor-type baffle usually is best, if you have the room. With about 5 cu. ft. of inside space, the baffle includes a port opening in front besides the regular speaker opening. This permits lower frequencies to come out in phase with the main sound and reinforces the bass notes. That's why the trade calls this enclosure the "reflex" baffle.

If you lack room space, the next best answer is a smaller baffle (Fig. 5) installed on a shelf. Generally these units have no reflex feature and are airtight on all sides and back. Hence they are called *infinite baffles*. The smaller baffle can do a good job on low frequencies, provided that you install a *high*



Knight KN-800A 12-in. speaker illustrates coaxial construction. The center funnel shape is the tweeter, surrounded by a mid-range cone. (Photo by Allied Radio, Chicago)

compliance speaker; a speaker designed so that the cone moves back and forth a greater distance. High compliance construction results in lower power handling efficiency, so this kind of a speaker must be driven by a higher power amplifier; not less than 20 watts per speaker or 40 watts on stereo should be considered.

Wiring Speakers. Two basic rules are important. First, the output tap on your amplifier must match the speaker impedance; second, when two speakers are used, they must be in phase.

Impedance matching is easy. The impedance in ohms is usually marked on the speaker frame. Connect directly to the amplifier tap marked for that impedance. All good hi-fi amplifiers have taps for 4-, 8-, and 16-ohm speakers. Generally you can use any good two-conductor cord for wiring speaker connections. Common lamp cord, usually 18-gauge wire, is adequate for runs of up to 50 ft. For shorter runs, smaller 20-gauge wire may be suitable and more decorative. Expensive shielded cable of the type used for microphones offers no advantage in wiring speakers. Because the speaker wire carries very low voltages, there is absolutely no fire hazard.

You can run your speaker lines along baseboard and through walls just like telephone wire. Just connect the two wires at one end of the speaker cord to the speaker terminals. At the other end connect one wire to the terminal marked "C" (Common) and the other to the screw marked 8- or 16-ohm depending on the rating of your speaker.

Ohm's Law Applies. The 4-ohm terminal

4

L-pad assembly for controlling volume of remote speakers can be mounted in standard wall box.

screw is intended for connecting more than one speaker to the same amplifier channel. A little arithmetic is required. According to Ohm's Law, two 8-ohm resistors connected in parallel are equal to one 4-ohm resistor. Thus you can connect two 8-ohm speakers in parallel to the 4-ohm screw, or two 16-ohm speakers in parallel to the 8-ohm terminal. Just remember that a parallel connection is like plugging two lamps into one cube tap.

Speakers connected in parallel can be spread out with a single channel system to give your sound sort of a spatial effect, or one could be used as an extension in another room. Though it adds a feeling of depth, parallel connection is inferior to double speaker operation from a stereo amplifier where you have two separate output channels with speakers connected independently to each.

Impedance matching is a much-confused question. A hi-fi system is similar to an automobile. When you are cruising at low speed, you may be using only 20 hp. But if you want to get maximum performance on a race track, you have to use the right combination of gears, transmission, and engine to get top power. The same reasoning applies to amplifiers. Running extension speakers at low volume, you can connect a 16-ohm speaker to the terminals of a 4-ohm speaker and probably will not be able to hear a loss of quality. You can even wire quite a number of extension speakers in parallel without regard to impedance match and they will operate fairly well at low volume. Lower impedance speakers in such a system will draw more current and produce more volume; higher impedance speakers will produce less sound. These sound levels can be adjusted by L-pads. But turn the volume up, and the amplifier will be called on to put out more power. Unless the speaker system impedance matches that of the output line, your system distortion will increase.

Phasing. Whenever two speakers are operated together in the same room, whether used for monophonic or stereo, they must

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RCA Phase Checker gives technician overall reading on complete installation. Sound-powered receptor units in front of each speaker feed output to VOM which indicates volume on 50-microamp or ¼-volt dc scale.

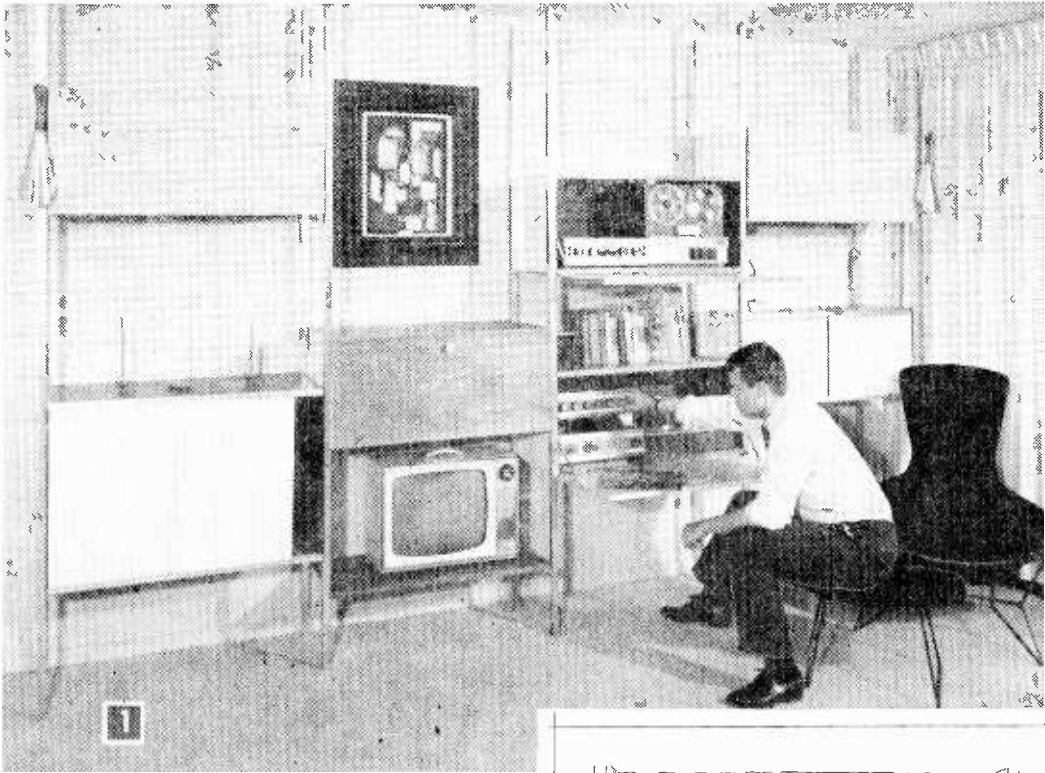
work in phase. This means that the cones of the speakers are pushing or pulling in the same direction at the same instant. If the speakers are out of phase, you lose power and bass tones. The remedy is to reverse connections to the terminals of one of the two speakers.

How can you tell when speakers are in phase? The hi-fi technician uses an instrument such as the RCA phase checker (Fig. 5), which feeds into a sensitive voltmeter. You can also phase by ear. You will need to install a DPDT switch (Fig. 2) in one of the speaker lines. Then turn on your tuner or put a monophonic record on your player. Run the volume up high, stand half way between the two speakers, and throw the switch back and forth. If the low notes seem to come from the space between the two speakers, they are in phase. If sound seems to come from each of the speakers separately, they are out of phase.

Hi-Fi Extensions. As long as you've spent the money for a hi-fi system, why not pipe some of that good music to other rooms. Connect your extension speakers from a monophonic system in parallel. On a stereo system, connect to the center channel output terminals. Most modern amplifiers have this built-in circuit, which mixes some of the signal from both stereo channels. Generally, it is used to fill the "hole in the middle" when left and right stereo speakers are far apart.

If your stereo amp lacks a center channel, you can install an extension speaker either by tapping one of the speakers or by connecting a second monophonic amplifier through two isolating resistors so it picks off some of each of the channels.

Frequently it is necessary to control the extension speaker at a remote point. Controls called L-pads are manufactured by *Switchcraft*, *Vidaire*, and *Audiotex*. Select one with an impedance rating matching that of your speaker. Usually the lowest wattage ratings listed in the electronic catalogs are ample for home hi-fi use.



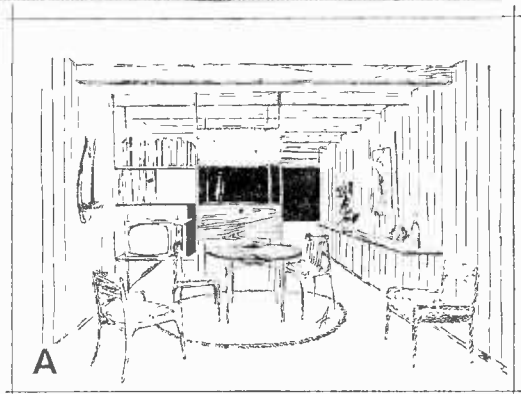
Stereo speakers are mounted in the two baffles at the top left and right. Installation has extra space for future additions, is easy to move, and does not mar walls, ceiling or rug. Room divider (A) is alternate design.

Modular Home Entertainment Center

With pre-cut material, an apartment dweller can assemble this ultra-modern hi-fi wall, using only a drill, 6-ft. rule, and screwdriver

By **BOB SRODON**

Designer, Masonite Corporation



THE trouble with most hi-fi cabinet designs has been that you had to have a complete power workshop to build the project. And, though it has been done, it sometimes is hard to fit a full size table saw, sander, and jointer into a modern apartment or ranch house.

This up-to-the-minute design that has the styling and eye appeal of \$500 custom installations has been worked out jointly by hi-fi experts of Allied Radio Corp. and Masonite Corp. You can put the unit together with common hand tools, and it is a beautiful addition to any home or apartment. To ease the strain on the pocketbook, you can start out with one section and add the rest later.

Every part of the entertainment center has been tested and proven in working installations. Working only with the plans, a 6-ft. rule, a 1/4-in. electric drill, and screwdriver,

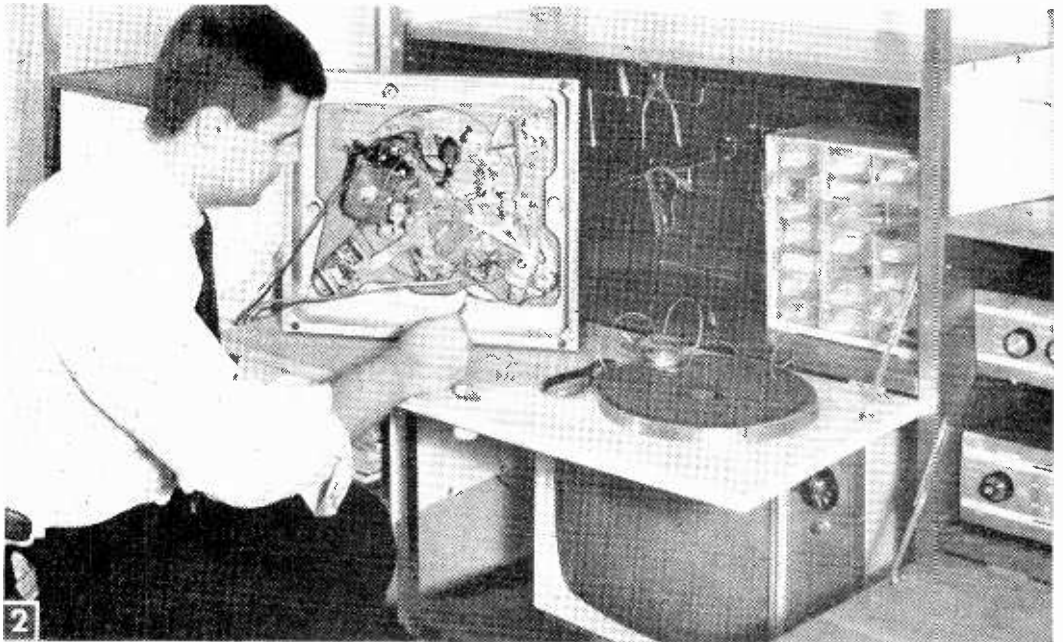
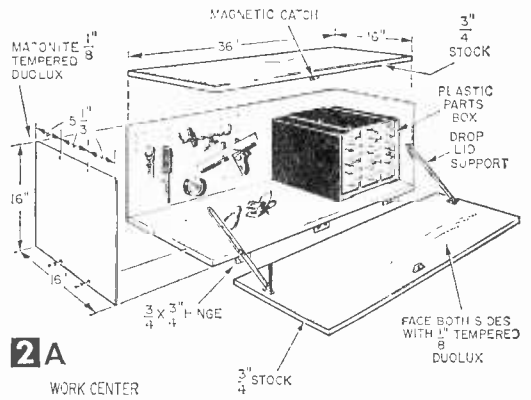
the author and a helper were able to erect the unit shown (Fig. 1) in one busy 5-hour work spree. Wood and *Masonite* parts can be ordered from local lumber yards cut to exact size or, if you prefer to do your own, can be sawn on a new portable power table saw that was also tested on the project (Fig. 5).

This is a modular design; parts are interchangeable and dimensions are proportional to one another. The basic 1x3-ft. module is a rectangular shape that pleases the eye and fits well with not only contemporary modern, but with most other styles of furniture, too. The complete four-section stereo unit (Fig. 1) fits in a 12x15 ft. living room. In a smaller room, the end sections can be used separately on opposite walls. In long rectangular rooms, or duplex living rooms, the room divider design (Fig. 1A) makes an effective separation of living areas.

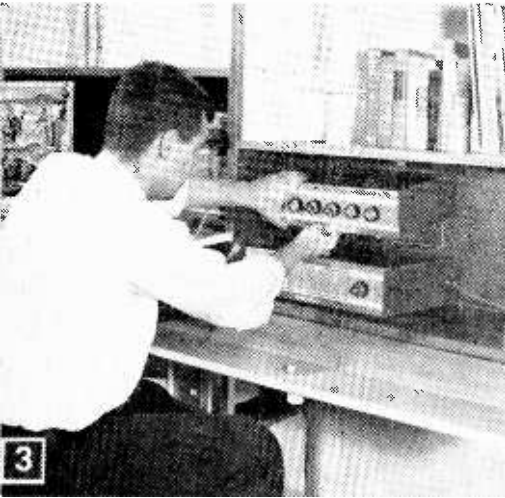
The basic design (Fig. 1) houses a tape deck, pre-amp, amplifier, tuner, turntable, TV set, stereo speakers, plus 200 LP records and a tape library. There is ample room for at least a hundred books and a tool-work desk gives you a space for light hobby work and for assembly and testing of electronic kits.

Start Your Installation by making a list of all your hi-fi equipment. Use a soft pencil and wrapping paper to draw up full size front view patterns of the equipment enclosures. Check to be sure that you have ample space for all control knobs, wiring, and connections. The next step is to order the aluminum poles. Manufactured especially for this project

by Midland Metal Products, the 10-ft.-long, 1-in.-square aluminum poles are treated with a scratch and stain resistant brass satin finish that will not oxidize. The poles can be purchased (see Materials List) in the standard 10-ft. lengths, or in 7- and 8-ft. lengths. The ceiling adjuster will take care of a 2-in. ceiling slope, so if your ceiling happens to be 9 ft. 3 in. high, plan to saw 10 in. off the 10-ft. pole. Be sure to measure at each point on the ceiling where the poles will be installed. There is no need to allow for a carpet coaster if you have a soft nap rug. The installation shown in Fig. 1 was moved several times after initial setup, and though the poles had been in place for months, the hollow square pole section did not damage the rug. On wood, hard rugs, or linoleum floors, use rubber or felt pads



Author Srodon installed work center cabinet 29 inches above floor for convenience in assembling kits and servicing equipment. Ham station could be enclosed in similar module.



3
Peg board shelf brackets support tuner and amplifier. Bracket spring action cushions tubes against vibration. Hi-fi components shown are Allied Radio Knight-Kits.

plated wood screws and chrome plated countersunk washers located on 6-in. centers as in Fig. 4. It would be best to use clamps and square wood blocks to guarantee square accurate corners. Next fasten the peg board to the cabinet backs with the same size screws and washers. Rather than risk poor fitting holes, it is best to buy the right size of screw-hole drill.

Next add the speaker face, drop lid doors, and sliding doors. Detailed information on these steps is provided in Masonite Project Plan AE-382 (see Materials List).

As soon as one cabinet is finished, you can start the pole assembly. It is important to locate the poles dead vertical to the floor. Use a large carpenter's square or the edge of a square carton to check. Now for an example, let's install the storage section on the far left side (Fig. 1). The cabinet fastens to the four poles from the inside with self-tapping sheet metal screws. Measuring carefully, drill holes in each pole exactly the same height up from the floor. Use a center punch or sharp

under each pole.

Obtain the $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Masonite tempered Duolux and Pegboard at your local lumber yard. You can order the panels cut to exact size, if your dealer is equipped with panel-cutting equipment. Be sure to explain that you want dead square, clean cut pieces. If the lumber yard is not set up with the proper equipment, order the pieces $\frac{1}{8}$ in. oversize to allow for edging with a sanding block.

For the tops and bottoms of each cabinet (Fig. 4), you will need $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wood. Finished pine will serve the purpose, or you may be able to purchase the stock in veneered hardwood grains. Another source would be salvaged hardwood from discarded furniture, often available in used furniture shops.

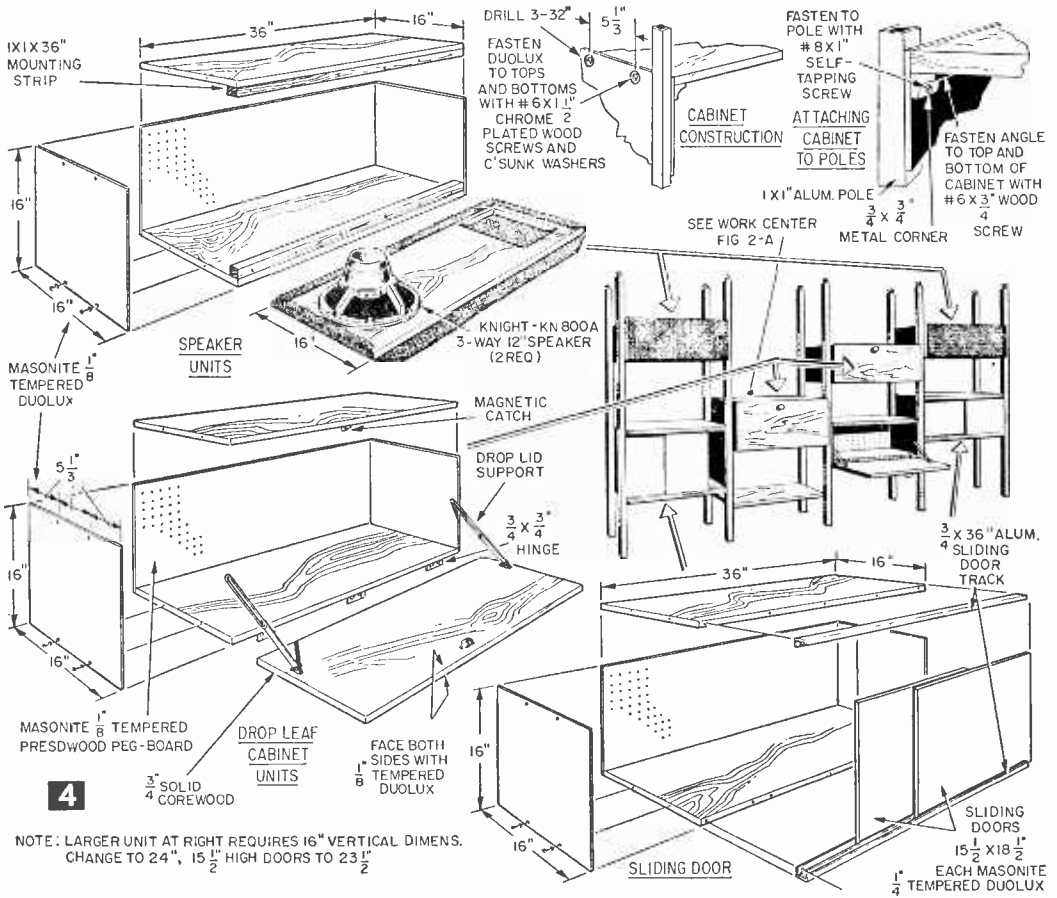
Assemble the Cabinets by screwing the side panels to the top and bottom pieces with $\#6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. chrome

MATERIALS LIST—HOME ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

NOTE: This list applies to the four-section unit as shown. Plans can be altered to fit larger and smaller rooms. You can design your own units based on one, two, or three sections, ordering fewer parts as required. But it is recommended that you do not change the basic unit sizes, because this may affect the balance and eye appeal of the design.

Amt. Req'd.	Size and Description	Use
10	1"-square etched aluminum poles. Anodized and guaranteed not to fade or discolor. Available in natural aluminum or brass finish in 7, 8, or 10-ft lengths with 2" manual adjustment and pads for floor and ceiling. \$5.20 per pole, plus shipping, from Midland Metal Products, Vicksburg, Mich. Minimum order, 4 poles	vertical support
4	Alternate—Aluminum poles as above in same size and finish with pads, but with built-in spring loaded tension device which eliminates hand tightening. \$7.25 each. Minimum order, 4 poles	vertical supports
4	36" sliding door tracks, $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$ " with $\frac{1}{4}$ " slot. L. A. Darling Co. or equal. Cost \$1.50 at hardware stores and lumber yards.	panel slides
60	1 x 1" metal corners, Stanley #996 $\frac{1}{2}$ or equal	cabinet supports
9	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ " cabinet hinges with screws	panel hinges
6	8" drop lid supports	panel mtg.
3	magnetic catches	drop panels
154	$\#6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " chrome plated slotted wood screws with $\#6$ chrome plated countersunk washers	side to top and bottom fastenings
60	1" $\#8$ self-tapping chrome plated screws	fastening cabinets to poles
12 pcs.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 16 \times 16$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	side panels
6 pcs.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 16 \times 24$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	side panels for large cabinets
2 pcs.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	sliding doors
1	$\frac{1}{8} \times 24 \times 36$ " Masonite tempered Presdwood pegboard	back panel for large cabinet
2 pcs.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	sliding doors for small cabinet
6 pcs.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 16 \times 36$ " Masonite tempered Duolux	for facing cabinet doors
15 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 16 \times 36$ " solid wood stock	shelves, tops, bottoms of cabinets
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 16 \times 36$ " solid wood stock	speaker baffle plates
2	1 x 1 x 36" wood mtg. strips	attaching baffle plates to speaker cabinet
$\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	speaker cloth	
2	swivel mtg. decorator lamps, spun metal similar to type shown in photos, available by special arrangement. Roto Electric Co., 1914 N. Milwaukee. Chicago 47. \$4.95 post paid	lamps
Misc.	knobs, Pegboard shelf brackets, for Hi-Fi components, Pegboard fittings for tool rack, sealer, wood stain, lacquer or enamel	

NOTE: For free plans, write Masonite Home Planning Service, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. For latest information on sound installations write Hi-Fi Department, Allied Radio, 100 N. Western, Chicago 80.



pointed tool to mark the hole and drill dead center on the 1-in. aluminum. Now install metal corners (see Materials List) on the inside of the cabinet, feeding the 1-in. #8 size sheet metal screws through the corners and Masonite and into the aluminum. The screws will cut their own thread, and provided that you stick to the right size drill, will hold cabinet weight up to a hundred pounds or more.

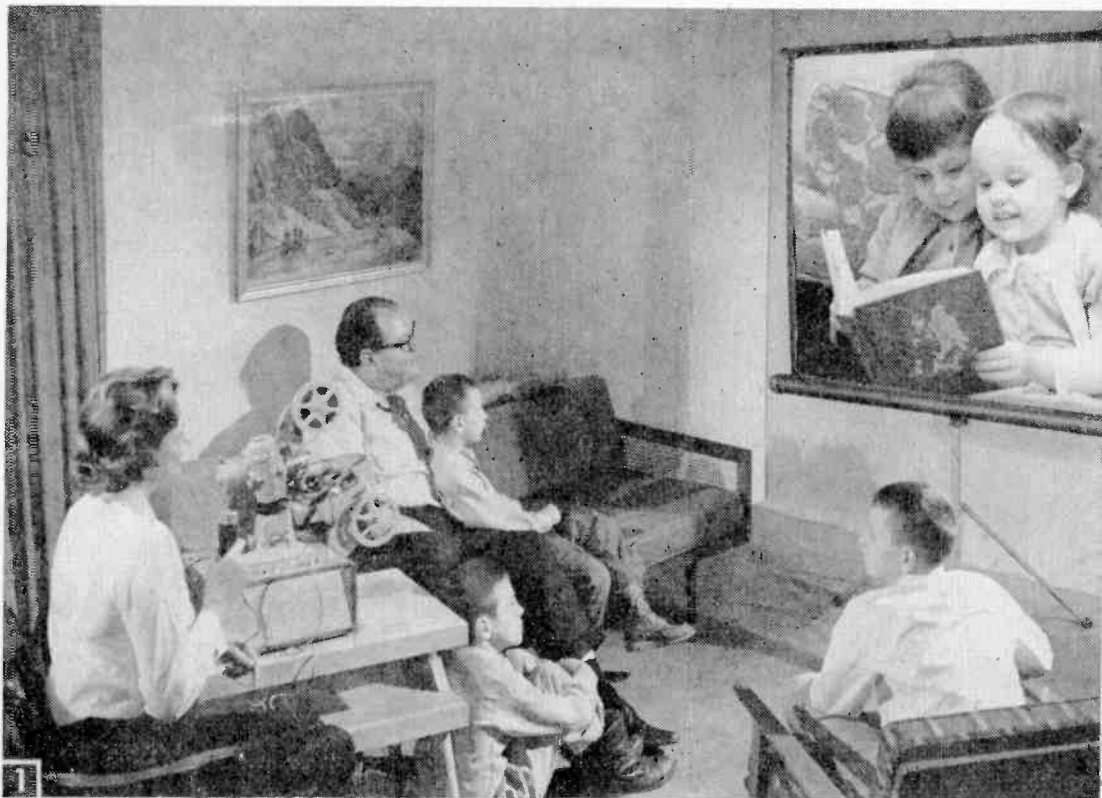
To make installation easier, especially if you are working alone, you may want to make temporary cabinet holding spacers of scrap 1 x 2-in. stock. Cut to exact length, they will help you locate the cabinets in the right spot while you install the screws.

Finish colors are a matter of individual choice and matching to decor and furniture already in your room. You can finish the Masonite door panels in bright accent colors, using enamel or lacquer and proper primer or undercoat. Follow your paint dealer's recommendations. To prevent warpage from uneven moisture absorption, always finish both sides of a Masonite panel with the same kind of paint or lacquer. Speaker extension lines and connections between the hi-fi units can be run through the aluminum poles. Power

lines should not be installed in the poles unless you pay particular attention to shorting hazards such as sharp corners and tight bends. If you wire your ac lines within the poles, use the best grade of cable, with grommets and strain reliefs at point of entry.

Manufacturer of new 8-in. portable table saw is American Machine and Tool Co., and price including motor is under \$50. Saw produces close cuts on panels.





Once you see—and hear—a sound movie with commentary, music, or lip sync voices of your family and friends, silents forever after seem dull.

SOUND MOVIES

NOW you can convert your 8-mm silent movies to sound, right at home, with an easy-to-use \$75 attachment that provides all the features of sound projectors costing \$250 or more.

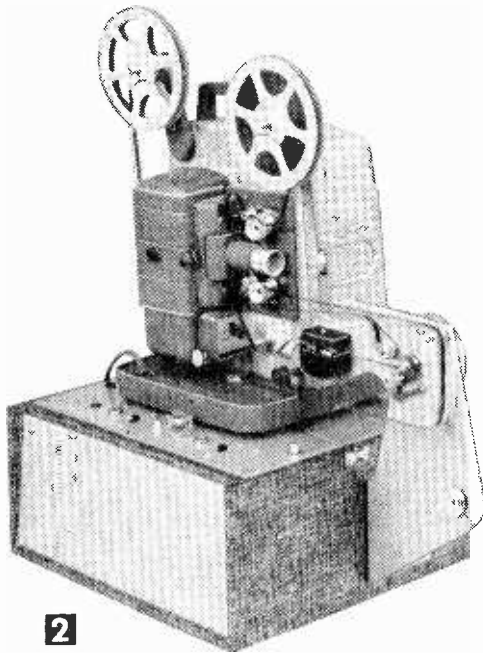
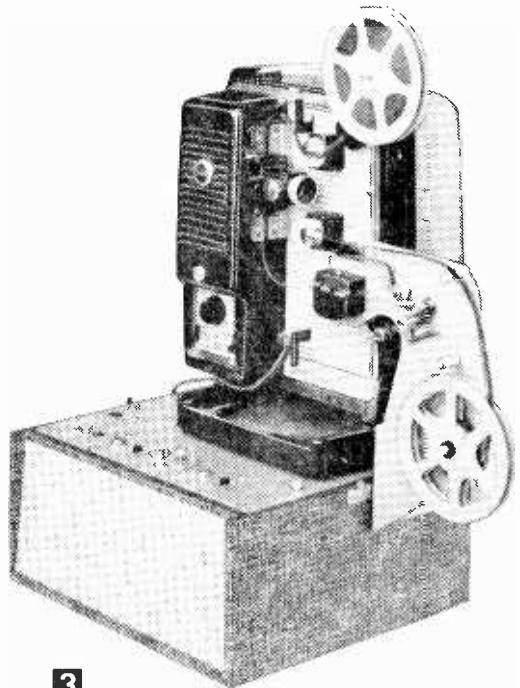
The sound is recorded on a stripe of magnetic oxide along the edge of the 8-mm film. The system works in the same way as a tape recorder; the film passes over a recording head that converts speech or music to a magnetic recording. You can shoot your movies with pre-stripped film, or the stripe can be added to movies already developed and edited, making sound movies out of your old silents. And best of all, the cost is only one quarter that of 16-mm sound.

The sound attachment (Fig. 1) has been tested on dozens of different projectors, some of them over 20 years old, and will produce quality results with all but a few very early makes. The chassis bracket is designed so that it can be used equally well with both basic styles of projectors—those with reel arms at the front (Fig. 2) and those with

arms arranged overhead front and back (Fig. 3).

No Sync Problems. Because the sound track is right on the film, there is no problem in synchronization. You can record and play back at any projection speed that gives you the right screen action. All of the mechanical parts usually built into an expensive 8-mm sound projector are mounted on the chassis bracket (Fig. 5). The film passes through the projector aperture gate, then feeds downward past a roller and over the record-playback head. Next it is pulled between a capstan and pressure roller. The purpose is to pull the film through at uniform speed and to isolate the recording-playback section from the normal intermittent action of the movie projector.

Next, the film passes over a tension roller, feeds back up to the projector's takeup sprocket, then goes on to the takeup reel. Threading is easy—no more difficult than the threading of any sound projector. A youngster can do it rapidly after trying it a few times.

**2****3**

The S&M Cine-Sync attachment fits both basic types of projectors, whether reels are above the projector (left) or are placed in front of the lens (right). No mechanical alteration of your projector is required to use the kit.

from your silent projector

Astounding attachment fits any 8-mm projector, records and plays full-sync sound on magnetic stripe

By LOWELL WILKINS

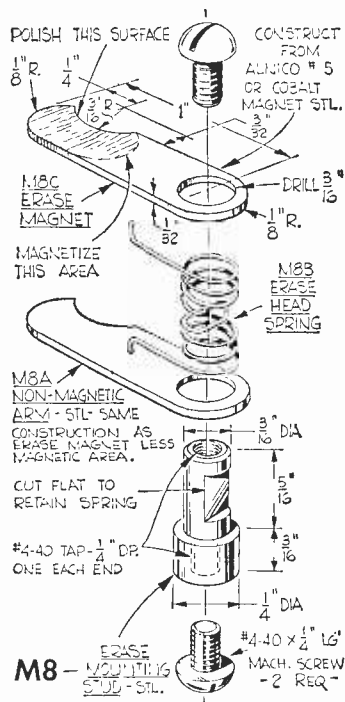
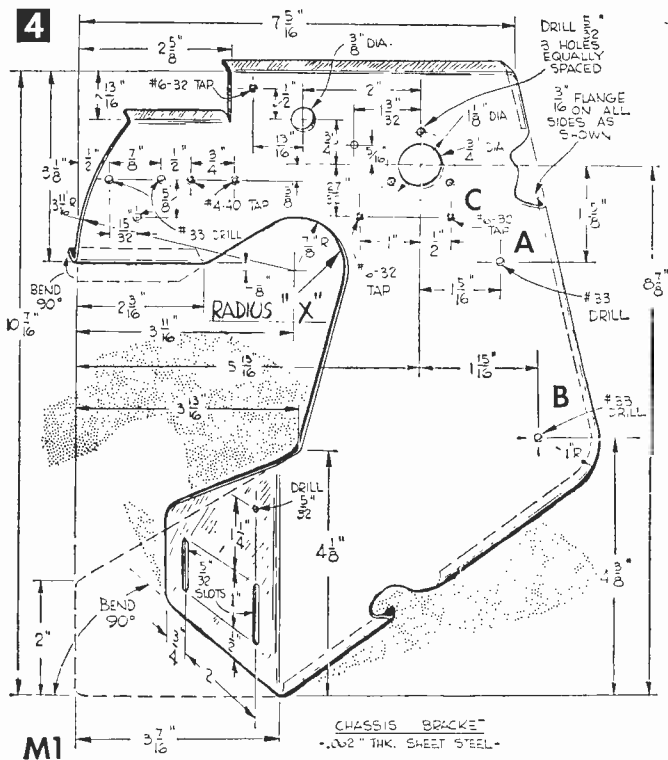
Inventor of the Fairchild Sound Camera

and LEO O'ROURKE

Electronics Engineer

The record head is connected to the amplifier case and all controls and jacks are conveniently located on the top panel. For storage, the chassis bracket can be unscrewed from the side of the amplifier case and placed within the cover (Fig. 6). Inside the case is a 5-watt printed circuit amplifier, and a 4-in. speaker. Jacks feed out to the microphone, record head, phono input, and external speaker.

You can build the complete unit, machining the parts and wiring your own amplifier, or you can buy a Cine-Sync kit (\$74.95, S&M Kit Division—see Materials List). To machine your own parts, you will need a metal-working lathe capable of good accuracies. The most critical parts are the recording head, which must be properly aligned with the film track, and the flywheel assembly, which must be mounted in bearings to permit free turning.



The **Assembly Instructions** that follow apply whether you make your own parts or use the kit. To simplify assembly, lay all parts out on a table and use masking tape or tags to identify each item according to Figs. 4, 5. The record-playback head is pre-aligned; its magnetic gap is precisely lined up with the film track. Do not tamper with the head other than to mount it to the main chassis bracket (Part #M1) with 4-40 x 1/8-in. round head (rh) machine screws, feeding through from the rear. Mount the flywheel bearing retainer (Part #M2) with three 6-32 x 3/8-in. rh machine screws.

Insert 5/8-in. od internal retaining ring M2A in groove of flywheel bearing retainer M2. Insert two ball bearings (M2B, M2C) in the flywheel bearing retainer. Place retaining ring M2D on capstan shaft M2E in groove provided. Insert capstan shaft through the bearings from the front of the chassis panel and slide the flywheel (M2F) onto the shaft from the rear. Place grommet M2G on capstan shaft back of the flywheel, and secure in place with 8-32 x 3/8-in. machine screw. Purpose of the grommet is to act as a slip clutch, which allows the capstan to turn before the flywheel builds up to full operating speed.

Place Steel Washer M4D on the shaft of pressure roller shaft and arm M4. Next, oil

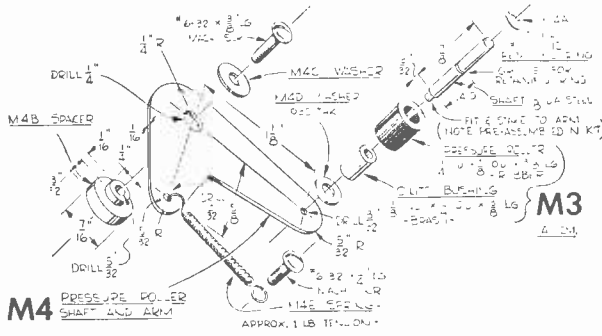
the bearing of the pressure roller assembly M3 lightly and place on M4. Press the retaining ring, M4A, into the ring groove that keeps the roller in place.

Place washer M4C over a 6-32 x 3/8-in. pan head screw. Pass the screw through the hole in the pressure roller arm, then through pressure roller spacer M4B, with small end of spacer up, and screw into the tapped holes in the chassis panel. Attach spring M4E to the pressure roller arm and let it hang.

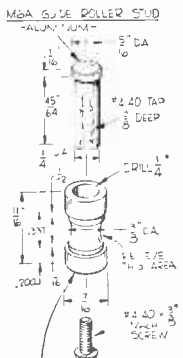
Mount the dampening arm mounting stud M5A to the chassis with a 6-32 x 1/4-in. pan head screw from the rear. The brass bushing of the sound dampening arm assembly must be lightly oiled. Then lower it over the mounting stud, add nylon dampening guide roller M5C, and press on retaining ring M5B to fasten the assembly. Insert spring M5D in the hole in the bottom of the dampening arm from the rear of the chassis, feeding through the 3/8-in. chassis hole.

Lock the Spring in place with a 6-32 x 1/8-in. pan head machine screw. The dampening arm guide roller and shaft are supplied as preassembled kit parts.

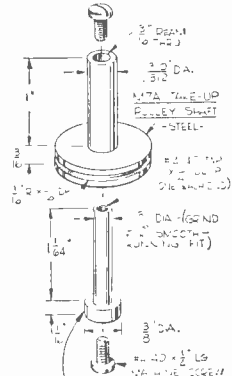
Install three guide rollers (M6) and guide roller shafts (M6A) as shown in Fig. 5. Install each roller by fastening the shaft from the back of the panel with a 4-40 x 3/8-in. pan head machine screw. No washer is required,



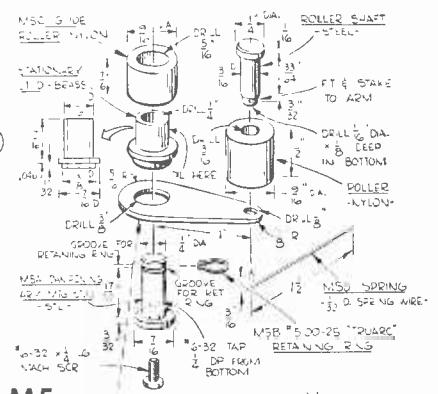
M4 PRESSURE ROLLER SHAFT AND ARM



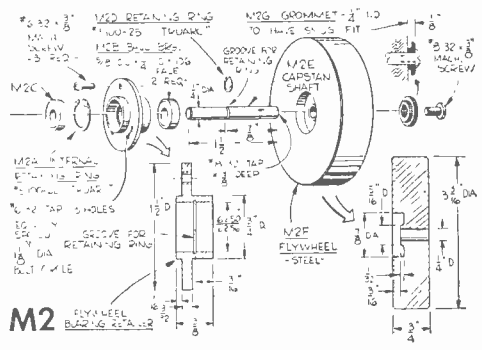
M6 GUIDE ROLLER - NYLON



M7 TAKEUP SHAFT STUD - STEEL



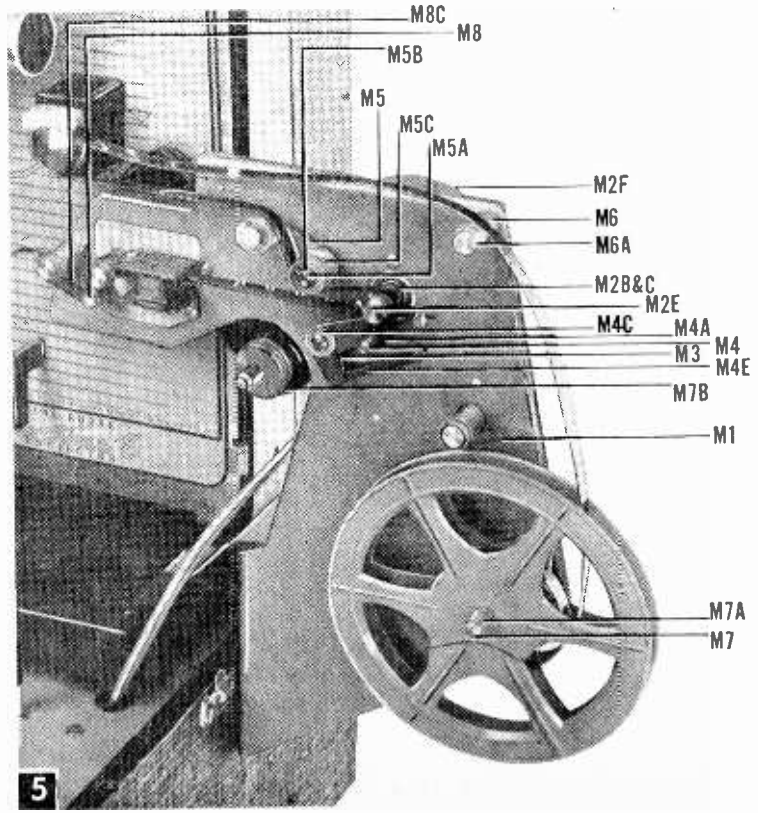
M5 DAMPENING ROLLER ASSEM. ARM - 1/32\"/>

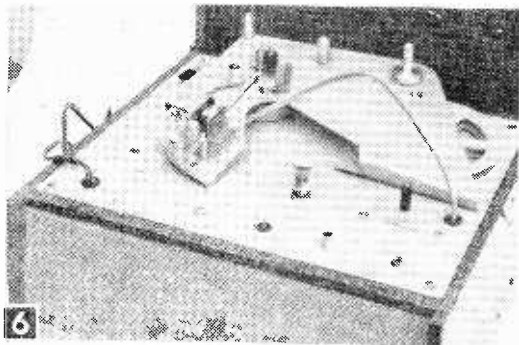


M2 FLYWHEEL BEARING RETAINER

Parts List, Chassis Bracket Assembly

Part No.	Size and Description
M1	chassis bracket
M2	fly wheel bearing retainer
M2A	internal retaining ring 5/8" od Truarc #5000-02
M2B, C	ball bearings, New Departure #77R4, 5/8 od x 1/4 id x .196"
M2D	#5100—Truarc retaining ring
M2E	capstan shaft
M2F	fly wheel
M2G	grommet, 1/4" id to fit 3/8" hole, 1/16" panel
M3	pressure roller assembly
M4	pressure roller shaft and arm
M4A	#5100-12 Truarc retaining ring
M43	pressure roller spacer
M4C	pressure roller washer
M4D	1/8 id x 1/4 od x .035" steel washer
M4E	spring
M5	dampening roller assembly arm
M5A	dampening arm mtg. stud
M5B	#5100—25 Truarc retaining ring
M5C	dampening guide roller
M5D	dampening arm spring
M6	guide roller
M6A	guide roller stud
M7	takeup shaft stud
M7A	takeup pulley shaft
M7B	takeup projector pulley
M7C	15" takeup spring
M8	erase mounting stud
M8A	non-magnetic arm
M8B	erase head spring
M8C	erase magnet





The chassis bracket unscrews from the side of the case and the L-shaped base angle drops into the slot in the top of the panel plate. The entire mechanical chassis assembly fits inside carrying case cover.

because these nylon rollers create no surface friction.

A fourth M6 and M6A roller assembly will be needed at point A (Fig. 4) if your projector (Fig. 2) has the takeup arm at the upper rear. Projectors with both reel arms in front require an auxiliary belt-driven takeup shaft at point B (Fig. 3). Fit takeup shaft stud M7 to chassis panel with a 4-40 x 1/4-in. pan head machine screw. Oil the takeup pulley shaft M7A, place it over the stud, and retain with a 4-40 x 3/16-in. pan head machine screw.

Attach erase magnet mounting stud M8 to chassis with a 4-40 x 1/4 in. pan head machine screw. Place the non-magnetic pressure arm M8A over the mounting stud and put the spring M8B over the stud. Then put the magnetic erase M8C (erase head magnet with red stripe) over the spring. Retain with

a 4-40 x 1/8-in. pan-head machine screw.

Install a 6-32 machine screw in hole C in the chassis bracket to hold the other end of the pressure roller spring. The pressure roller arm spring should not be fastened in place until you are ready to use the unit and should be detached when not in use to keep the rubber roller from flattening.

Wiring the Amplifier. The 5-watt record-playback and PA amplifier is designed to be wired on a 4 x 8 1/2-in. printed circuit board that fastens to the top panel of the amplifier case (Fig. 6). You can obtain the amplifier completely wired or order a ready-to-wire kit complete with pre-punched panel, printed circuit board, and all parts. If desired, the advanced electronic hobbyist can order such parts as the circuit board, recording head, function switch, oscillator coil, and transformers separately. All other parts are stock electronic items.

Start construction by laying out all parts on your work table. Identify each resistor by color code value. You will need a small pencil-type soldering iron, a diagonal pliers, and a long nose pliers. Wire the bottom deck function switch connections first, including two 6-in. leads which feed out to the mike jack. *These mike leads must be shielded single-strand cable.* Also connect the head lead. This must be stranded *twin conductor shielded cable*, the kind used for stereo pickup cartridges. For forward arm projectors, you will need a head lead 16 in. long; upward arm projectors require an 8-in. lead cable.

Mount the function switch on the printed circuit chassis. Then mount the output transformer, electrolytic capacitors, tube sockets, volume control, and oscillator coil.

EDITOR'S NOTE . . . about the author



Lowell Wilkins, president of Cinemagnetics, Inc., has been working in the field of photography and sound recording for 25 years. After 10 years of research he announced in 1950 the first self-contained magnetic recording 16-mm camera, the Cinefonic.

Priced at \$2000, the camera was widely accepted by newsreel cameramen and TV stations. Compact assembly made truly candid newsreel coverage possible for the first time.

In 1958, Wilkins developed the revolutionary Fairchild 8-mm sound camera (\$249). Thousands of these units are now used by amateur movie makers, and in audio visual sales and training programs.

Since 16-mm movies require four times the film area, 8-mm sound movies can now be made for

one-fourth the former cost. Wilkins predicts further cost reduction. He has perfected 8-mm and 16-mm combination camera-projector units that use a common mechanism and lens for shooting and projection.

The project described in this article was developed specially for the Kits Division of SCIENCE and MECHANICS. Dimensions of the film stripe and the film gate-to-head distance are according to SMPTE standard; thus, films recorded with this attachment are interchangeable with those made with commercial 8-mm magnetic cameras and sound recording projectors.

Author Wilkins also has invented a process for applying magnetic sound striping to Kodachrome and Kodachrome II film before processing. His laboratory is the only one in the United States currently offering this service.

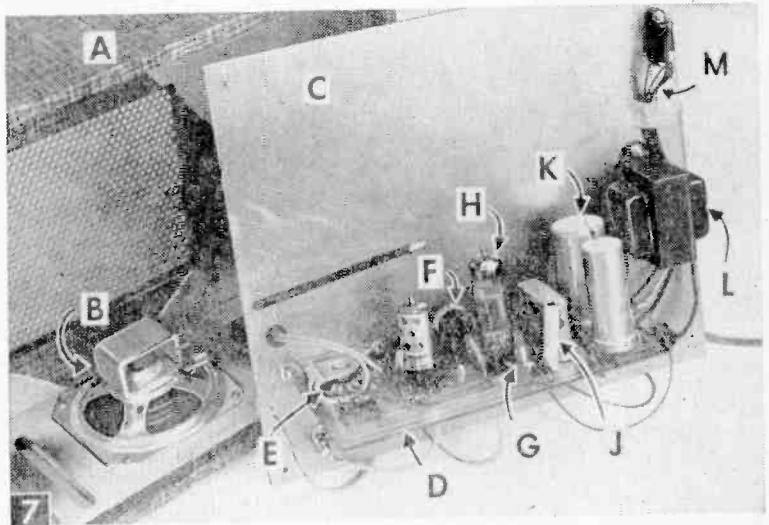
Wilkins Cinemagnetics laboratory offers other services: pre-striping of any unexposed 8- or 16-mm film; striping of customer's film after exposure; reduction printing (16 mm to 8 mm); striping of existing sound films, and the re-recording of duplicate films. His lab also supplies rental 8-mm sound films—educational, sport, entertainment and cartoon.

. . . Bill McHugh

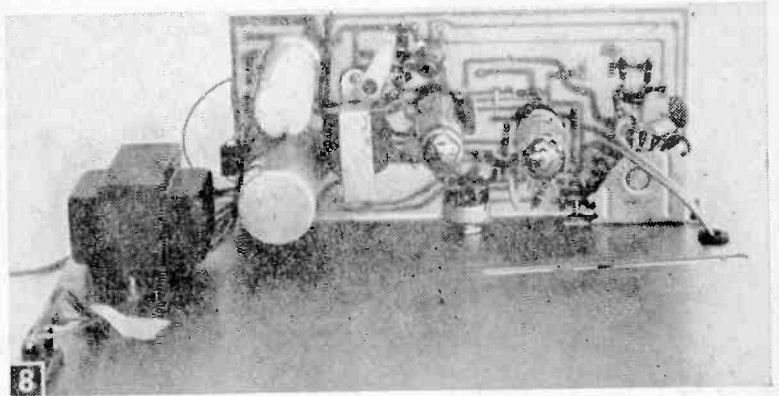
Parts supplied in the kit are printed circuit components designed to fit marked holes in the circuit board. Next, mount all resistors and capacitors. The technique is easy. Use a long nose pliers to grip the lead of the part; bend it to fit into the proper holes and feed through. Then bend the leads over at a right angle. Cut so a bend about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. long remains on the circuit side of the board.

After all parts are mounted, solder each lead to the printed circuit board. Avoid overheating the joints . . . too much heat can cause the p-c wiring to strip from the base. Then fasten the board to the panel by means of the nuts on the volume control shank and with two 6-32 x $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pan-head screws and nuts. Mount the power transformer on the panel; insert grommets for line cord and record head cable and to hold the neon indicator lamp. Mount the phono jack, mike jack, external speaker output jack, and the ac outlet for the projector. The record head cable terminates in two miniature clips that connect to the head. Solder cautiously to avoid flowing solder into the spring contacts. Tie in the speaker, and wiring of the amplifier is complete.

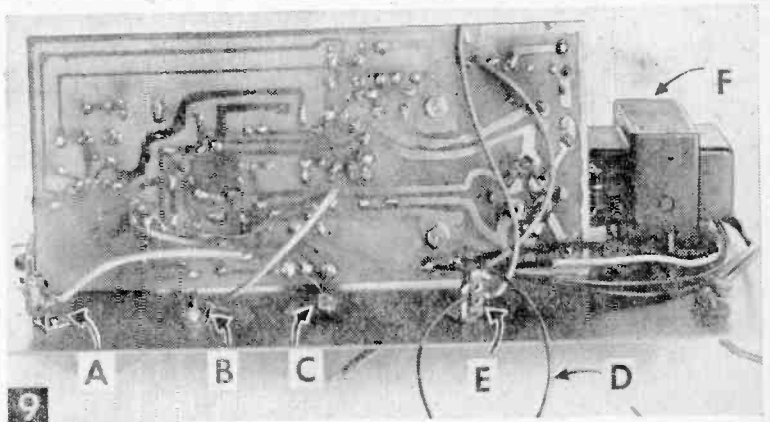
Amplifier Test. After checking your wiring, test the amplifier with ac power. Turn volume control wide open with your switch in playback position. A plain hiss should be heard. If you hear a loud hum or no sound at all, recheck connections.



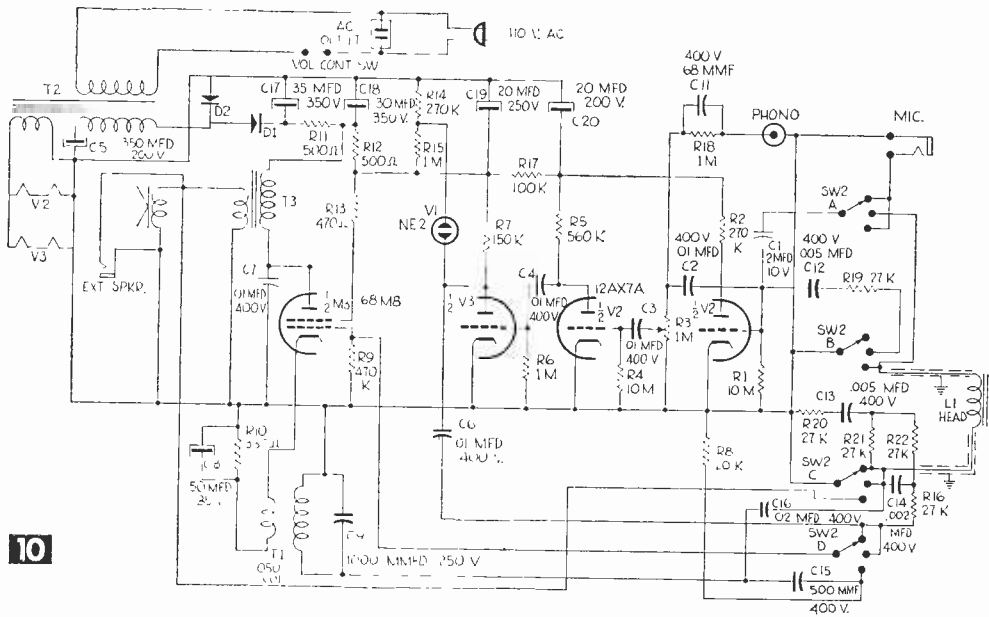
Inside view shows all electronic parts mounted on the printed circuit board except the transformer and ac receptacle. Parts shown are as follows: (A) case; (B) 4-ohm speaker; (C) panel plate; (D) circuit board; (E) mode switch; (F) volume control; (G) oscillator coil; (H) 6B8 tube; (J) output transformer; (K) filter capacitor; (L) power transformer; (M) ac outlet, and (N) head lead.



Looking down at top side of printed circuit board. Wire the function switch first, then all other parts. The board is fastened to the panel plate at the last.

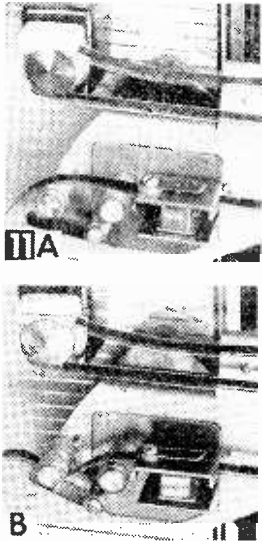


Bottom view of printed circuit board shows how this design makes wiring easy. Connections to the board are as follows: (A) mike input; (B) phono input; (C) volume indicating lamp; (D) internal speaker; (E) external speaker, and (F) power transformer.



MATERIALS LIST—CINE-SYNC SOUND ADAPTER

Part No.	Size and Description
T-1	oscillator coil Cinemagnetics #C01
T-2	power transformer, Cinemagnetics PT 2 #6.3 fil, 115 v
T-3	output transformer, Cinemagnetics 0T3
SW-2	3 position, 4 pole rotary switch Cinemagnetics #SW-2
D1, D2	silicon rectifier, 400 PIV
Resistors	
1 ea.	1/2 watt carbon resistors R1 10 meg; R2 270K; R4 10 meg; R5 560K; R6 1 meg; R7 150K; R8 20K; R9 470K; R10 330; R13 470; R14 270K; R15 1 meg; R16 27K; R17 100K; R18 1 meg; R19 27K; R20 27K; R21 27K; R22 27K
1 ea.	2 watt carbon resistors R11, 500 ohms; R12 500 ohms
1 ea.	R3 1 meg audio taper volume control with printed circuit connections with ac power switch and support lugs
Capacitors	
C17, 18, 19, 20	4 section electrolytic 35 mfd 350; C18 30 mfd 350v; C19 20 mfd 250v; C20 20 mfd 200v
C5	350 mfd 200v
C8	single section electrolytic—50 mfd 25v
1 ea.	disc type ceramic capacitors, C1 .2 mfd-10 v; C2 .01 mfd; C3 .01 mfd; C4 .01 mfd; C6 .01 mfd; C7 .01 mfd; C9 1000 mmf; (C10 omit) C11 68 mmf; C12 .005 mfd; C13 .005 mfd; C14 .002 mfd; C15 500 mmf; C16 .02 mfd
V1	Ne 2 neon lamp or equal
V2	12AX7A tube
V3	6B8M5 Amperex ECL-82
1 ea.	phono jack for phone input Switchcraft #3501 FP
2 ea.	midget phone jacks, single circuit for mike input and speaker output
1 ea.	Cinch Jones #2R2 a-c power outlet
1	L1 Cinemagnetics record-playback head 700 ohm impedance at 1000 cycles 85,000 ohms at 85 kc
1	printed circuit panel, Cinemagnetics #PC-1 \$2.00
1	top panel, 10 1/16 x 12 7/16 x 1/16" CRS
2 ea.	9 pin printed circuit tube sockets, above chassis type
3 ft.	two conductor twin shielded stereo phono cable
Misc.	tube shields for 12AX7, ac power cord, grommets, hook up wire, single shielded microphone cable, high impedance crystal mike



Here's how you thread the film for normal playback (top). The magnetic stripe passes right over the record head gap. To erase (bottom), you feed the film under the magnetic erase arm.

Next plug in the record head and touch the "hot" lead of the head with your finger. You should immediately hear a loud hum. Plug in the mike. The unit should operate as a PA system. You should be able to hear your own voice loud and clear. But keep the mike away from the speaker or a feedback squeal will result. The neon indicator should glow on speech with volume up and record switch on.

Mount the Chassis Bracket on the side of the amplifier case following Fig. 2 or Fig. 3, depending on which type of projector you have. Projectors with reels in front above and below (Fig. 3) generally are built higher and will require that you mount the adapter plate near the top of the amplifier case.

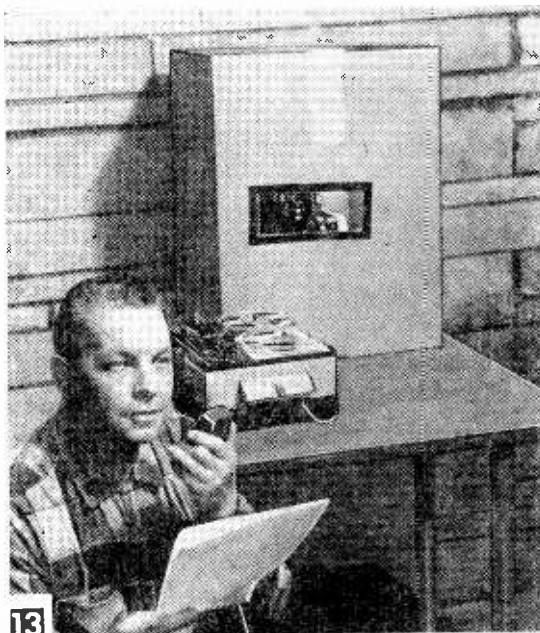
With your projector on top of the amplifier case, hold the chassis bracket so that radius X (Fig. 4-M1) is over the lower reel arm of the



12

Above, a gadget borrowed from Hollywood, is the clap board. Made of scrap lumber, it is used to establish the starting point of tape and sound.

Right, Ed Oswald, Cinemagnetics methods engineer, records travelogue description while he watches the movie. Projector is in sound blimp.



13

projector. This arm should not touch the chassis bracket. Mark the hole positions and screw the chassis bracket to the amplifier case.

Some projectors of this type (Fig. 3) were manufactured with a wooden base that you may have to remove if it interferes with the chassis bracket. Projectors with both reels on top (Fig. 2) will require that the bracket be mounted so the loop between aperture and gate will not interfere with any other parts.

Next connect your record head. Insert the head cable through the hole in the back of the chassis bracket. Fasten the clips on the lead wires to the two pins in back of the sound head. The shield of the cable must be grounded under one of the screws that mount the head to the mechanism plate.

Now thread a roll of striped 8-mm test film into the projector. Move the projector until the film feeds from the film gate to the record head in a straight line. Put two marks on a length of film *exactly* $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. apart. This distance, the spacing from *aperture center* to the *gap* in the record head, is an SMPTE standard and must be maintained whenever you project, or your recordings will be off sync. Make a strip of paper this long and use it to set the spacing whenever you project or record. To record, remember that you must thread under the roller (Fig. 11B), which simultaneously erases the film. On play, the film must be threaded over the roller. **NOTE:** *Mis-threading will completely erase a precious, irreplaceable recording.*

A few projectors have small metal arms intended to prevent improper threading. You may find it necessary to remove these arms or get them out of the way by twisting.

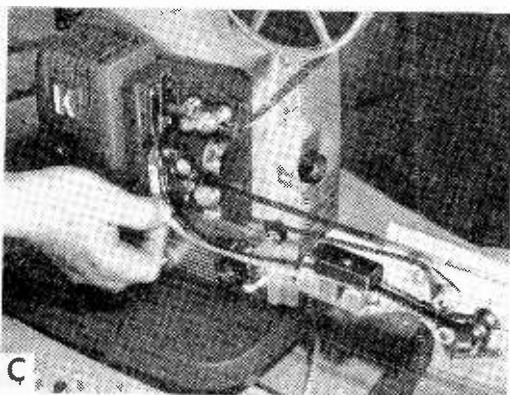
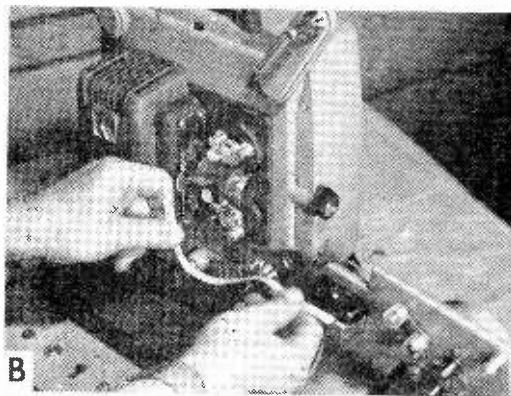
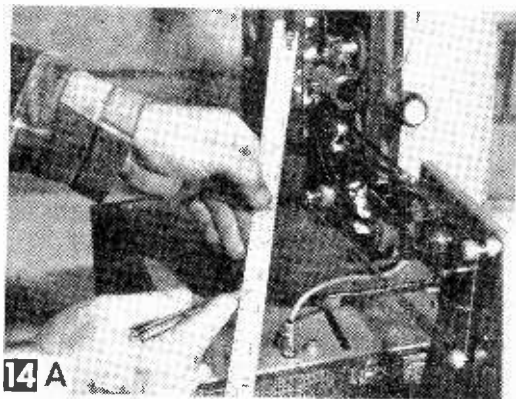
Turn the projector on, with volume half-

way up. Immediately you should hear sound coming from the speaker. Try recording with a piece of striped film. Turn the switch to record, and thread under the roller. To get quality sound, it is important that you use just enough volume and not so much that you over-drive the record head. Talk into the mike and turn volume control until the neon indicator just starts to flash on sharp peaks . . . it should not glow continuously. Practice recording with several voices until you master the technique . . . later on you will be able to add sound effects and music.

Striping Your Film. The magnetic stripe can be applied to 8-mm color or black and white film at any step in the movie-making process: before shooting, after development, or after splicing. Usually the most economical approach is to order film pre-striped, which you can do at most large camera-equipment stores.

If you shoot vacation trips or family events with your 8-mm camera, you may find that you discard a lot of footage when you edit your final movie. If your ratio of cuttings to finished film is 3 to 1 or more, you'll save by editing first, then taking your film to a photo dealer for striping.

Splicing Technique. If your edited 8-mm film is spliced with ordinary overlap splices (Figs. 14 A and B), you'll find that every time the splice passes under the playback head you get a "wow." If music is recorded at that place, the sound is objectionable. If the track is blank at the splice, there is no effect. If the leading edge feeds into the head (Fig. 14A), the effect is worse than if the overlap is underneath (B). The answer is to splice without overlap (Fig. 14C). *Quick Splice* tapes,



The length of film between sound head and film gate must be exactly $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. (A). Cut a strip of leader stock exactly this length and use it as a gauge to check the spacing between projector and adapter (B). Whenever you thread your projector, check this spacing and the amount of slack in the film (C).

available in camera stores, are the answer, not only for sound film, but silent as well. As you edit, there is no delay in waiting for cement to dry; the splices consist of perforated tabs of *Mylar* plastic. The material is only 0.0015 in. thick, and as it passes through the projector, there is no effect on picture or sound, provided that you trim away the edge along the sound track.

Sound Recording is a well-refined technique in Hollywood studios. About 75% of the sound you hear in a professional movie has been added after the scenes were photographed. About 10% is prepared before photography, with only 15% sync-recorded on the actual set. This consists mostly of close-up scenes where you see the movement of the actor's lips and hear what he is saying at the same instant.

Lip-Sync Recording. The easiest way is to record sound at the same time the scene is taken. This can be done with a *Fairchild* 8-mm sound camera. These cameras are available for sale or rental (\$5 to \$10 per day) from the larger photo dealers. The second method is to use a tape recorder. You can record what was said while the scene was shot, then re-record the lines from a script, or you can add the taped sound in sync with the movie.

A clap-board (Fig. 12) is essential. Make it by hinging two 8-in. pieces of 1×2 lumber and fastening them to a piece of Masonite. Write the *scene* and *take* numbers on the board with chalk or grease pencil. Then, when you are all set to shoot, start the camera and the tape recorder. Have a helper hold the board in front of the camera, slap the boards together sharply, and say, "Scene 1, Take 1."

After the film is developed, it will be easy to recognize the single frame at which the boards came together. Then, by spotting that frame of film in the projector gate and placing the sound "clap" over the sound head in the tape recorder, you will be able to start projector and recorder simultaneously. If you have reasonably good equipment, the two units should stay in sync long enough for a short scene. If the two mechanisms do not accelerate at the same rate, simply note whether sound or picture is leading and make adjustments in the starting position of the tape over the record head until the sound is in sync.

If your projector has a variable speed control, you can "ride" this control to maintain sync. Or if not, you can slow down either the tape recorder or the projector by applying pressure to the tape capstan, or drive sprocket. A rheostat can be added to some 8-mm projectors to give you variable speed.

Non-Sync Recording. Often we watch a movie and hardly realize that the sound is not lip-synchronized.

Take a scene where a cowboy is galloping down the road and yelling, "Hi-O Silver."

It would be impossible to record clear voice over the sound of the horse. The sound cameraman may make a cueing record at the time of the take. The star, back in the sound

studio, watches the scene on a projector and records the words at the right place. The sound of the horse might be simulated by pounding small wooden blocks in a box of gravel. Thus, the realism of your movie is limited only by your imagination. Use your tape recorder to experiment with sound effects. Keep a notebook on how you get the best results for certain sounds.

Narrative Recording. Another type of non-sync recording is typical of most travel movies. Recording is limited to vocal description and musical background. All you need is the adapter microphone and either a disk record player or tape recorder. Splice your film into the desired sequences first. Then prepare a script. Jot down the number of each scene, what it is, and roughly what you want to say. Also indicate the places where music will be added.

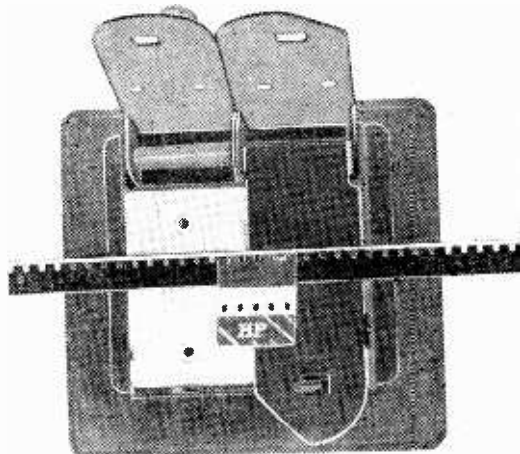
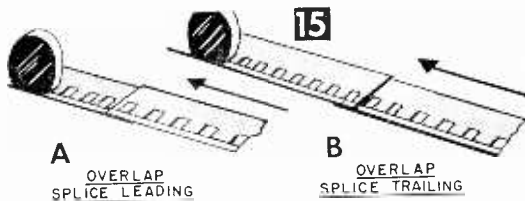
Be sure to preview your music before recording. Choose fairly fast passages, because they record well. Feed the output of the record player or tape recorder into the phono-input of the Cine-Sync amplifier. Set the Cine-Sync volume control at the proper setting for the mike. Then play a bit of the music and turn the volume of the record player up until the neon tube begins to flash. Then back off the record player volume until the neon indicator no longer flashes. Volume (and also fade-in and fade-out effects) must be controlled at the record player or tape recorder, because the adapter has only one control.

In shooting scenes to which sound will be added later, allow enough footage for sound track to describe them. In most cases, you'll find this time is longer than what you might shoot for a silent movie. Narration can eliminate the need for some scenes.

"Blimping" Your Projector. Since most 8-mm projector motors are noisy, the amateur producer may need a sound "blimp" to keep projector noise from being recorded.

A blimp (Fig. 13) can be easily made by obtaining a cardboard carton large enough to cover projector, adapter, and reels. Line the inside of the carton with foam plastic, rubber, or insulating material. On a line with the projection lens, cut a hole large enough for the light beam. Cement or tape two pieces of 1/16-in. Plexiglas on each side of the hole. To use the blimp, set all your projector and adapter controls beforehand. Use a 10-ft. length of lamp cord to run out a control switch so you can turn the projector on and off independently of the amplifier unit. The amplifier cord in the adapter is plugged directly into the wall so the tubes will not cool down while the projector is turned off.

Mike Notes. When recording with the Cine-Sync adapter, keep the mike as far away from the projector as possible. You can add up to 25 ft. of extension cable to the mike



Three kinds of splices. When the edge of an overlap splice leads into the record head (A) you'll get a "wow" if sound is recorded at that point. An overlap splice with joint trailing is better (B), but a butt joint made with Mylar tape splices (C) is best. This type of splice requires that you trim the splicing plastic so it does not cover the sound track.

lead. When recording, avoid holding the mike so close to your lips that you pick up the sharp hissing and popping sounds found in some words. Move the mike out too far, and you pick up unwanted sounds. Do not record close to sound-reflective walls or windows.

Remote Speakers. Did you ever notice that the sound in most movie theaters comes from behind the screen? A 4-ohm extension speaker placed under your projection screen will aid realism and quality to any sound recording. More than one remote speaker can be added. Two or more will give your movies a feeling of depth.

MATERIALS LIST—CINE-SYNC SOUND ADAPTER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	Cine-Sync 8-mm sound adapter kit. (A-8) including complete parts for chassis bracket; 5-watt ready-to-wire amplifier; record-play head; microphone; carrying case, and instructions. Postpaid, \$69.95
1	Cine-Sync 8-mm sound adapter kit (A-8W), including complete parts for chassis bracket; 5-watt, pre-wired amplifier; record-play head; carrying case; microphone, and instructions. Postpaid, \$74.95

Send all orders to: Kits Div., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, Dept. 871, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Add \$2 postage for all orders outside the U.S.A.



The Little

SCREAMER

Here's a portable burglar alarm that protects your brief case, luggage, photo equipment, tape recorder, or tool chest

By **TOMMY THOMAS**

THE moment a thief starts to pick up a valuable suitcase, an inexpensive mercury switch triggers a battery-operated alarm and makes him let go in a hurry!

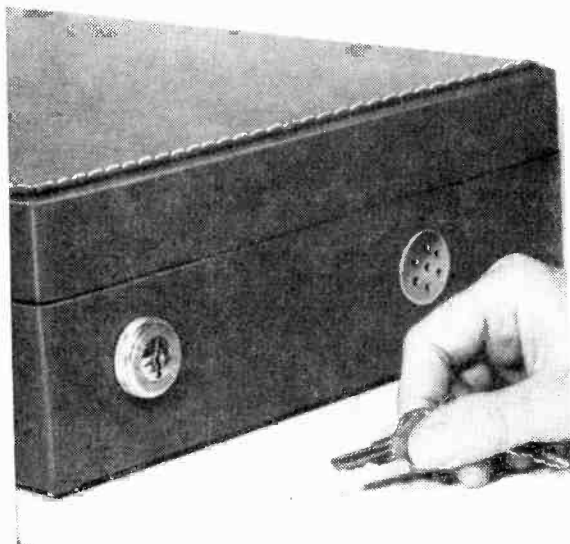
The idea could be adapted to dozens of unusual applications. You could install the switch and alarm to protect the contents of an automobile compartment that has no lock. Or it could protect surveyor's equipment and tools or contractor's material that often is left unwatched. It could guard merchandise on public display, be the basis of a novel party gadget, or protect your clothes and wallet while you go swimming at the beach.

The alarm requires no ac power, so it can be quickly rigged with a hinge and string to keep intruders out of summer cottages, tents, trailers, and boats.

It is essential that you keep the alarm installation a secret. In the photo case (Fig. 2A) a piece of thin board covers the entire assembly. Cemented above the board are a number of film boxes so there is no inside evidence of anything unusual. To complete the camouflage, paint both the keyhole assembly and sound vent cover to match the case covering. A screened vent lets out maximum sound.

A second design (Fig. 3) requires that the fire alarm buzzer be reversed in its original case. Chisel a hole and solder the alarm in place. This also makes a necessary electrical connection. For peace of mind with this alarm idea, get in the habit of glancing at your switch before you yourself pick up the case. Even if you are the owner it could be embarrassing if the alarm went off.

Assembled as in Fig. 2B, the unit occupies less than $2\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2$ -in. of space. Length of

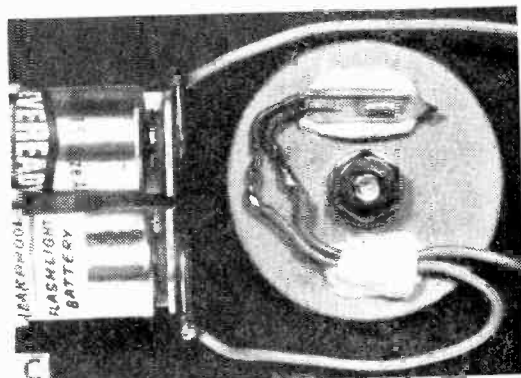
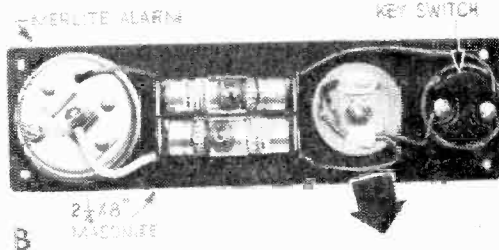
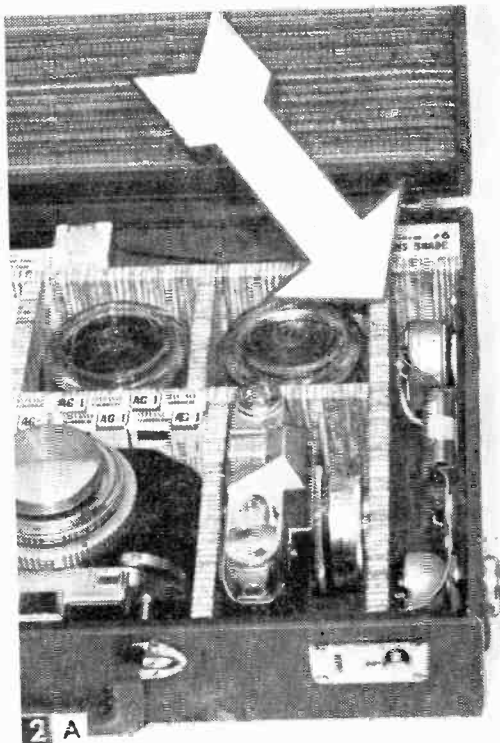


Turn the key and the alarm is activated. The perforated metal insert is an electronic vent plug.

the wires is not critical, so you could scatter-mount the parts to make the installation even more space-saving.

Key parts (see Materials List) are often available locally, with one exception, the Merlite fire alarm buzzer. A number of other low voltage bells and buzzers were tested, but they just aren't loud enough to be heard on a crowded train or on a busy street. The Merlite alarm really screams enough to scare any thief.

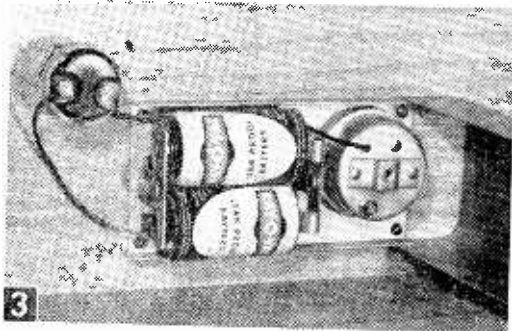
Start planning your installation by taking note of the operating position of the mercury switch. This switch is gravity sensitive, so its mounting angle will depend on the style of case. It must be located so that it will be *off* when the case is flat. When the case is picked up, the switch angle will change, causing the mercury to flow in the switch to the contacts and turn the circuit on. In most mercury



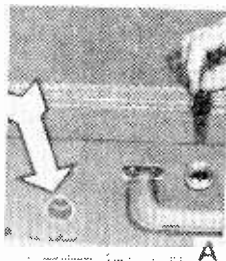
MATERIALS LIST—LITTLE SCREAMER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	Merlite fire alarm unit (\$4.95. Merlite Industries, 114 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.)
1	micro-miniature mercury switch (Burstein-Applebee, 1012 Magee St., Kansas City 6, Missouri, #17A994) trigger
1	heavy duty lock switch with two keys (LaFayette, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y. #SW-75) shut-off switch
1	4-position slide switch (LaFayette #SW-74) optional switch
1	battery holder, Keystone #140
2	penlight batteries, Size AA
1	vent plug, punched holes, snap-in for 1" holes (General Cement #H334F) sound vent
1 ea.	1/8-in.-thick Masonite, 2 1/4 x 8" rectangle and 1 1/2" circle (exact size not important)
Misc.	epoxy adhesive (heavy-consistency type), screws, nuts and washers, hookup wire, black electrical tape

This camera case installation is under a lid that looks like a film box. 2B shows complete installation seen from inside of case. 2C shows epoxy adhesive holding mercury to switch and leads. Also use it to fasten buzzer to masonite.



For a larger case, you can use the entire Merlite fire alarm case. Cut a hole in the case and solder the buzzer in backwards so it faces out.



A.

switches, the contact wires are of different lengths. For greatest sensitivity of mercury movement, plan to mount the switch with the shorter wire on the down side.

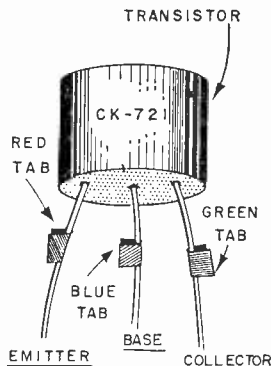
Mount the mercury switch on a 1½-in. disc of *Masonite*. One good method is to imbed it in a gob of epoxy cement. Wiring can also be anchored down in the same way (Fig. 2C). Then fasten the disc to the case or panel with a wood screw or machine screw and nut. By rotating the disc, you can set the alarm for any trip angle desired.

Action of the brief case alarm (Fig. 1) depends on the fact that normally the thief will grab the case by the handle. If the case was picked up upside-down, the alarm would be rendered useless. This probably would never happen, but on other types of cases, you could beat this problem by installing more than one mercury switch in the circuit. Mount them in facing angles and wire in parallel, so the equipment will be protected no matter how the case is picked up.

The lock switch (Fig. 1) is unusual in that the key can be removed in both *on* and *off* positions. Any SPST switch will serve as well, but it must be quiet acting and inconspicuous. You might conceal a slide or miniature switch somewhere on the outside of the case where it isn't likely to be seen. On a tape recorder, the ideal place would be underneath when the tape unit is laid flat. Protecting feet usually keep such cases from touching ground so there would be plenty of room beneath for a switch handle. Four position slide switches are available (see *Materials List*) that would make it very hard for someone to discover the safe setting even if they know about the switch.

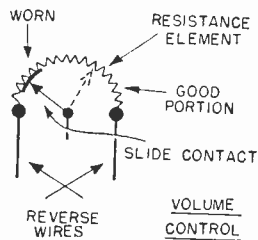
Color-Code Transistor Leads

• Accidentally connecting the leads of a transistor to the wrong terminals in a circuit may ruin it. Prevent this costly mistake by color-coding each wire lead with a small tab of colored plastic gift-wrapping tape. Use red (hot) tape for the emitter, blue for the base, and green (cold) for the collector.—**J. A. C.**



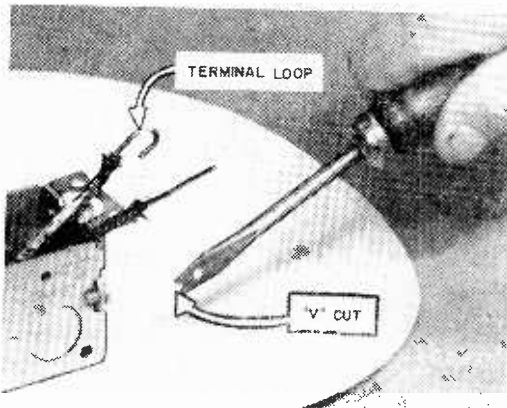
Salvaging Worn Radio-TV Control

• When a volume, tone, or other radio-TV variable resistance control becomes worn and gives spotty operation that can't be eliminated with control cleaner, try reversing the two outer wire connections (see sketch). This will put the operating range of the control on the least-used portion that is still serviceable and salvage the control for further satisfactory use.—**JOHN A. COMSTOCK.**

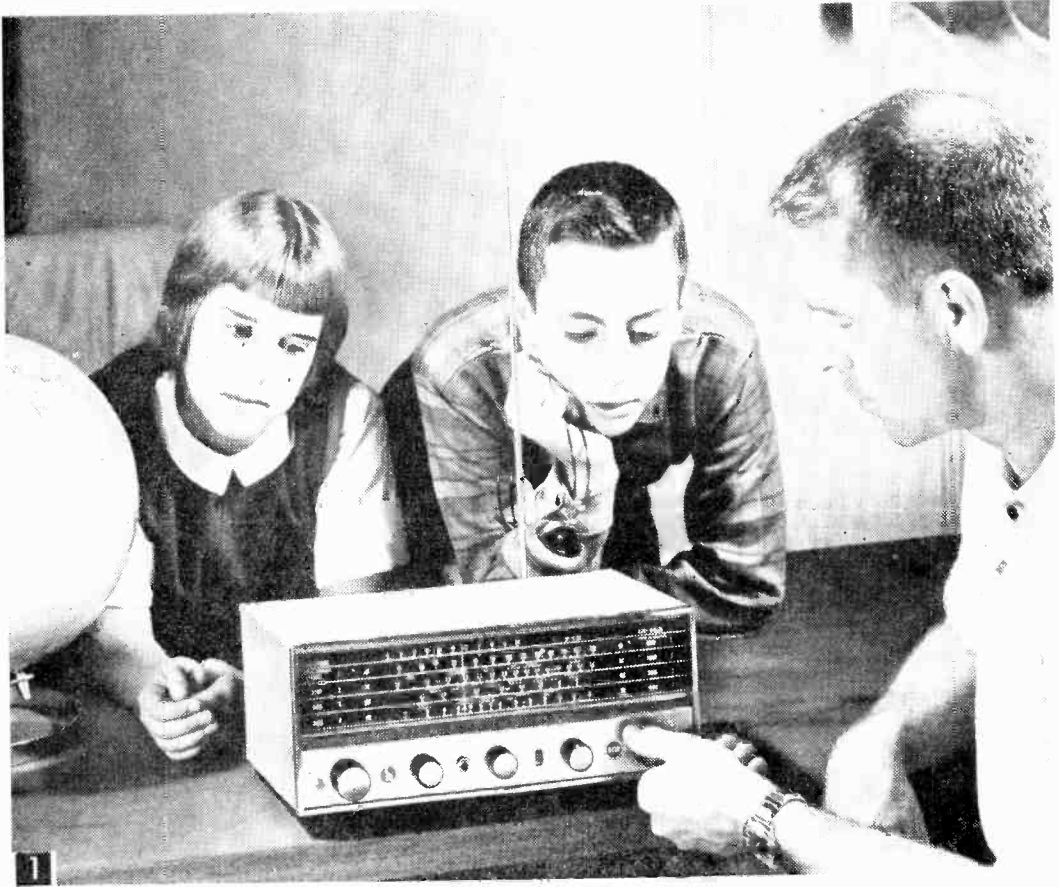


Electrician's Screwdriver

• Rework that spare screwdriver to make a more versatile tool that will still do a passable job of driving screws. Drill a small hole in it to use when shaping wire or forming termi-



nal loops on electrical installations. Then file a "V" in the blade edge to pull small nails and brads as when removing weather stripping, etc. The "V" is also a big help when stripping wire.—**BIL TOMAN.**



This Hallicrafters 5-120 world-range receiver is a good example of the kind of equipment a DXer enjoys using.

SHORT WAVE... Electronics' Fastest-Growing Hobby

By C. M. STANBURY II

WITHIN 10 years, short wave has progressed from a second-rate communications medium into a versatile and popular pastime. Before 1950, SW receivers were a novelty item, usually stocked only by dealers in amateur radio equipment; today they can be found in any large appliance store, and most smaller ones, as well.

Why? First, short wave is, or can be, far more than a hobby. It represents a firsthand carrier of news from almost any part of the Earth—not to mention outer space, which is just now opening up for the listener. With the American public becoming more and more international-minded, SW is a gold mine of information.

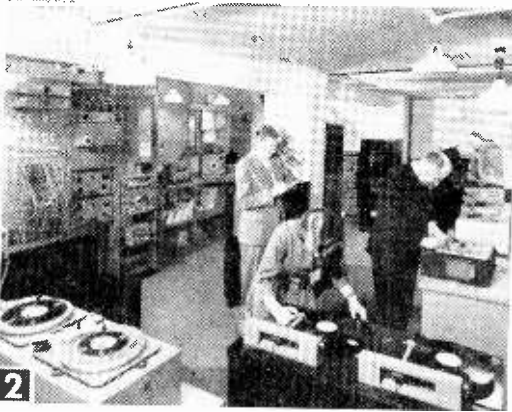
Competition is another important feature, in digging for rare signals like those of Vos-

tok II (DX) or, perhaps, the folk music of every nationality. If you are interested in a foreign language, this is your chance to hear it and practice your understanding of it.

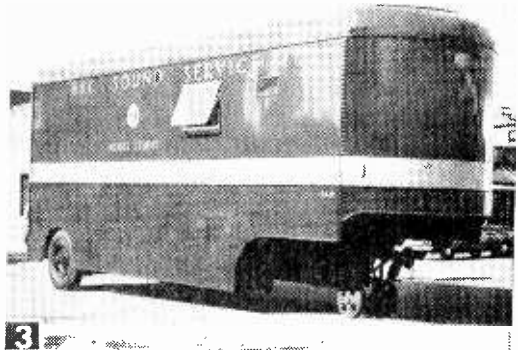
The possibilities are virtually endless. But in order to take advantage of them, you must know exactly what short wave is, and how it sounds and behaves: so let's start from there.

Technically, Short Wave simply refers to those frequencies between 3000 and 30,000 kc (3-30 mc). To understand where this lies in the radio spectrum, remember that the standard AM broadcast band runs from 535 to 1605 kc, the lower edge of TV channel 2 is 54 mc, and the FM broadcast band covers 88-108 mc.

SW signals often circle the globe, because of the ionosphere—a region of gases ionized by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun and extending from 50 to 200 miles up. The iono-



Most SW programs are taped in advance, but . . .



. . . the BBC does have occasional live news coverage.

sphere reflects (or, more precisely, refracts) radio signals; but the lower layers also absorb (and thus weaken) radio signals. Most distant signals below SW are completely absorbed, while signals above it usually pass right through into outer space: maybe they watch U.S. TV on Mars!

When someone mentions short wave, what do you think of—Voice of America, BBC, or Radio Moscow? Well, international broadcasters are the primary interest of many SWLs (short wave listeners), but there are literally thousands of other stations between 3 and 30 mc. Some, like radioteletype (resembling high speed Morse code), telephoto, and telemetering (except when it comes from outer space), represent just so much noise to the average listener. Other non-broadcast stations, however, including aeronautical, marine, and amateur, can provide many hours of fascinating listening.

International Broadcasters, ubiquitous and super-powered, are likely to be the first SW stations you will find. In addition to those mentioned above, they include such names as Radio Brazzaville in the French Congo, Portugal's Voice of the West, Radio Habana Cuba, Radio Peking, and many others listed in WHITE'S RADIO LOG (p. 194). All of these transmit programs in English beamed to North America, and because they use many frequencies at once they can nearly always be heard even on the simplest of receivers.

While many such stations operate solely for the purpose of propaganda or to promote a particular nation's tourist trade, they do present another source of news—a way to find out what other peoples or governments are thinking and saying about us. Then, too, much of the world's popular and folk music—the African drum beat, chants of the Near East, Oriental rhythms—can be heard via these powerful transmitters.

DX Refers to distant, difficult, and/or rare reception. It is an exciting sport and the key

to successful short wave listening, for when the station that is "impossible" to hear is heard, stations that were previously difficult turn into easy and enjoyable listening. SWLs who DX are no longer limited to those super-powered jobs.

There are a number of factors which may make a particular SW station difficult to hear. First, absorption does not always stop at 3000 kc, but during the day affects frequencies up to 9 mc, and at night to about 6 mc. Upper short wave channels are also subject to "skipping": that is, they sometimes pass through the ionosphere like TV and FM signals using channels above 30 mc.

A final major factor is interference (QRM). Most short wave broadcast stations operate within nine narrow bands (see Table A), and 75% of all international activity is limited at present to four of these: 19, 25, 31, and 49 meters. This means that several stations must use the same frequency; for example, to log VTN2, Tarawa, Gilbert, and Ellis Islands, on 6050 kc during the early morning (EST) hours when absorption drops to a minimum is almost impossible, because HCJB, Quito, Ecuador, also uses the channel at that time.

Other less important considerations are low power, short schedules (on the air only a few hours each day), static on lower frequencies during warm, humid summer months, and ignition noise on the upper frequencies from passing autos, trucks, and buses.

If You Decide to DX, you are not limited to short wave by any means. You may try for DX on any frequency range: the AM broadcast band, FM, or even on TV channels. Those interested in DX as a game often prefer non-SW stations, because of the greater challenge: imagine hearing London or Nicaragua right next to a local station!

You should keep a log containing the date, time, frequency, program description, and an account of reception conditions, for each new station heard. Most DXers then try to verify

Fiji Broadcasting Commission

Dear Sir,
Thank you for the reception of the signal of Station VRH5.

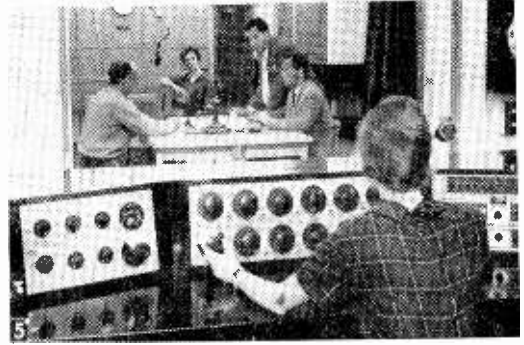
We have pleasure in advising that your request is confirmed.

We suggest that you should refer to the information in the above for more details.



4

QSL card from Fiji; best heard at present on 4755 kc (VRH5).



The British Broadcasting Corp. on the air. BBC is one of the most widely heard short wave broadcasters.

what they have logged. This is done by sending a report consisting of the data from your log book to the station, along with a request for confirmation—a QSL, as it's called by SWLs (Fig. 4).

Broadcasters can usually be addressed simply by name (Radio Centro, Radio Australia), city, and country. Always include return postage; if stamps of the particular country are not available, International Reply Coupons can be purchased for 15¢ at any post office. In addition to proving DX feats, QSLs provide the souvenirs that every world traveler likes to have to show the folks back home.

Equipment. It is possible, of course, to DX on any receiver and to listen to short wave on any radio that tunes between 3 and 30 mc, but once the listener really knows he's interested he'll want equipment that will give the best return for his efforts. Following is a list of features, approximately in the order of their importance, by which you should judge a receiver:

- **COVERAGE.** The receiver should tune all frequencies between 535 kc and 30 mc. It will do this by means of a band switch and at least one tuning knob. The dial should be divided into at least four bands: otherwise you will probably lose

selectivity and/or good calibration.

- **SELECTIVITY.** This is the ability to separate stations on frequencies in close proximity; with bands so crowded today, this is extremely important. A top receiver will separate stations of equal strength only 5 kc apart.

- **CALIBRATION.** Good calibration means the ability to find exactly any desired frequency. This is best accomplished by the use of two dials. One, for main tuning, is placed at the top of a small desired segment of the spectrum, say 31 meters; the other is a fine scale known as bandspread, adjusted carefully until the right spot is hit.

- **SENSITIVITY.** How well a receiver pulls in those weak signals depends upon its amplification circuits. A quality superheterodyne receiver will apply at least one stage of amplification to the original frequency, convert it to an intermediate frequency (IF), and follow this up with two stages of IF amplification.

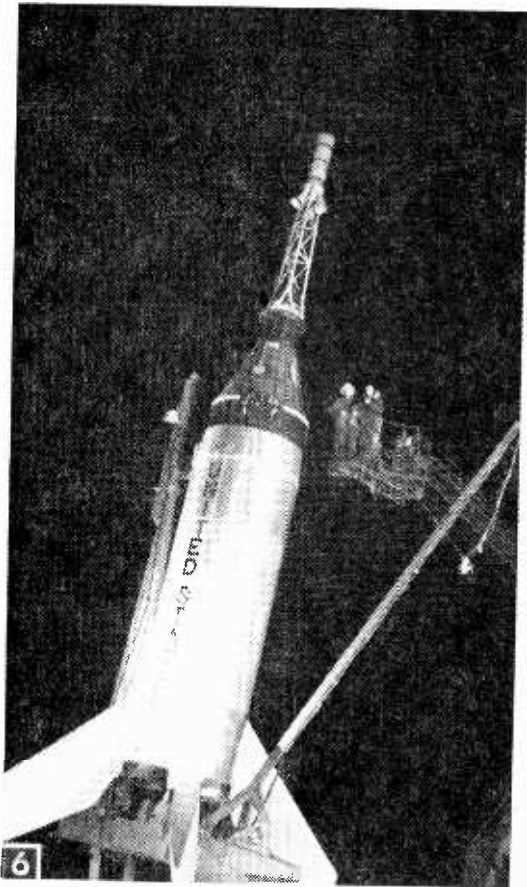
After these there are some useful, non-essential features:

- **NOISE LIMITER.** This is primarily effective against ignition noise.
- **BFO.** This is needed for most Morse code signals.

TABLE A—SWBC FREQUENCY-TIME CHART

Meters	Freq. (kc)	Latin America	Europe-Africa	Asia	So. Pacific
90	3200-3400	Evening, 0600	Sunset, 2400-0200 (Africa only)	0500-sunrise	0400-sunrise
60	4750-5060	Evening, 0600	Sunset, 2400-0200 (Africa only)	0500-sunrise	0400-sunrise
49	5950-6200	Evening, 0600	Late afternoon-0200	0330-sunrise	0230-sunrise
41	7100-7300	None	Late afternoon-0200	0330-sunrise	None
31	9500-9750	Evening	1400-0200	Night	0100-1000
25	11700-11975	Late afternoon, evening	1400-0200	Night	0100-1100
19	15100-15450	0800-2400	1200-2000	Night if open	Night if open
16	17700-17900	Day	Day	Day	Day
13	21450-21750	Day	Day	Day	Day
11	25600-26100

Stations may be heard at hours other than those listed. Times are EST, except sunrise and sunset, which refer to listener's area.



SWLs occasionally log signals from space.

- **AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL.**

This saves wear and tear on the ears, keeps the neighbors happy.

How many of these features you wind up with, even of the major ones, depends on your budget. Assuming you buy a nationally known brand, you will get exactly what you pay for. One thing is sure: No amount of fancy gear can help a lazy or disinterested listener, while an eager and skillful operator can go a long way on comparatively little.

Certain accessories can be added to your receiver at any time. The most important of these include:

- **Q MULTIPLIER.** This increases selectivity via the IF circuits.

- **CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR.** If fitted with a 100-kc crystal, this will place a strong, steady reference signal every 100 kc. A crystal of any value may be substituted if other reference frequencies are desired.

Finally, you must have an antenna. It doesn't have to be elaborate: just make it as long and as high as possible.

How to Listen. Now you know what short

wave is, what DX means, and what equipment is available. How do you make use of your information?

When a listener first discovers SW and/or DX, he should tune all the frequencies he can, and learn which parts of the world can be received on each band, and when. After this basic training, he is likely to become interested in specific projects—monitoring an unusual propaganda campaign, logging and QSLing a certain country, or bagging a particularly rare station. To tackle these challenges, a regular procedure must be followed.

First, find the right frequency. This can be done by using as guides stations heard regularly and whose frequencies are known. For example, if your target had been Radio Katanga, which used 11875 kc before its destruction on December 6, 1961, you would have checked WHITE'S RADIO LOG and found powerful XEHH in Mexico City, operating just 5 kc higher at 11880. Knowing that the best time for Africa on 25 meters starts at 1400 EST (see Table A), you would have checked the channel and kept checking it until all other African signals were gone.

Did You Hear It? The answer to that depends on you, your receiver, and how long you stayed at it—days, weeks, or even months. If you were fortunate enough to be using a first-class receiver, the channel was clear at least part of the time. With a less expensive model, you might have expected severe "side-band" QRM from XEHH, which you would have to listen through, using the following method:

Listen for the slightest trace of a signal beneath XEHH: then concentrate on it. After a while, what XEHH is saying will go in one ear and out the other—a real advantage when DXing. At the same time, you will be able to understand portions of the buried station's programming, and pick out its identification. In this case, maybe it turned out to be "Radio Katanga," an announcement which sounds about the same in Flemish, French, or English. (Fortunately, this is true of most identifications, especially after a little practice listening to the appropriate language. The article which follows this one, "Breaking the Short Wave Language Barrier," deals with this subject in detail.)

Utilities. Between short wave broadcast bands are the utilities, including aeronautical and marine services. Monitoring these requires a different approach. Unlike broadcasters, whose very existence depends upon a large number of listeners, utilities are not interested in being heard by the general public, and information on frequencies and schedules is much harder to come by: it is almost never announced over the air.

Identification of land stations is by location only, and you will have to listen a while to

determine which service is which. There are many military stations with only tactical calls (Kilroy, Streamer, Creampuff One), and these are virtually impossible to identify.

Despite such obstacles, the utilities offer exciting, firsthand radio. Some SWLs were able to monitor John Glenn as he circled the Earth (15016 kc); many have heard rescue operations on the high seas.

In addition, numerous countries and islands not represented on the SW broadcast bands have either a marine or aeronautical station for you to log and verify. Utilities will often QSL, provided a prepared card is enclosed with your report for the operator to sign and mail back to you. Such locations are likely to be sparsely populated, and a report simply addressed, for example, to Officer in Charge, Seawell Aeradio, Bridgetown, Barbados, would probably be delivered.

The 20 Best Utility Channels are listed in Table B, along with some details on each. They can be found by trial and error, but are much more easily located with the aid of a crystal calibrator. Unlike broadcasting stations, utilities will often *work together* on the same frequency, and if conditions are right you should have no trouble making 20 or more loggings in one hour.

On these same channels you can hear the mobile stations—ships or aircraft, whichever the particular spot on the dial serves. Aircraft identify by airline and flight number, such as “Easterh 101” (Pan American flights, however, identify as “Clipper”); reports can be addressed to the most convenient office on the plane’s route. American addresses are best, as U. S. stamps can then be used for return postage.

TABLE B—THE 20 TOP UTILITY CHANNELS

Freq. (kc)	Use
1755	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
2009	Marine telephone, Calif. south to Galapagos
2034½	Marine telephone, Caribbean and Bahamas
2182	Marine, international calling and distress
2670	Coast Guard calling and distress frequency
2716	U. S. Navy
2760	Cuban navy
2966	Aeronautical, Caribbean
8879½	Aeronautical, South Atlantic
8887½	Aeronautical, South Pacific (no aircraft)
8888	Aeronautical, North Atlantic
8913½	Aeronautical, fringes of North Atlantic
8930½	Aeronautical, Near East
8956	Aeronautical, East Africa
9018	Cuban air force
10021	Aeronautical, Central America
13284½	Aeronautical, North Atlantic
13304½	Aeronautical, Far East
13314½	Aeronautical, western South America
15016	U. S. Air Force
19995	Soviet space vehicles

Unfortunately, addresses for ships must be obtained from expensive reference volumes which become out-of-date all too quickly. Even when the address is known, the percentage of return on ships is very low.

One word of caution: *Do not repeat contents of messages.* To prove your reception (as program description does for broadcast reception), include the station called or contacted and, for a mobile, its position.

Now, to get you started, we’ve provided a pair of SWL/DX projects, neither too hard nor too easy, designed to test your qualifications as a listener.

Project No. 1: Iran, historically better known as Persia, the world’s second oldest country. Today, because of its wealth of black gold, Iran is under threat of Communist subversion. In fact, Russia operates a clandestine, revolutionary radio station (approximately 11695 kc at 1200-1250 and 1330-1420 EST) just north of Iran’s border, possibly at Tashkent.

Meanwhile, Radio Iran uses 7100 (give or take a couple kc) from approximately 2040 EST on for programs in Persian, and is readily spotted by the cry of a jackal transmitted before sign-off. Despite amateur QRM, Radio Iran is often heard at this time in the U. S.

Even rarer Persian DX is Radio Tabriz, a regional station not far from the Russian border, using 6175 kc (where there’s plenty of QRM) starting around 2055. Radio Tabriz can be distinguished by its long periods of uninterrupted Near East music, and identifications which seldom come on the hour or half-hour. East coast broadcast band DXers fortunate enough to own top grade receivers should also watch for this one on 638 kc.

Project No. 2: 4VGM, Haiti’s Magloire Broadcasting Circuit. When Paul Magloire was dictator of this Caribbean republic (from 1949 through 1956), M.B.C. was a top international broadcaster, with transmitters on 31, 49, and 60 meters, plus the broadcast band.

Today the giant has been laid low, and only operates on 1475 kc. The fact that many U. S. stations are using 1470 and 1480, and that two Central American transmitters—YNAG Radio Cosiguina, Chimendega, Nicaragua, and TIHCJ Radio Regional, San Carlos, Costa Rica—are on 1475 itself, makes this a tough one. But fortunately 4VGM appears on 2950 kc (multiple of the intended frequency). During the hours of darkness it can be heard throughout North America until sign-off at 2300.

M.B.C. programs are entirely in French, and consist mostly of Haitian music, which is quite distinctive. Reports should be addressed to M. Franck Cl. Magloire, who now owns 4VGM, and the address in Port-au-Prince is 38, Rue Americaine.

Good hunting.

Bothered by Foreign Lingo?

Here's How to Break the Short Wave Language Barrier

By DONALD N. JENSEN

PERHAPS the most frustrating problem encountered by the radio listener when he begins tuning the short wave bands is that presented by the language barrier.

While a number of the large international broadcasters devote a portion of their transmissions to English language programs, countless other radio voices seldom or never use the King's English. Since many of these stations behind the linguistic curtain are low-powered local outfits, they are tempting game for the DX listener. For the average person who speaks no "foreign language," however, logging these stations may seem to present insurmountable difficulties.

But this need not be the case. A very little study time and a few "tricks of the trade" can soon have you logging and verifying non-English-speaking stations. The two problems involved are (1) identifying the station you are listening to, and (2) obtaining sufficient

data on the programs you hear so that you can write a reception report to the station and get that rare QSL card.

Identifying the Station. Let's say you are listening to a station in the 60-meter band. It is difficult to know the exact frequency, but you believe your dial is tuned to about 4940 kilocycles. You have been listening to a program of enjoyable music for 10 minutes or so, when a man begins to announce. He could be speaking Martian for all you know . . . it's all "Greek" to you.

After a few minutes of careful listening to this garble of sounds you begin to pick out an occasional word if you can call it that, for these words are meaningless to you. The announcer pauses and then continues. What was that? You catch what sounds like, "eese abheedjohn." Ah, you begin to see a bit of light through a chink in the language barrier. You remember that "eese" is actually

6-LANGUAGE TRANSLATION CHART

English	French	German
This is . . .	Ici (ee-see)	Hier ist (heer ist)
Radio station	Radiodiffusion (rahdyo-deefeez-yohn)	Rundfunk (roond-foonk) Kurtzwellensender (kurts-welen-zendair)
Transmitter	Emetteur (aim-et-tour)	Sender (zend-air)
Short wave	Onde courte (awnd-koor)	Kurzwele (kurts-vel-ah)
Kilocycle	Kilocycle (keelo-seeki)	Kiloherz (keelo-hairtz)
Frequency	Frequence (Fray-kawns)	Frequenz (fray-kwents)
Wave length	Longueur d'onde (lawn-gyour dond)	Wellen lange (velen-lahn-gah)
Frequency band	Bande de frequence (bahnd d-fray-kawns)	Frequenzband (fray-kwents-bahnd)
Program	Programme (praw-grahm)	Programm (pro-grahm)
Listener	Auditeur (oh-dit-tour)	Horer (huhr-air)

the French word *ici*, meaning "this is."

"This is ahbeedjohn," the man said. That must be the French pronunciation of the word Abidjan, the capital city of the Ivory Coast, a French-speaking country on the tropical west coast of Africa. A quick check of your reference log shows that the short wave station at Abidjan does indeed transmit on 4940 kilocycles at this time. By golly, you've logged a new station and never once was an English word spoken.

Logging Data for Reports. Late in the evening, you've just tuned in a station that announces as "rahdyo-defuze-ora Venezuela." That's easy! It is YVKB, Radiodifusora Venezuela broadcasting in Spanish from Caracas. This business of careful listening and learning key words in several languages seems to be the ticket. You understand they have a fine *QSL* card, so you get pencil and paper to make some notes about program content for a reception report.

But what is the program about? You only know a few key words in Spanish. How can you get enough data on the program to convince the station's officials that you actually heard them?

Well, just listen again, carefully. What did he say? It sounded like "Khrushchev." You'd recognize that in any language! Then he mentioned "Kennedy," and now, "Katanga" and "Castro." He must be reading a news report. Names in the news sound much the same in many languages and stand out like a beacon in a foreign broadcast.

The announcer continues talking. He says something like "prograhm-ah day mew-sikah day ahmerika lah-tina." Latin American music, eh? Sure enough, the orchestra is beginning to play a cha-cha. Make a note of that for your report. It is followed by a tango; "El Choclo," you believe, is its title. Now they are playing that old favorite, "La Paloma." Note that, too. You seem to be getting quite a lot of detailed information for your reception report.

Thus, the fact that you speak only English need not be a handicap when you tune the short wave dial. But you don't have to stop here. Perhaps your interest is only whetted. You may make the plunge and actually try to learn one or more foreign language. Night school courses, books, and records are all available. Many short wave stations, themselves, offer language courses by radio from English to Hungarian, Russian to Spanish.

If you don't have the time or inclination to study, you may spend several sessions just listening to foreign broadcasts of the Voice of America or the British Broadcasting Corp. (B.B.C.). Before long you'll find you will begin to recognize the various languages by sound even though you cannot actually understand them. In time you will be able to recognize "by ear" the difference between such similarly sounding languages as Spanish and Portuguese, Arabic, and German, and many others.

So, listen carefully and you, too, can break through the language barrier.

(Pronounce as Given in Parentheses)

Portuguese	Russian	Spanish
Aqui (ah-key)	Goverit (go-vuh-reet)	Aqui (ah-key)
Radiodifusao (rah-dyoh-defuze-sow)	Radyo (stantsiya) (rahdyo-stahn-tsee-yah)	Radiodifusora (rah-dyoh-defuze-ora) Estacion (ehs-tah-ihyon)
Transmisora (trans-mees-ora)	Peredacik (pear-eh-dah-chek)	Transmisora (trans-mees-ora)
Onda curta (on-dah kur-tah)	Korotkaja volna (koh-roht-ka-yah wolna)	Onda corta (on-dah kor-tah)
Kilociclo (keelo-seek-lo)	Kilogercov (keelo-gair-kof)	Kilociclo (keelo-seek-lo)
Frecuencia (free-kwen-seeah)	Castota (kahs-toe-tah)	Frecuencia (free-kwen-seeah)
Longura de onda (loan-gyour-ah day on-dah)	Dlina volni (dleen-ah wohl-nee)	Longitud de onda (loan-jeet-youd day on-dah)
Banda de frecuencia (bahndah day free-kwen-seeah)	Diapazon castoti (deah-pa-shown kans-toe-tee)	Banda de frecuencia (bahndah day free-kwen-seeah)
Programa (pro-grahm-ah)	Programa (pruh-grah-muh)	Programa (pro-grahm-ah)
Radio ouvinte (rahdyo aw-veen-tay)	Prijomnij ljubitelj (pree-yohm-nee lyoub-bit-elyee)	Radio Oyente (rahdyo aw-yen-tay)

Salt Water Powers Radio

The longer the antenna, the better the reception. Yet the test model worked all stations with a bench light reflector used as an antenna.

Battery made of scrap metal and a pill vial runs for months!

By ROBERT E. KELLAND



THE salt-water cell powering this transistor radio has all the advantages of a dry cell, costs only pennies to make, and lasts for months. The complete radio receiver, with battery but less earphones, can be built for \$3 or less.

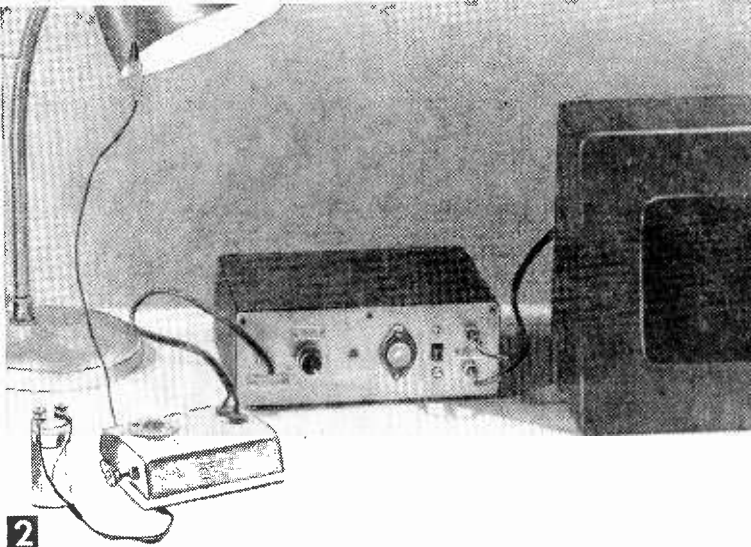
As shown in the photos, the battery delivers about three-tenths of a volt. The radio consumes only 12 microamps while running, and in actual tests ran three days continuously without any detectable dip in volume. Originally designed as an emergency receiver for Civil Defense use, the battery-radio combination offers reliability and unlimited use, because very little of the metal electrodes is consumed. As the battery ages, the plates corrode slightly, but all you need to do is clean them and replace the salt water.

Start Building the Battery by cutting the copper and aluminum electrodes from 24-gauge sheet metal. The $\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. size is recommended for the 4-dram vial shown (Fig. 4), but plate size has no bearing on voltage produced. Larger electrodes would produce more amperage, and experimenters may

want to try metallic foils. Make the binding posts from two 8-32 \times $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. brass screws. Use a vise and fine hacksaw to cut off the heads of the screws, then saw slots about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Insert the electrodes in these slots. If the fit is loose, pinch the slots together in a vise and force the electrode in.

The glass vial is available at any drug store for a few cents. Get the type that has a close fitting plastic top. A plastic vial could be used as well, but the glass has a cleaner appearance. Drill two $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. holes in the cap spaced about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart on a diameter line. In the center of the cap, you can drill or pin-punch a tiny hole to allow gas generated by the chemical action of the cell to escape. The vent hole should be very small so that the surface tension of the water will prevent leakage. If you use a power drill, make the holes as quickly as possible to avoid melting the plastic.

Now screw the two electrodes into the underside of the cap until the screws extend through about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and add washers and binding nuts. The fit should be tight and



2

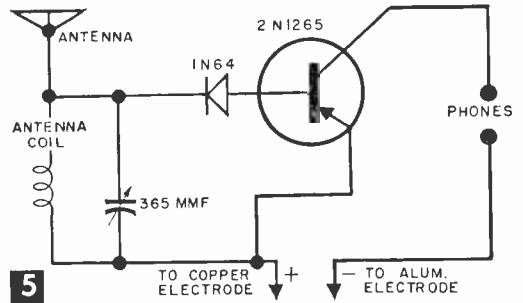
S&M lab staff connected radio to author Art Trauffer's battery-operated transistor amplifier (Radio-TV Experimenter #576). Music on AM stations in Chicago area came through with crystal clear tone and very little static.

earphone jacks and music came through surprising clear and free of background noise.

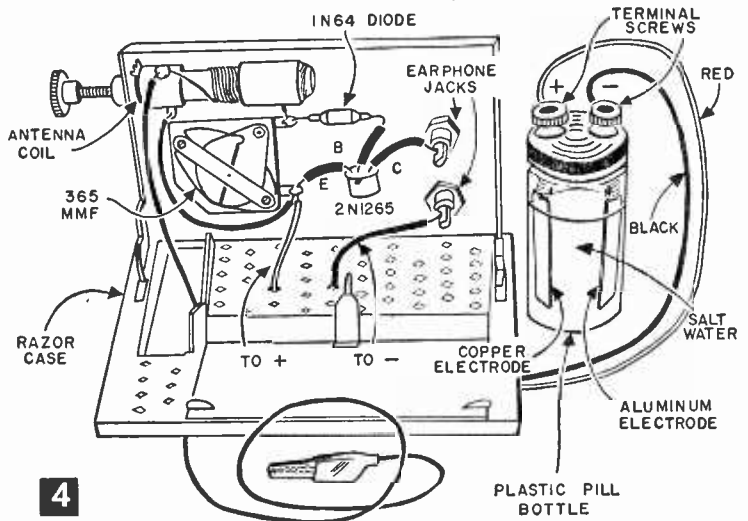
Drill the holes for the tuning capacitor, antenna coil, and head-phone jacks and mount as in Fig. 4. The miniature capacitors must be kept clean and handled carefully to avoid damaging the plates. You can use a socket for the transistor or simply solder it into the circuit as shown. Make sure you use a heat sink to dissipate soldering heat. Hold the iron to the joints only long enough to make a good connection, otherwise the parts may be ruined.

waterproof. To test the battery, fill the vial about three-quarters full with clean water and add a pinch of salt. Check output with a VOM. Though it may not seem like a large current, you'll find it adequate to operate may low current projects. Provided that resistance of the circuit is kept high, the battery will be suprisingly constant.

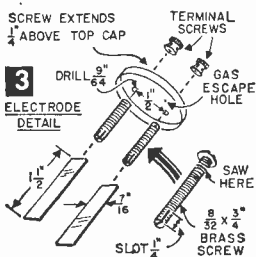
The Transistor Radio uses a minimum of parts and can be assembled in half an hour. The author used a 2N1265 transistor and an IN64 diode, but you can substitute other general purpose units (See Materials List). Editor's Note: The assembly shown in the photos was tested in a basement lab, with the antenna lead clipped to the reflector of a lamp. After tuning the ferrite coil, reception was crisp on all Chicago-area stations. The radio ran constantly for 85 hours. An amplifier was connected to the



5



4

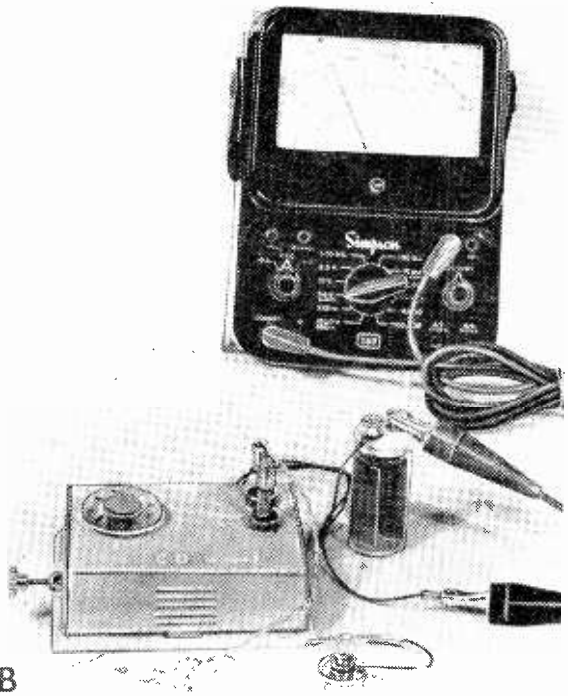


3



6 A

VOM shows 0.3 volts across battery terminals. Microammeter in series with battery and radio read 12 μ a. Author Kelland rates battery at 0.1-ma output for 100 hours. Original battery continued to power radio after nine months with same electrodes.



B

MATERIALS LIST—SALT WATER POWERED RADIO SALT WATER BATTERY

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	glass vial with tight fitting cover, 1" dia. x 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " high (available drug stores)
2	8-32 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " brass screws for binding posts
1 pc.	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 24 ga. copper
1 pc.	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 24 ga. aluminum
2	8-32 knurled binding post knuts (salvage from old battery)

TRANSISTOR RADIO

1	PNP transistor, any general purpose type such as 2N1265, CK 722 etc. Lafayette #SP-171 (\$.49)*
1	diode, general purpose type such as 1N 34A, 1N64 etc. Lafayette #ST-148 (\$.19)
1	antenna coil, Superex Vari-Loopstick or equal, Lafayette #MS 287 (\$.88)
1	miniature variable capacitor, 365 mmf with dial Lafayette MS 445 (\$.59)
1	plastic box, utility type or Gillette Razor case. Lafayette MS 160 (\$.20)
1	high impedance earphone, 2000 ohm or more Lafayette #AR-50 (\$ 1.39)

Misc. small alligator clip, phone jacks, hookup wire

* Lafayette Nos. refer to catalog of Lafayette Radio Electronics, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset L. I., New York.

and plugging in a high-impedance (2000 ohms or more) earphone or headset. Be sure battery polarity is correct. If you connect backwards, you won't harm the transistor, and may actually get reception, but it will be far lower in volume. Clip the antenna lead to any suitable ungrounded metal object such as a bare spot on a telephone dial, a bed spring or a metal clothesline and tune for a station. If your connections are correct and all components working properly, you should be getting plenty of earphone volume on one salt-water cell. Adjust the antenna coil by setting the tuning condenser to a known station, then turn the knob on the ferrite core until the volume is at a peak.

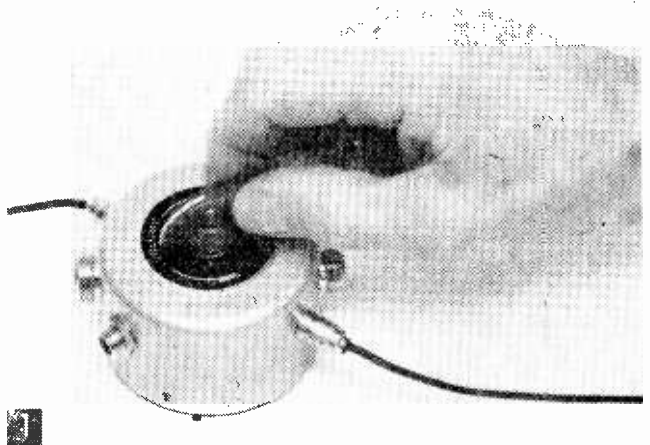
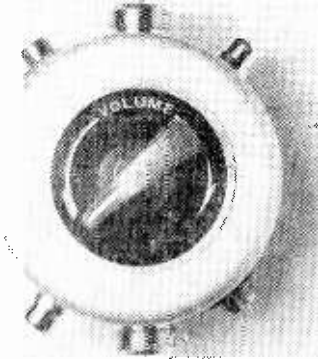
Once the ferrite core is set for a certain antenna, the set should require no further adjustment. An on-off switch is not provided because the battery circuit breaks when you pull one of the phone plugs. Leaving the radio on will run the battery down after a few days, but the effect is not permanent. Clean the metal plates, replace the salt water and the battery is as good as new.

Solder Spool Carries Flux Can

• Attach a cork to the lid of your can of soldering paste and set your spool of solder down over the plug as a means for keeping the can of flux handy. It will always go wherever the spool of solder goes and will also serve as a base to keep the spool from tipping over and rolling off the bench.—J. A. C.

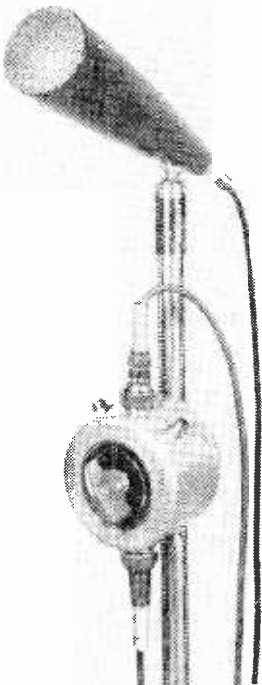
Feed the battery and antenna wires through holes in the top of the back of the box. Color code the battery leads red, positive (to copper); and black, negative (to aluminum), and attach a small alligator clip to the antenna lead wire so it can easily be hooked to various antennas you may want to try.

Test the radio by connecting the battery



1

This control enables you to control output volume from the microphone position. For the photo, cables were shortened for sake of clarity. In practice, this control could be used on 50-ft. P.A. system lines in an auditorium.



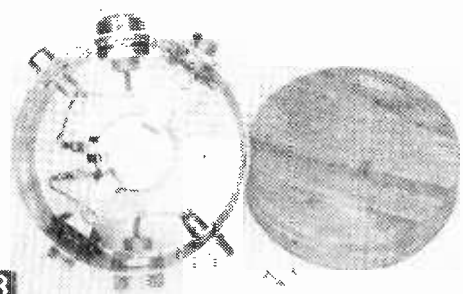
2

Remote Volume Control for mike, earphones, and speakers

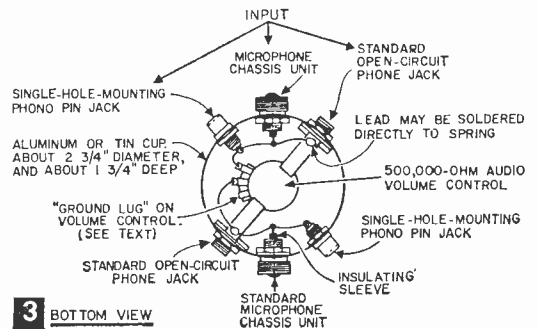
A HALF-MEG volume control mounted in a shielded box with a set of jacks and plugs gives you a handy versatile unit for audio and experimental work. Depending on your ability to shop for parts, the unit should cost only \$3 or less.

The control is ideal for use between the mike and amplifier, and it's especially handy when audio howl breaks out. You can connect it between a crystal phono pickup and an amplifier that has no gain control, or you can use it between the output of an FM or AM tuner and a pair of earphones. If you listen to a radio or TV set with earphones, use the control to regulate volume from your easy chair.

If you use floor stand or table stand mikes, mount the control box right onto the upright with a Paine pipe clamp and wood screws. These pipe straps are available in plumbing stores or at Sears Roebuck.



3



3 BOTTOM VIEW

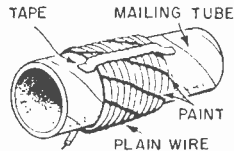
MATERIALS LIST—REMOTE VOLUME CONTROL

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	500,000-ohm volume control, audio taper Centralab B-60, C2 or equal
2	standard microphone chassis units Amphenol 75-PC1M or equal
2	standard single-open-circuit phone jacks, Switchcraft 11, or equal
2	single-hole phono-pin jacks, Switchcraft 3501FP or equal
1	knob with pointer to fit volume control shaft
1	round panel-mounting dial plate
1	aluminum or tin cup about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter
1	4 x 4 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood
3	roundhead woodscrews 1/4" long
Misc.	copper hook-up wire, spaghetti

The author used a 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.-diameter round aluminum cup trimmed off to a depth of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. You may be able to find a suitable metal can with a friction lid, which would eliminate the plywood disk shown in Fig. 3. Cement a disk of felt or "non-skid" carpet base rubber to the back of the cup.

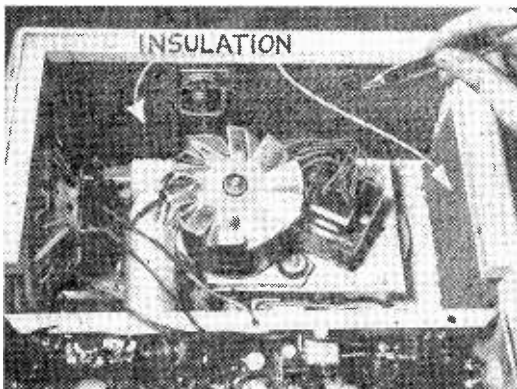
Color-Coding Wires

• When you need some color-coded wires for a circuit and only plain-colored wires are on hand, color-code your own. To do this, wrap lengths of the wire around a mailing tube, broom handle or other suitable form, and paint diagonal lines across the coil with different-colored paints. Apply the paint sparingly with a cotton swab or piece of cotton on the end of a match. Use tape to hold the coil in place until the paint dries.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



Tape Recorder Improvement

• To improve the frequency response of your tape recorder and eliminate medium and high frequency reverberations, tack or cement sound-absorbing material to the inside of the case. Use regular fiber-glass insulation or thin strips of sponge rubber. The acoustic insulation damps out the speaker's back wave and also absorbs motor rumble noise.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



The easiest way to make the holes in the aluminum case is to start with the point of a sharp knife blade and then enlarge up to size with a rat tail file. Use lock washers, usually supplied with the parts, to prevent the volume control and jacks from turning in their holes. Bend the ground lug on the volume control around the solder to a large lug that fits over the shaft of the control. This automatically connects the ground lug of the control to the metal cup and to the chassis side of the jacks (Fig. 3). Be sure to use insulated wire on the mike chassis leads to prevent shorts.

When wiring is complete, cement a piece of aluminum foil over the wood disk. Just as a microphone line must be shielded, the entire assembly of volume control and plugs must also be shielded to prevent ac hum pickup.—ART TRAUFFER.

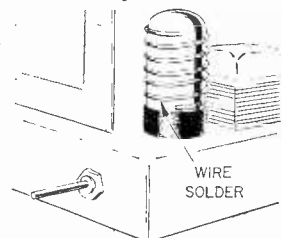
Kitchenware for UHF Experimentation

• Plastic food containers make good looking low-loss chassis and cabinets for various ultra-high-frequency assemblies. Many of these containers are made of Styron, a member of the polystyrene family and a very good insulator. Containers are cheaper than sheet polystyrene, and come already formed. Photo shows two styles which are especially handy. The round one is an experimental FM crystal set using a germanium diode, which slope-detects close-by FM stations.—A. T.



Solder Silences Noisy Tube

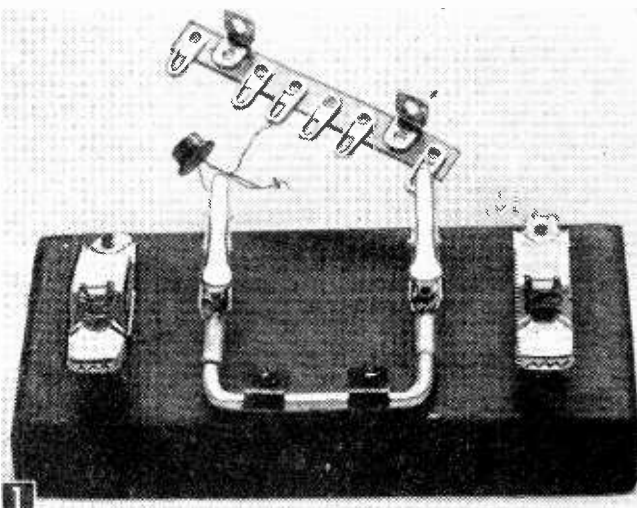
• When a tube in a radio, TV, audio amplifier or other electronic device becomes microphonic and produces an undesirable howl or ringing sound from the speaker, don't throw the tube away. Wrap the glass envelope with several turns of wire solder or heavy uninsulated copper wire. The added weight and support will often damp out the vibrations that set the tube elements oscillating.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



Build a Better

THIRD HAND

In operations such as soldering transistors to tie points, the clips not only replace long-nosed pliers to hold the leads but also will divert heat from the iron away from the transistors.



OUT of wood and wire scrap and some inexpensive clips, you can fashion a helping hand far superior to the usual stunt of nailing two spring-type wooden clothespins to a board or your workbench.

It's more convenient, useful, and versatile and has a far more workmanlike appearance. Especially good for soldering applications (Fig. 1), you can move it at will to work with very light or heavy gauge wire, then fold it flat for quick storage when the job is finished.

To build my "third hand," I began by cutting a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. scrap stock to the dimensions in Fig. 2, beveling all edges and then sanding the piece smooth. This became a base for two different pairs of clips.

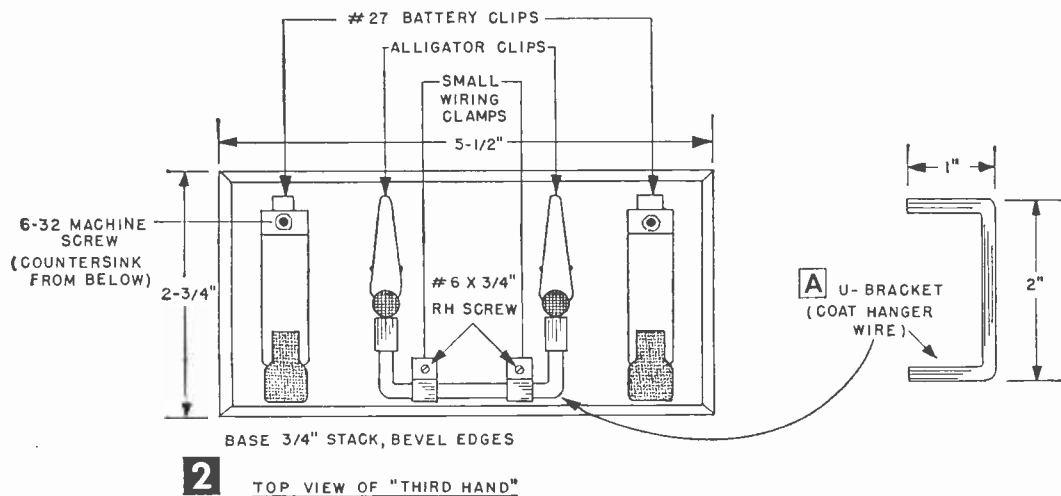
I installed two Mueller #27 battery clips on the base, attaching one near each end as in Fig. 2 with the help of a #6-32 machine screw countersunk from below. These serve to hold

splices in larger wire or to tin the ends of stranded wire.

Next, I formed a U-shaped bracket as in Fig. 2A from a scrap of #4 wire, but you can just as easily cut it out of a wire coat hanger. Solder a Mueller series 60 alligator clip on each end of the bracket, then center the bracket between the battery clips and well to the front of the base as in Fig. 2A. Secure it in place with two small wiring clamps of the single-hole, hookover type and tighten the clamps just enough for the bracket to be moved up and down and remain in any desired position.

The alligator clips are ideal when working with small wire or for holding small parts which persist in jumping all over the bench.

All four clips are available at mail order electronic houses for about 40¢ and the wiring clamps can be had at hardware or variety stores for a few pennies.—HOWARD S. PYLE.



Putting the RIGHT Radio in Your Car

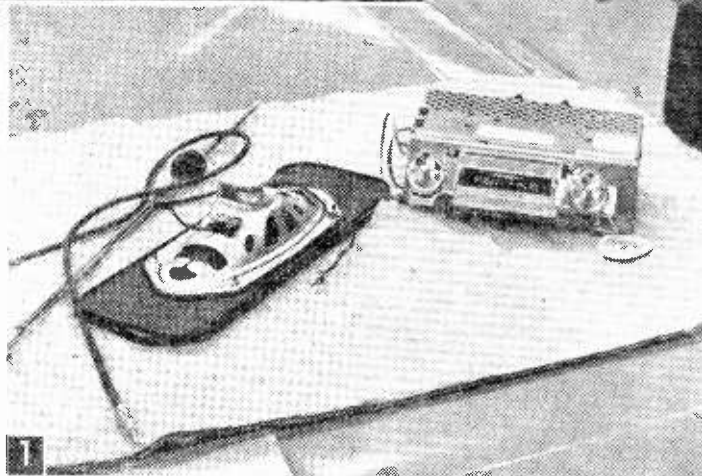
IT DOESN'T matter whether you drive a new sports car with a small dash panel or a 10-year-old family sedan.

You can do a radio installation job yourself that will turn out like a professional job. You'll save money by choosing the best buy in a radio that fits your need exactly. And by following a few simple tips from "pros," you'll enjoy clear, noise-free reception with repair bills kept to a minimum.

The radio makers offer you a choice of two basically different kinds of car radios, the custom type (Fig. 2) made specially to fit dash cutouts of a certain make and year of car, and the universal type (Fig. 3), a radio so dimensioned that it can be used on any car, new or old.

Custom Radios are easiest to install because all the holes and cutouts are already in the car. All you do is follow the detailed instructions packed with the radio. They even tell you which cables may have to be disconnected to get into the radio compartment. If your car is less than three years old, you'll have no problem in finding a custom set in radio stores, automobile accessory stores, or in mail order catalogs. But if your car is less youthful, you may have trouble buying the radio, since most makers stop production as soon as the hardware is outdated by new dashboard designs. Still, there's no need to rule out custom fitted-in-the-dash installations.

Several radio manufacturers make univer-



The average car radio installation can be completed in three hours or less. On the hood are an antenna, radio and speaker with adapter panel supplied in a typical kit.

How to buy it, install it, and get trouble-free performance and save money doing it!

By **LOTHAR STERN**

sal receivers with dimensions to fit practically any car, while other firms market special trim-plate kits to adapt universal receivers to various dashboards. Chances are that if your car is new enough to deserve a good radio, there's either a custom model or a universal type with a trim-plate kit (Fig. 3).

Sports Car and Import "bug" owners may not have enough room on the dash for instruments, let alone a radio. If that's your problem, you'll probably settle for an under-dash installation (Fig. 4). This isn't apologetic. The under-dash installation has a lot to recommend it on *any* car, and it should even be

considered for cars where custom radios are readily obtainable.

When you trade in a car, the radio adds little resale value. With dash variations so widely prevalent, it would be pure luck if a custom radio for one car fitted the dash of another. With a custom radio you have to resign yourself to the loss of your radio investment when you get around to upgrading your transportation. But with the under-dash installation, you can quickly install the radio rig without mutilating the dash. And you can

With the universal radios, you'll have to check to see whether you have 6 or 12 volt, negative or positive ground wiring in the car. Remember this if you plan to salvage a radio and switch it over to another car.

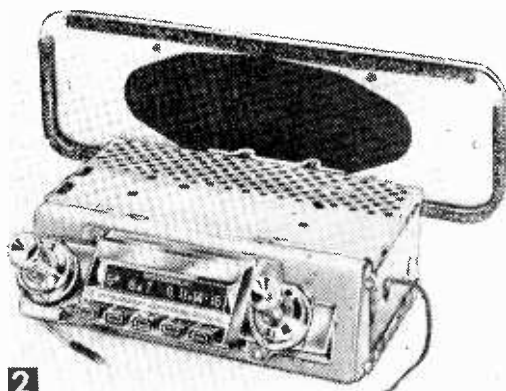
Station pushbuttons are important for safety, especially if you drive expressways and need traffic forecasts. Manual tuning is not only annoying, but can cause an accident in crowded traffic. The added cost of \$10 to \$15 for buttons is well worth it unless you are mainly a rural driver.

The Tube vs. Transistor argument wouldn't have come up five years ago. Up to that time the vacuum tube was the only amplifying device available, and a mechanical vibrator was necessary to deliver the stepped up d-c power to the tubes. When transistors became practical, you had the first big improvement in car radios in 20 years, and the vibrator's death note was sounded. Consisting of a set of metal contacts opening and closing fast, much like an ignition distributor, the vibrator had a higher rate of failure than any other part in the radio.

Other transistor advantages: no heat producing power-wasting filaments, more circuit efficiency, and better reliability. But they are more expensive than tubes, though the extra cost is offset by reduced battery drain and

longer life. This year, most car radios use transistors to replace the audio driver and output tubes, while using tubes for the r.f. and i.f. sections.

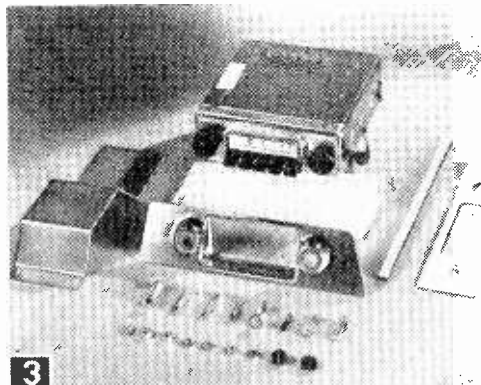
Several manufacturers are even offering completely transistorized car radios, and though they cost more than the hybrid sets, they do give you instant warmup, low current drain, compactness, and high reliability. It's likely these



2

Above, Typical custom radio designed to fit dash cutouts of 1961 Chevrolet.

Right, Universal-type radios along with adapter kits (Carrol shown) can be used to make good looking in-dash installations in recent model cars.



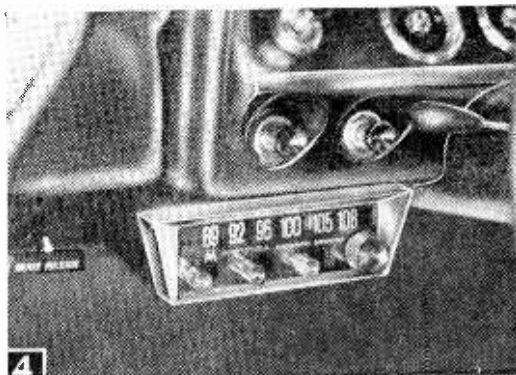
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Below, right, A compact transistor set mounted under dash is the answer for small import and sports cars where space is limited.

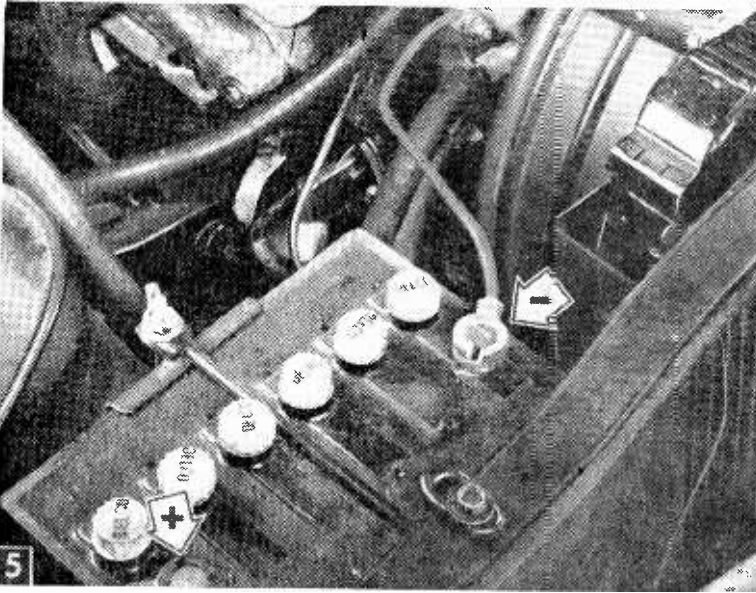
remove it just as fast and reuse it in any other car you buy.

Another good reason for under-dash radios is that service costs on the radio itself are a lot lower. It takes much less time to get the chassis out of the car and onto the radio service bench. And if you like to tinker with radios yourself, you'll appreciate that pull-out feature.

Operating Features. Fundamental to the radio hookup is your car's battery voltage. When you buy a custom receiver, it automatically is right for your car's electrical system.



4



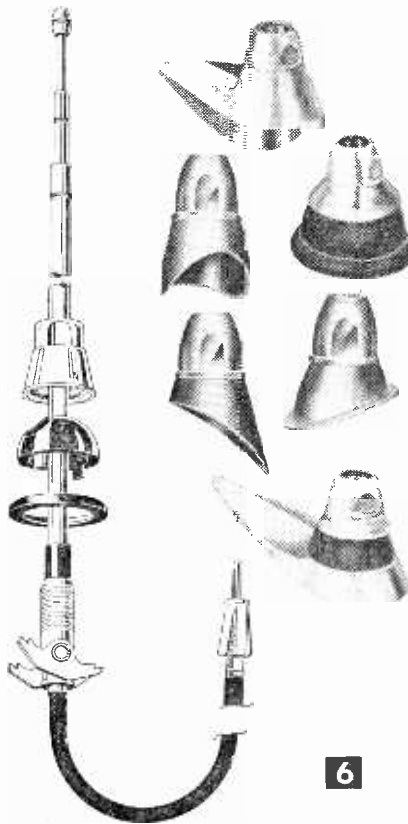
If a strap connects from the negative battery pole to the car frame, your wiring system is negative ground. If it connects from the positive pole, the car is wired positive ground.

sets will run for many years with no repair expenses.

Loudspeakers are easy to install in all recent-vintage American cars, since dash cutouts covered with metal grille are built in. Most custom and universal radios come with separate speakers that either fit the dash cutouts directly, or with an adapter board.

Many import cars have no dash provision for mounting speakers, so some universal-type radios come with built-in speakers. Such receivers can be used with any kind of car, but audio quality usually suffers. With a dash mounted speaker, the dash acts as a baffle to improve sound quality and distribution.

The difference can easily be heard by listening to both kinds of installations. If your radio has a built-in speaker, an additional extension speaker mounted on the dash or rear deck will make a big improvement.



You can order your antenna with any one of many bases that fit the curves of a wide variety of cowl and fenders.

The Antenna is a vital part of the receiving circuit in your car. Physically, there are few obvious differences among various brands. Unless you confine your driving to large cities where maximum range is not needed, avoid the so-called "economy" antennas which may be considerably shorter than the 54-58-in. fully extended length required for full signal pickup. Mechanical strength, rain proofing, and installation ease are factors you can check in the manufacturer's literature. Your antenna need not be identical in appearance to the kind used by the car manufacturer. But if you have a late model car, you could request that your dealer order an antenna duplicating the appearance of factory-installed equipment. It's a matter of style and does not affect the radio performance.

Installation Instructions. Start with the antenna. It's the most painful part of the job because you'll be drilling a hole in the car body. With a little caution there's no real chance of an error.

Most car antennas mount in a single 1-in. hole in the fender or top cowl of the car. Buy the right antenna and the entire job shouldn't take more than a half hour. Even if the hole you cut (Fig. 7) isn't perfect,

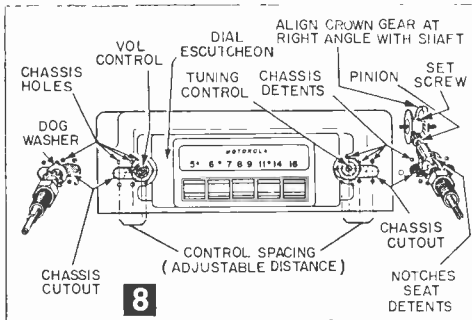
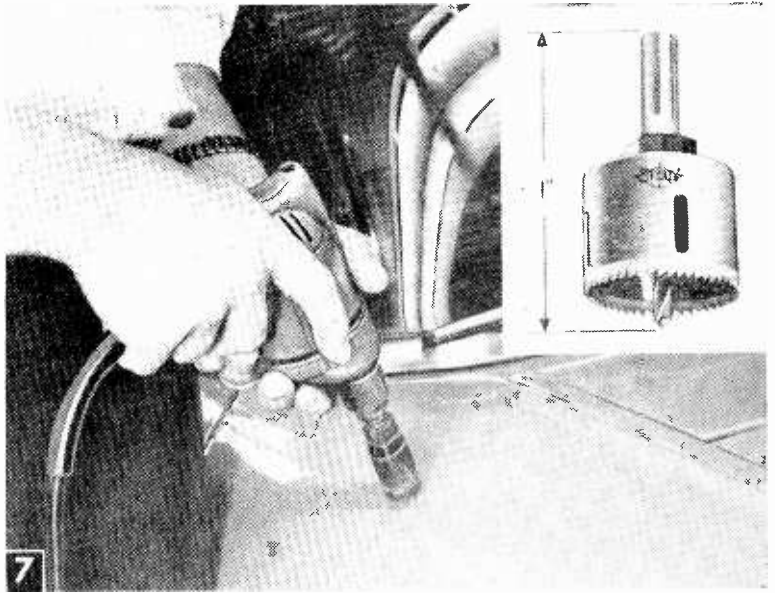
With the special hole sawing attachment, it takes only seconds to drill the antenna hole through the fender.

it won't matter because the antenna mount will cover many sins.

Take a look at factory-installed antennas on cars of the same vintage to determine just where to mount the antenna. That's to make sure you won't run into trouble drilling the hole. Use a 1/4-in. electric drill with a 1-in. step up bit designed for metal. Or start with small drills and enlarge the hole with a metal reamer. Even better if you don't mind spending a few dollars or borrowing the tool is to use a circular hole saw (Fig. 7). For any method, be sure to centerpunch the hole before starting the drill.

On some cars, the antenna connecting lead feeds in through the engine compartment. Others are arranged so the lead-in enters the car on the dash side of the firewall between the fender and the side kick pad. This means you temporarily remove the kick pad, and fish the lead through under the floor mat to the radio location.

The Radio Installation requires that you consider the layout of other accessories in the car. Custom radio installations are simplified by step-by-step instructions. If you are a timid do-it-yourselfer and a preliminary look at the dash indicates difficulties, then write the manufacturer for a manual before you

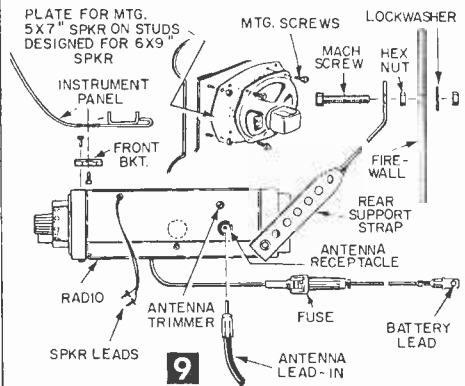


A unique feature of one make of universal receiver permits shifting the control shaft locations to match most existing panel cutouts.

buy the radio. Usually these instructions are sent free and help you to appraise the job.

Some domestic cars have speaker wells designed for a certain size speaker frame. If you select a certain radio, the speaker may be the wrong size. However, this won't be a problem since the dealer can supply an adapter board, or he may be willing to exchange the speaker for one that fits.

Whether in-dash or under-dash installation is easiest depends on the make of your car. On domestic cars with straight dash panels, universal radios often can be used without any modification. Some receivers are supplied with an optional matching trim-plate to fit most cars. One set (Fig. 8) has adjustable shaft centers which permit shifting controls to left or right for an exact match of the control cutouts on the dash. The head of the



Exploded view, under-dash installation.

radio fits most openings and the trim plate lends a custom appearance. A typical installation (Fig. 9) shows how the radio is held in place by control mounting nuts in front, and a strap (included in kit) fastened to the firewall. Before you drill any holes through your firewall, check the opposite side to prevent damage to parts mounted there.

On some domestic cars, the dash panel is curved so much that the rectangular trim plate cover plate may cover a large gaping cutout rather than individual holes for radio controls and dial. Either way, the universal radio will require a custom-type trim kit made by such companies as Cartrol, Porter Dietsch or Metra, if an under-dash installation is desired.

To save expense use the simpler under-dash installation (Fig. 4). You'll have to drill two small holes in the lip of the dashboard and another one in the firewall of the car. The radio shown is one of several makes that will

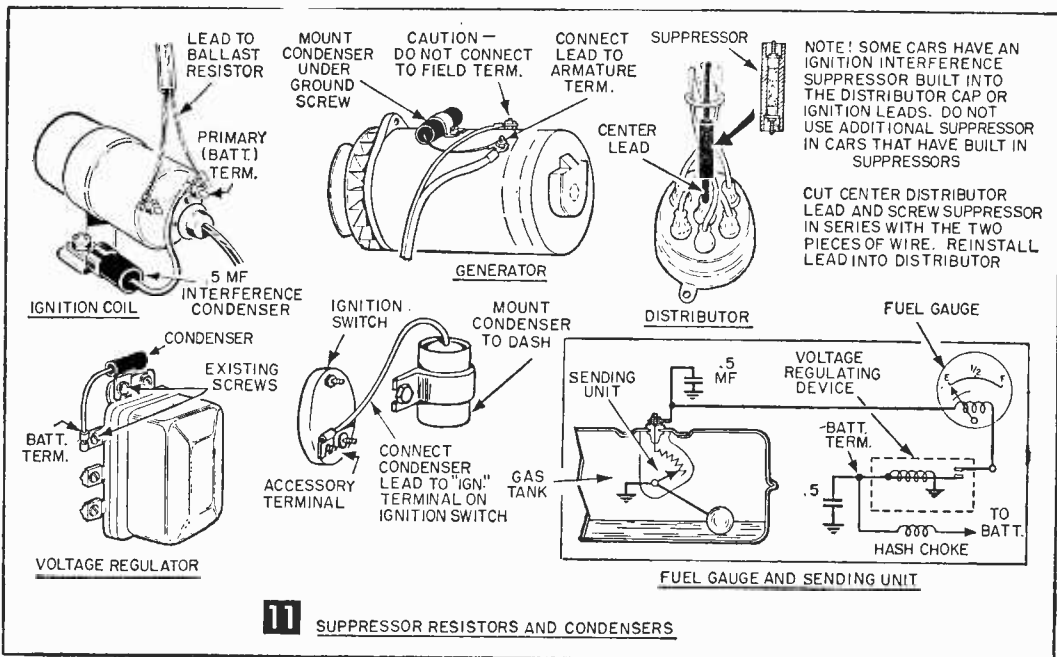
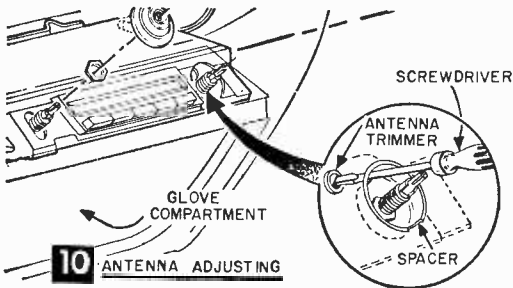
fit a large percentage of sport and import model cars.

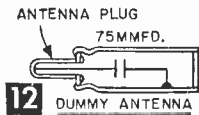
Only Three Electrical Connections are required. The antenna has a pin plug already connected to the end of the lead-in wire. Simply plug it into the receptacle on the receiver. Push the two speaker wire leads into the lugs on the speaker. Then fasten the radio's "A" lead to the accessory side of the ignition switch or to any other line from the battery.

Radio adjustment is simple, but often overlooked even in commercially installed sets. Every car radio has an adjustment screw labeled *Antenna Trimmer*. The trimmer tunes the antenna to match the receiver input so that you get maximum signal transfer.

On some receivers such as the 500 XA (Motorola), a knurled knob extends through the receiver housing. On others, a hole in the housing permits screwdriver access. Extend the antenna to its full length, tune the receiver off-station near the high end of the band, 1400 KC on the dial, and adjust the trimmer for maximum noise volume. Failure to make this adjustment causes weak reception, increased interference, and poor performance.

Solving Interference Problems. Because most cars on the road are equipped with radios, the manufacturers now take measures to reduce interference. Despite built-in interference suppressors in the distributor cap, special resistor spark plugs, and resistance wire or by-pass capacitors at various critical points, interference often mars performance of even the best radios. Proper counter measures will reduce or completely eliminate the trouble.





Radio interference is caused mostly by arcing or sparking within the car's electrical system. Distributor rotors and voltage regulators are the worst offenders. The problem is to track the trouble and neutralize it. Some of the interference that plagues any AM radio is caused by atmospheric conditions, power lines, or other external sources. For these there is no remedy. Only the increase in noise when the engine is running over what you hear with motor dead can be reduced.

One simple remedy, if the manufacturer has not already used resistance wire leading to the distributor, is to cut the lead and add a distributor resistor (Fig. 11). Or you can replace the entire distributor lead and replace it with one made of resistance wire.

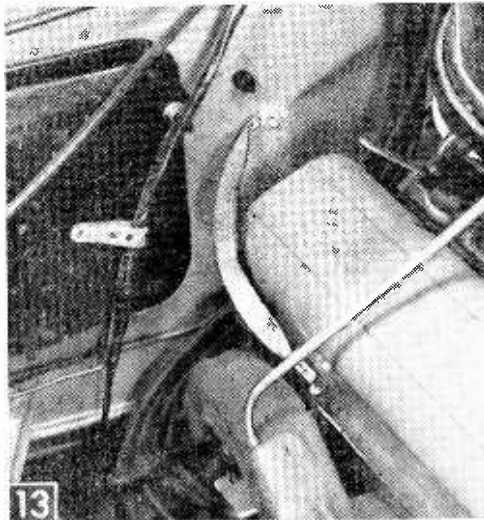
If the interference persists, give the spark plugs the same treatment. If you need new plugs anyhow, replace them with special type resistor spark plugs.

If these remedies are not entirely effective, sleuthing is in order. You'll need to find out whether the trouble is actually caused within the car or if it is coming in through the antenna. Unplug the antenna and replace it with a homemade dummy antenna consisting of a 75 mmfd mica or ceramic capacitor wired to an antenna plug (Fig. 12).

If interference drops, you know it is radiated from an outside source, and your wiring is not at fault. But if it remains the same, try wiring in .5 or 1.0 mfd. by-pass capacitors at one or more points (Fig. 11). Often a single capacitor will do the trick.

First try mounting the capacitor at the accessory terminal of the ignition switch. Then try the accessory terminal battery of the ignition coil. If neither location reduces the noise, move the capacitor to the voltage regulator's battery terminal and finally to the armature terminal of the generator. Generator noise is usually a high-pitched whine varying with engine speed. If a capacitor at one place reduces the noise partially, it should be left in place and others added elsewhere.

Noise entering the radio through the ignition wiring usually can be identified since it does not change in volume when the vol-



Metallic straps are available in various lengths for grounding parts in the engine compartment.

ume control of the radio is varied. For this, use a 100 mfd. capacitor at the battery terminal of the ignition coil.

More Countermeasures. In rare cases, one or more faulty grounds on the car will cause trouble. For example an antenna may be mounted on a fender which does not have perfect electrical contact with the body. Or the engine itself may not be well grounded to the frame. Special copper-braid grounding straps are available (Fig. 12). Best locations are found by trial and error.

Other accessories can produce noise. Most radios require little if any interference reduction. But in some cases, you'll have a real headache. It may take hours to find the trouble, but take comfort in the fact that it will probably take an experienced technician just as long to do the job, and you are saving money.

Fuel Gage Problems. Some fuel gage sending units produce noise whenever the car bounces causing the float mechanism to change position. Check by pushing up and down on the rear bumper to move the mechanism. Remedy is installing a 0.5 mfd capacitor on the sending mechanism usually located on the floor of the car trunk. This will also cure certain noise heard when the engine is off, but your key is turned in the ignition switch.

If you get noise by jarring the dash panel, the trouble may be arcing in the fuel gage regulator contacts. Again, use a 0.5 mfd capacitor from the regulator's battery connection to ground.

The temperature gage can be a noisemaker too. The sending unit is on the engine block. Disconnect for a moment to confirm your suspicion, and remedy with the 0.5 mfd capacitor connected from the wire to ground. Any set of electrical contacts including those in your stop and turn signals can produce noise, usually a popping sound. The capacitor is the remedy.

Sparking of electrical contacts is certainly a common cause of intermittent popping noise. But in older cars, you can sometimes apply the capacitor remedies and the noise may not be cured. Check electrical connections that are supposed to be solid and are not. Loose or corroded lugs and terminal screws, and even worn lamp sockets can cause the noise.



Switch tuning controls were installed on the back of this Heathkit AM receiver. If cabinet space in your set permits, controls could be installed on the front or side of the cabinet.

Add Switch Tuning To Your Radio

By JOHN E. TURNER

MATERIALS LIST—SWITCH TUNED AM RECEIVER

Amt. Req.	Description	Use
1	single-gang switch, Mallory, 4-pole, 3-position, type 3243J (BA 12A366)*	switching
2	ceramic trimmer, 8-50 uuf, Erie type N750 (BA 15B666)	antenna circuit
2	ceramic trimmer, 5-25 uuf, Erie type NP0 (BA 15B644)	oscillator circuit
4	disc ceramic, Erie type ED (values to be determined by test) (BA 15B121)	shunting capacitors
2	midgem volume control, 1 meg (BA 18B710)	level control
1	bakelite sheet, 6 x 6 x 1/16 (BA 11A179)	component board
4	fahnestock connector, type 10 (BA 12A1090)	test setup
1	aluminum sheet, perforated, Reynolds item 33	mounting bracket
misc.	machine screws, washers, nuts, hookup wire, solder	

Estimated cost for all components and materials: \$6.85.

* BA Nos. refer to catalog of Burstein-Applebee Co. 1012-14 McGee Street, Kansas City 6, Mo.

ONE of the most useful extras ever built into home radios was the push button tuner. Just a few years ago, it was offered on many expensive sets, but manufacturers competing for a price market have eliminated the push button. It is now found only on car radios—where driver ease in tuning stations is considered a safety necessity.

The average listener tunes to only two or three stations regularly. But when he wants a certain station, he often needs to tune quickly so as not to miss an important news broadcast, the morning weather, or a traffic report. Maybe you have a clock radio and like to wake up to music? That usually means that if you want a certain station to come on automatically in the morning, you have to pre-set the volume and tuning the night before.

Why shouldn't the radio listener have the same advantage as the TV viewer who can change channels by merely rotating a switch? This AM receiver modification does the trick and has the added feature of individual pre-set volume controls for each station, compensating for differences in station output.

Small and Convenient. Though push-button auto radio tuners are available from electronic sup-

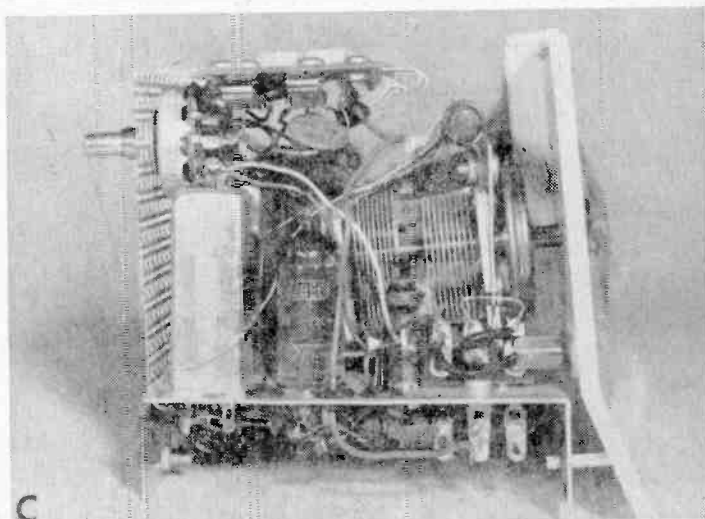
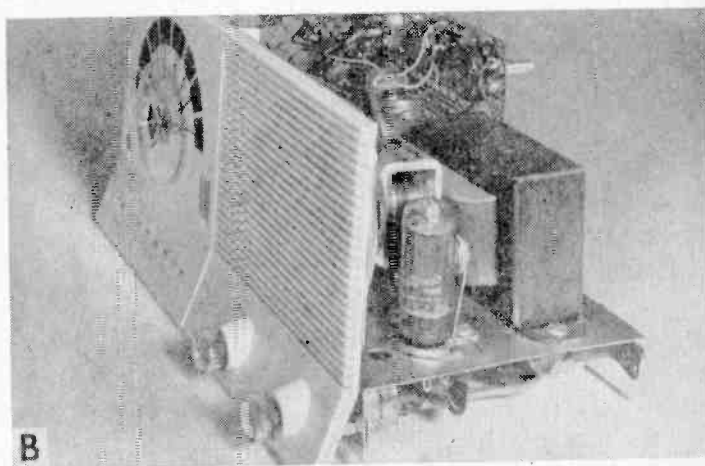
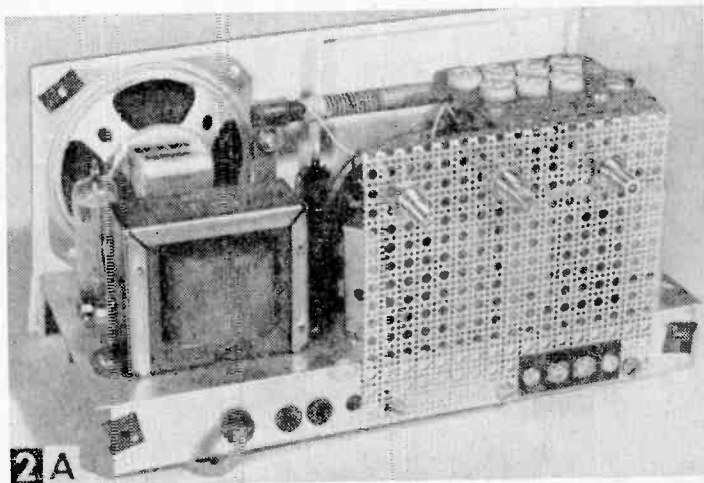
pliers and surplus dealers, these mechanisms are bulky and will require a special housing. The modification in Fig. 1 is small enough to fit in the existing cabinet of most small receivers. Extra controls are shown on the rear so as not to affect the styling of the radio itself. You may prefer to mount the controls in a more convenient location, consistent with mechanical and electronic considerations.

The most expensive part you will need is a four-pole three-position rotary switch. If you want to add more stations, buy a switch with more positions. Also, you will need trimmer capacitors and an assortment of fixed capacitors in values up to 300 *mmf* in 20-30 *mmf* steps, several pots, and hardware. Mount the switch and level controls on an aluminum bracket attached to the rear of the chassis with 6-32 screws and nuts. Exact dimensions are not given because they will vary with the individual set.

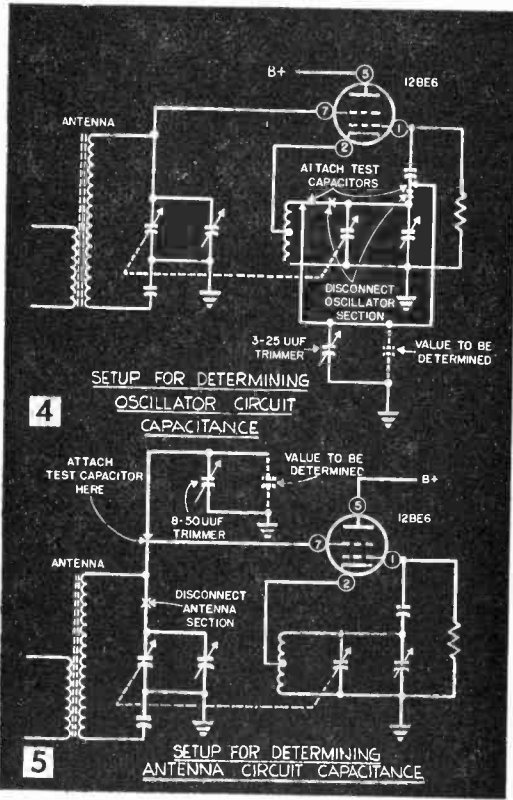
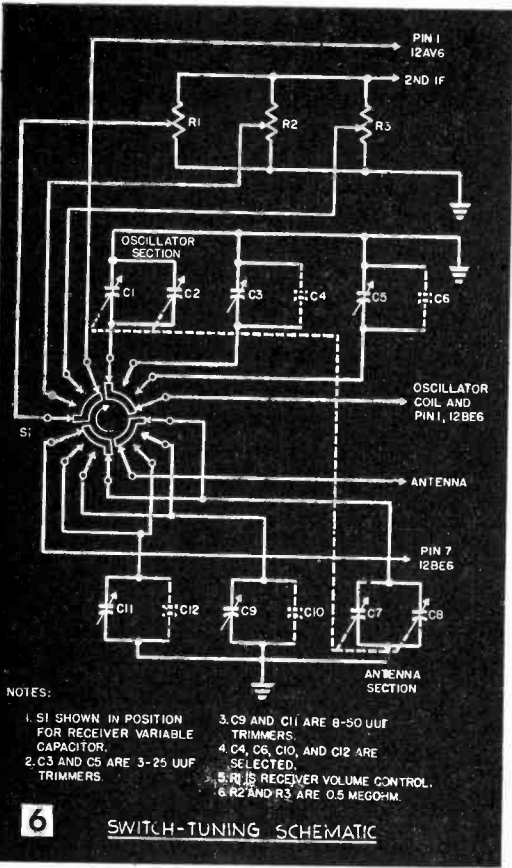
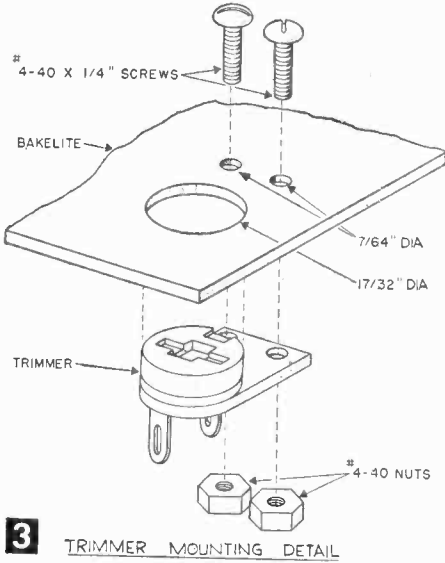
Locate the rotary switch as close as possible to the converter, oscillator coil, and variable capacitor. It is very important to keep leads between the antenna and oscillator circuits, converter, and rotary switch as short as you can to minimize RF losses and oscillator detuning. If leads are too long, you may find it impossible to tune stations above 1450 *kc*.

The accessory tuning circuits are designed around pairs of trimmer capacitors mounted on a board for convenience. You may mount some spares for adding more tuned stations later on. With this particular set, a 3-25 *mmf* trimmer worked out well for the oscillator circuit with an 8-50 *mmf* trimmer for the antenna section. These values are not critical, but have given good results.

Install Two Pairs of Fahnestock clips on the board. Wire one set across the oscillator trimmer and



Top, Rear view shows components mounted on perforated metal bracket. Center, Right side of chassis shows level controls wired parallel with volume control. Bottom, Note that rotary switch must be located as close as possible to converter and variable capacitor.

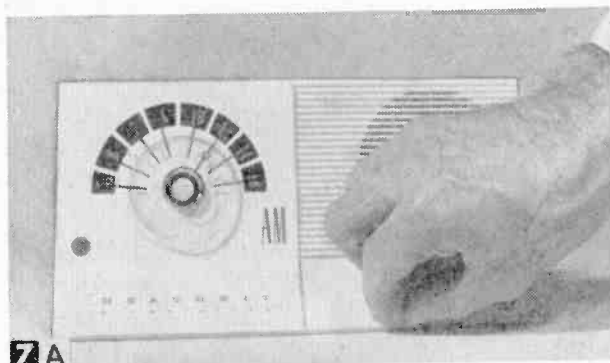


(Fig. 6) represents the RF circuitry up through the converter in a typical AM receiver. You may need to make a few alterations to adapt the arrangement to your set. Essentially, two additional sets of capacitors are set up in parallel with the antenna section of the original variable capacitor, and two capacitors are in parallel with the oscillator section. Two circuits have to be switched for the antenna section, and a single for the oscillator.

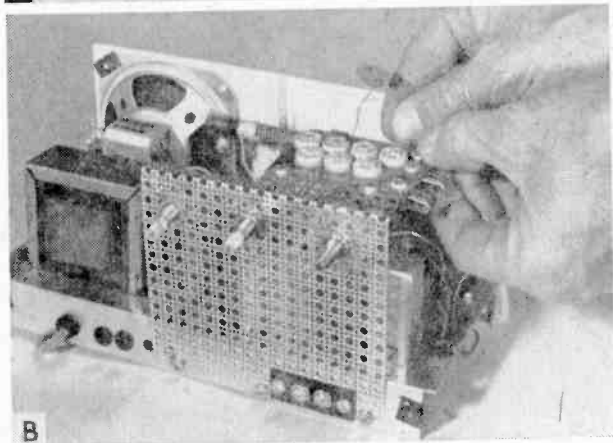
Wire the level controls in parallel. The circuit between the tap and pin 1 of the detector is switched simultaneously with the corresponding RF circuit. Two 1/2-megohm pots in parallel with a 1-meg control in the receiver produced satisfactory results on the model shown. Input loading of the detector was not adversely affected by any combination of pots with values varying from 1/2 to 1 megohm. The ends of the shafts may be slotted for screwdriver adjustment, or you can install knobs.

Finishing Up. To determine the fixed capacitor values for shunting the trimmers, use the test setups shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. It is best to select the value of the oscillator capacitor first. Simply disable the oscillator section of the variable and connect the antenna section to the circuit you are testing. Rotate the dial to the station you want to tune, insert a test capacitor in the Fahnestock

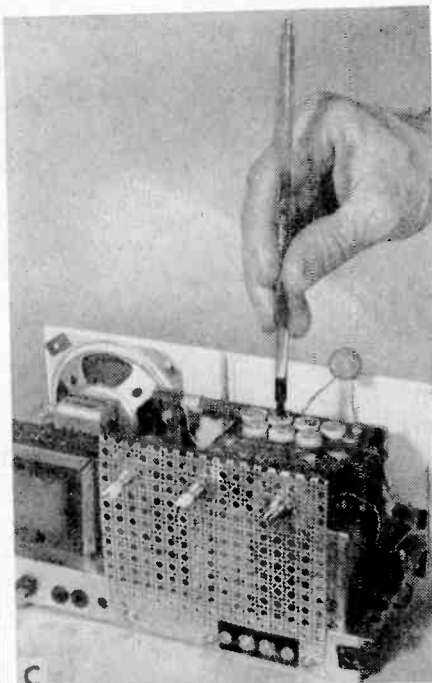
the other set parallel to the corresponding antenna trimmer. These clips are used in the test setups to determine the values of shunting fixed capacitors. A schematic diagram



7 A



B



C
Top left, First test step is to disable one section of variable capacitor, and substitute one of the trimmers. Bottom left, insert test capacitor in Fahnestock clip. Above, Tune station by adjusting trimmer.

clips, and adjust the trimmer for maximum response. The trimmers listed had enough range to tune between 1450 and 1600 kc without adding fixed shunting capacity. As examples of other points on the dial, a 27 mmf capacitor in parallel with the 3-25 mmf trimmer for the local oscillator, combined with the 8-50 mmf trimmer for the antenna section tuned in a local station at 890 kc. The bottom of the dial required a 300-mmf capacitor in parallel with the 3-25 mmf trimmer to pull in a station at 600 kc. To tune a station at 890 kc the antenna circuit in the model resonated above the oscillator circuit, which is opposite to the usual condition. As long as the IF is 455 kc., it seems to make little difference which circuit resonates above the other.

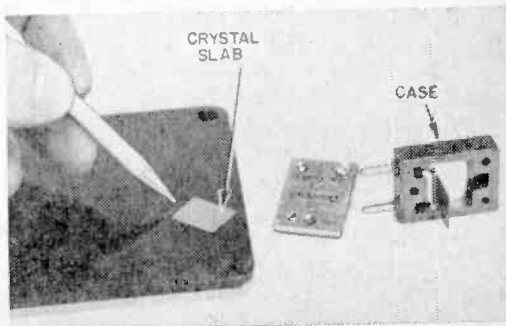
After selecting the oscillator capacitor values, reconnect the oscillator section of the variable, disable the antenna section, and follow the same method to determine the values of antenna capacitance.

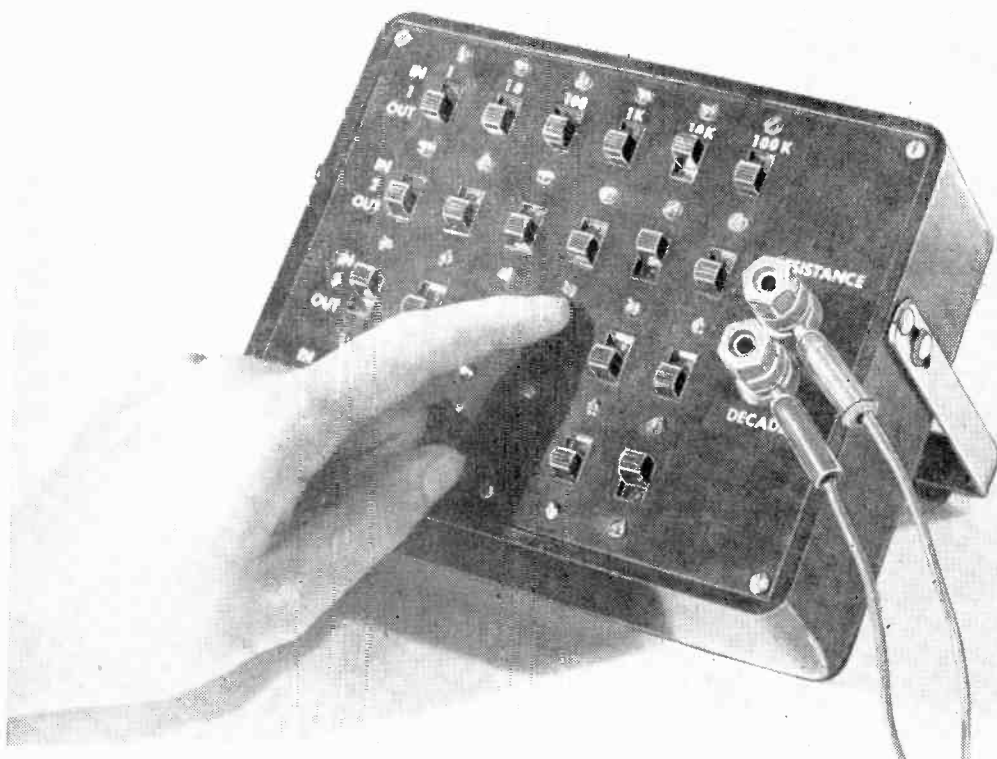
With wiring and alignment completed, drill holes in the rear of the cabinet for the controls. A plate with markings adds a final touch. One feature of this design is that in addition to semi-automatic tuning for three stations at all times, one switch position is still continuously variable. You have not interfered with the basic design of the receiver

but have extended its usefulness. You can change the pre-selected stations at any time, and in the event of a CD emergency, the instant tuning feature would prove very useful.

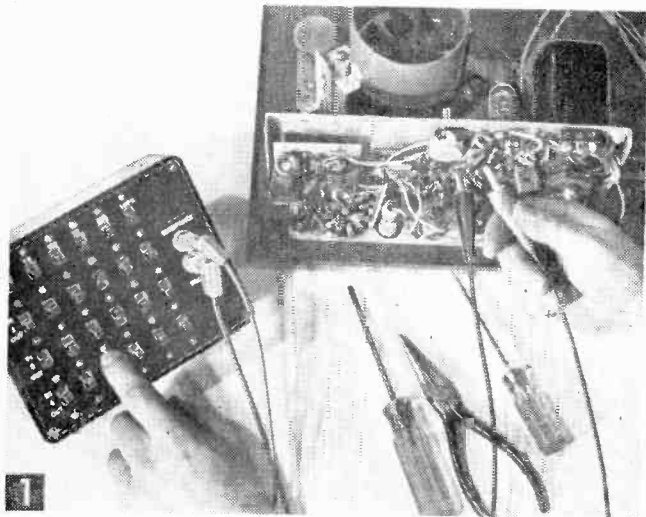
Improving Crystal Performance

- Crystals that are sluggish in operation or fail to oscillate at all, can often be restored to duty by careful cleaning. First remove the crystal slab from the case, gently wash it in water and household detergent, then rinse. Hold the clean, dry crystal on the end of a strip of paper when replacing it in the case to prevent leaving oily deposits on the slab by handling it with your fingers.—LEN BUCKWALTER.





Low Cost DECADE BOX



New design uses 10¢ slide switches and performs like its \$80 cousins—but is handier and has an extra decade

By BRICE WARD

NOW you can own a precision decade box for little more than the price of a good substitution box. Cost has been pared to the bone by using a novel switching arrangement that allows the number of precision resistors to be reduced and eliminates high cost rotary switches. The box gives resistance values from 0 to 1,111,110 ohms in 1-ohm steps, at 1% accuracy, with a

At the flip of a finger, you get any value of resistance you want at 1% accuracy. Service of TV sets, radios and audio equipment is simplified . . . because you know the exact value of the part needed to get the circuit working.



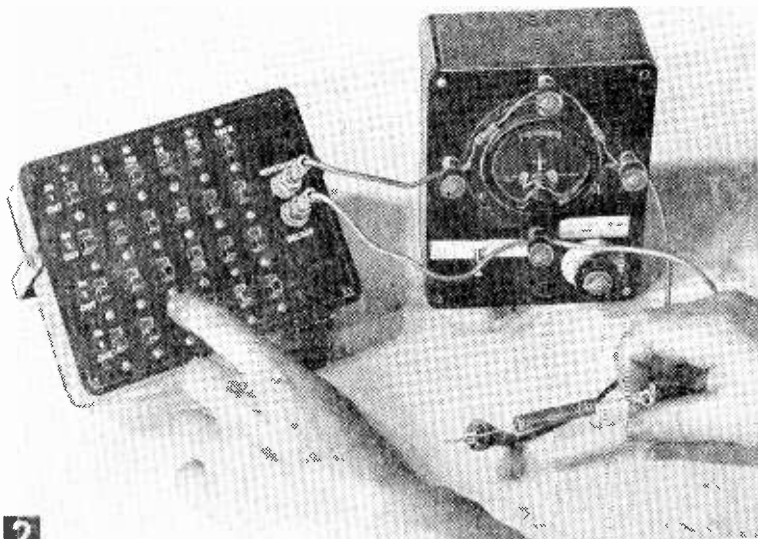
switching layout that's fast to use.

Construction is easy. First lay out the switch mounting holes, Fig. 6. Carefully disassemble one slide switch if you are working from scratch, and—using the shell as a template—lay out the thumb-button holes. Drill the mounting holes for 4-40 screws and drill a starter hole in the corner of each thumb-button cut-out. Cut these holes out with a coping saw or jigsaw and smooth up with a file. Lay out and drill the binding post holes. (Kits are supplied with pre-drilled panels).

The switches should be checked with an ohmmeter to insure that they are in the *off* position (open), then mounted with the thumb-buttons at the *IN* position. Mount the switches, allowing the tabs to overlap, and secure them with screws and nuts.

Connect the resistors directly across each switch starting with the 1-ohm resistor at the top right of Fig. 4. Connect a piece of wire from the red binding post to the top contact of S_1 and solder it to

You can also use the box with a standard VOM. The VOM acts as a comparator telling you whether the unknown resistor is more or less than the value set on the box.

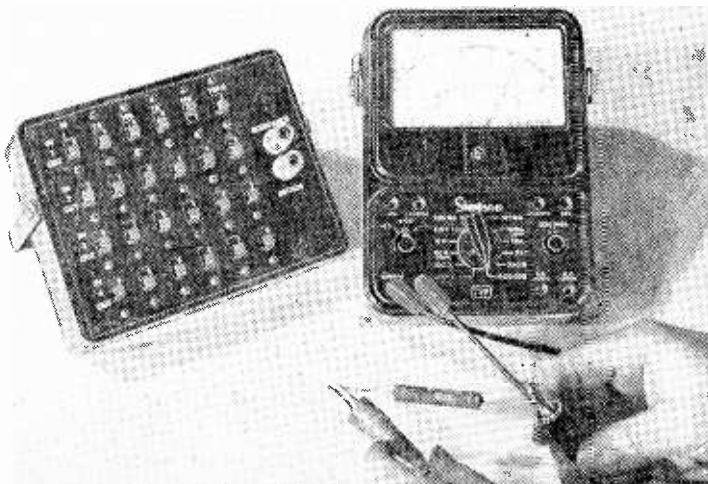


2 Using the decade box as the known "leg" of a home-made Wheatstone bridge, you can check resistors for exact value.

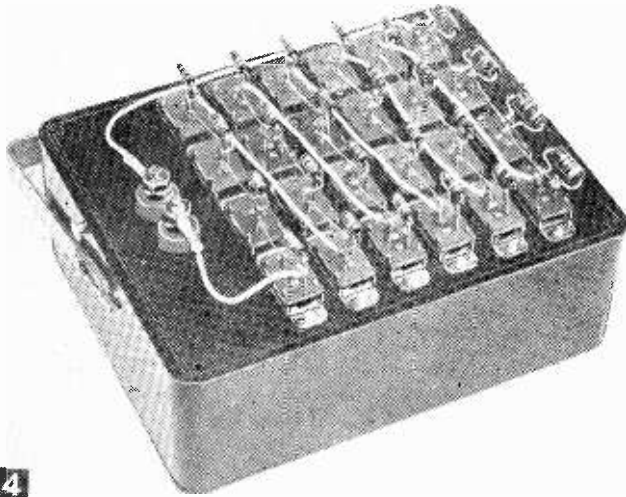
MATERIALS LIST—DECADE BOX

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	plastic case. Davies type 260. $6\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{32} \times \frac{5}{32}$ " or equivalent
1	cover for above $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ". Allied #86P289
24	SPST slide switches. Carling 560A. Allied #34B422
4	resistors. 10, 20, 30.1 and 40.2 ohms $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, 1%. IRC Type DCC. Allied #1MM492
16	resistors. 100, 200, 301, 402, 1000, 2000, 3010, 4020, 10K, 20K, 30.1K, 40.2K, 100K, 200K, 301K and 402K ohms. $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, 1% IRC Type DCC. Allied #1MM493, or equal
5	resistors. 1, 1, 2, 3, and 3 ohms (1 and 3 in series for 4 ohms). 1 watt, 1% Dalohm RS-1B, or equal. Allied #2MM904
1	red binding post. H. H. Smith Type 220R. Allied #41H330
1	black binding post. Allied #41H335

NOTE: By special arrangement with manufacturers all of the above items are available as a complete kit with instructions. Send \$14.95 for Kit A-11 to Kits Div., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, Dept. 872, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. This unit may also be purchased completely assembled and tested for \$18.95. Resistors supplied in kits will be 1% military or equal spec. types.

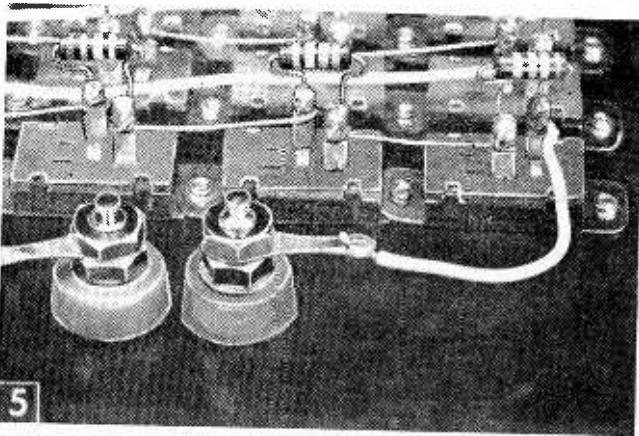


3

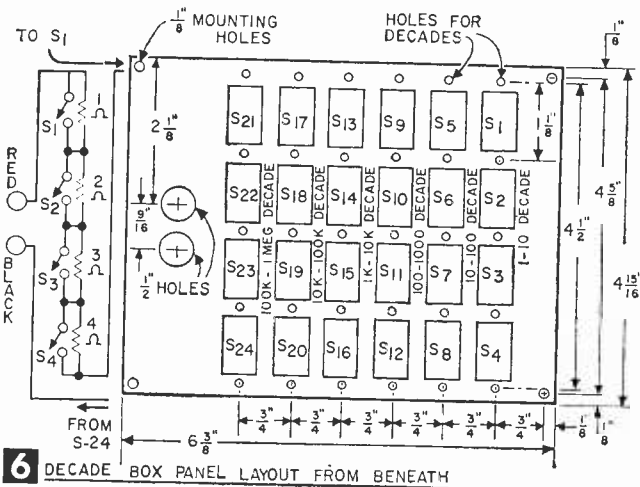


4

Above, Parts shown on this test model of the box are standard 10% commercial resistors. S&M Kits are supplied with 1% military type resistors. Below, How the assembly goes together. Be sure to use high quality solder and a clean hot iron. Cold joints can cause error.

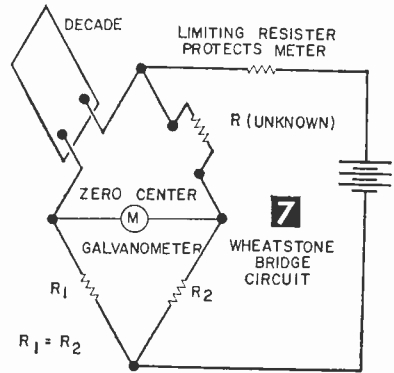


5



6

DECADE BOX PANEL LAYOUT FROM BENEATH



Wheatstone bridge circuit can be built for \$5, and has dozens of uses in the electronic lab. Principle is that when currents in each arm of the "diamond" are equal, the zero center galvanometer in the middle will read zero. R1 and R2 must be of equal value and for accuracy should be in the same range as unknown resistor Rx.

one resistor (1-ohm) lead. Put a jumper between the bottom contact of S₁ and the top contact of S₂ and solder both of these with proper resistor leads. Continue in this way to the bottom, then run a jumper from the bottom contact of S₁ to the top contact of S₂. Wire the remainder of the decades in the same way. The bottom of S₂₄ is connected back to the black binding post.

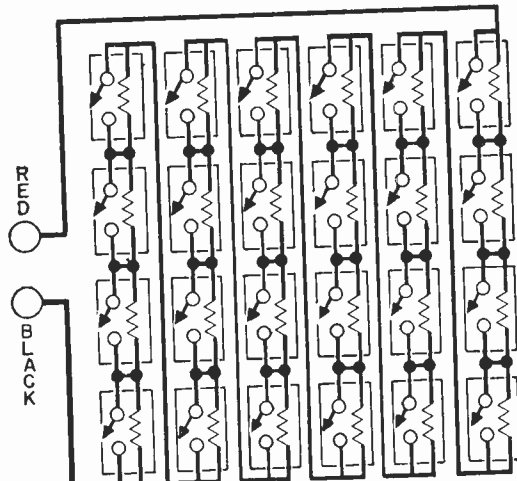
Counting with the box is simple. First place all switches in the OUT position. An ohmmeter should read zero when placed across the terminals. Now placing switch 1 to IN gives 1 ohm. Switching 1 OUT and 2 IN, gives 2 ohms. Two OUT and 3 IN gives 3 ohms and so forth. When 4 is reached, leave it in and put 1 back IN to get 5 ohms. Following this procedure makes it possible to switch swiftly in 1-ohm steps.

The same counting method is used on all decades, and counting down can be done by simply reversing this procedure.

To use the decade as one leg of a Wheatstone bridge (Fig. 7), get a rough determination of the resistance by switching the top switch of each decade in and out. If the meter deflects to one side of zero with 10K in and to the other side with 100K in, you can be sure the unknown resistance is between the two. Start at 10K then and count up. When the

needle moves to the opposite side of zero, reduce the resistance by 10K and move to the 1K decade and repeat the procedure. This way you can determine the resistance of the unknown to within 1 ohm. Using the reactance formulas and a 1000-cycle oscillator in place of the battery, you can also determine capacity and inductance values. Charts will be needed here. Also, by computing the values and using a high sensitivity null detector for which several circuits have been published, you can determine capacitor and inductor values with 1 to 2% accuracy.

Setting a desired amount of resistance when using the decade as a substitution box is no problem. For example, to set 571.1K ohms, first throw all switches to the OUT position. Then set 400 and 100K in the 100K row to IN. On the 10K decade set 40K and 30K. Set 1K on the 1K row, and 100 on the 100 ohm row. After a little practice, you'll find this method beats using a potentiometer in bread-boarding circuits. Without measuring with an ohmmeter, you know immedi-



8 DECADE BOX SCHEMATIC - VIEW FROM BENEATH

ately what your best resistance value is for the circuit under test.



MEL MILLAR

"Go home, get some sleep, don't worry. Everything will be all right."

Electronic Toy Telephones

For youngsters who can't afford to pay monthly rates

By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

SINCE the volume on most toy telephones is quite low, youngsters have to talk exceptionally loud in order to use them. This is not one of the best ways to keep peace in the household. By making a set of these transistor telephones, however, your ordinarily quiet and understanding children will not have to yell anywhere near as hard, and the household sound level will be much more comfortable—theoretically.

These handsets are built from regular receiver units which can be purchased for less than \$1 a pair (see Materials List). The remaining parts are readily available, and two complete units can be quickly built for less than \$7.

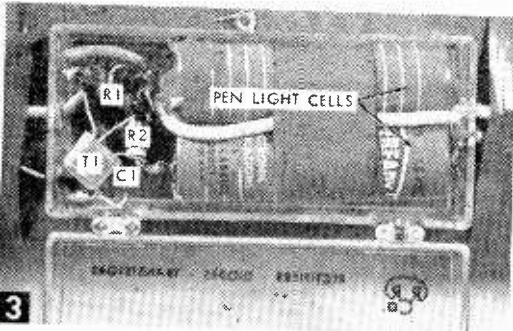
One receiving unit is used as a mike and the other as a receiver (Fig. 2). The mike receiver is capacity-coupled to the base of a low-priced audio transistor such as a 2N107, CK722, or ET3.

Resistor R1 furnishes the bias voltage for transistor T1, and two penlight cells supply



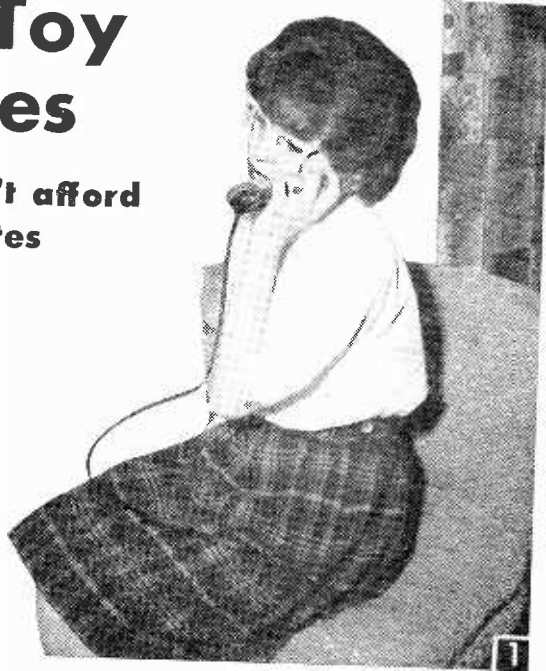
2

The mike and receiver mount on one side of the Masonite board, and the amplification box mounts on the other side.



3

Internal assembly of parts.



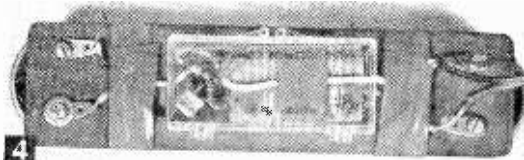
Children will be able to talk for hours on these toy telephones without running up your monthly bill.

the collector voltage. These cells are wired in series to a flat, 3-wire cable which, when connected by means of plug and jack to the other unit, turns the units on. If the volume is too loud, it can be decreased by increasing the resistance of R2 and R3 (see Fig. 7).

House the Components in a small plastic box as in Fig. 3. Tape the two penlight cells together, and place them in one end of the box. Solder transistor T1, capacitor C1, and resistors R1, R2 together, and place them in the remaining area of the box.

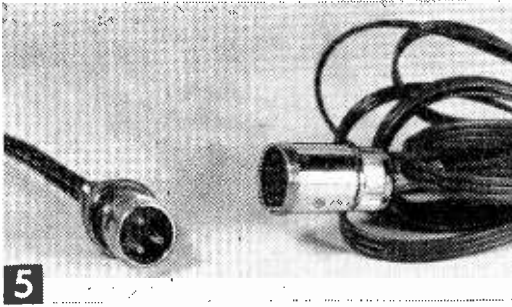
Use spaghetti and plastic tape to insulate the parts from shorting against one another. Also, in order to mount the plastic box to the handle, you will have to make some mounting holes in the box with the tip of your soldering iron. Complete the wiring by soldering the transistor circuit in series with the penlight cells.

Mount Each Mike and Receiver on a tempered piece of Masonite 2x6 in., which can usually be found in a scrap pile. In back of



4

The amplification box should be bolted to the board, and the external wires taped. None of the parts or sizes is critical.



Three-wire rotator cable and male and female connectors join the handsets together to activate them.

MATERIALS LIST—TOY TELEPHONES

Desig.	Description
C1	2 mfd. 6-volt miniature electrolytic capacitor
C2	2 mfd. 6-volt miniature electrolytic capacitor
R1	10K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R2	47K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor (see schematic)
R3	47K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor (see schematic)
R4	10K. 1/2 watt carbon resistor
T1	2N107, CK722, or ET3 transistor
T2	2N107, CK722, or ET3 transistor
4	penlight cells (Eveready 1015)
2	plastic cases (Lafayette MS157)
Misc.	3 prong male and female connectors, scrap pieces of Masonite for handles, nuts and bolts, 30 ft. or more of 3-wire rotator cable.

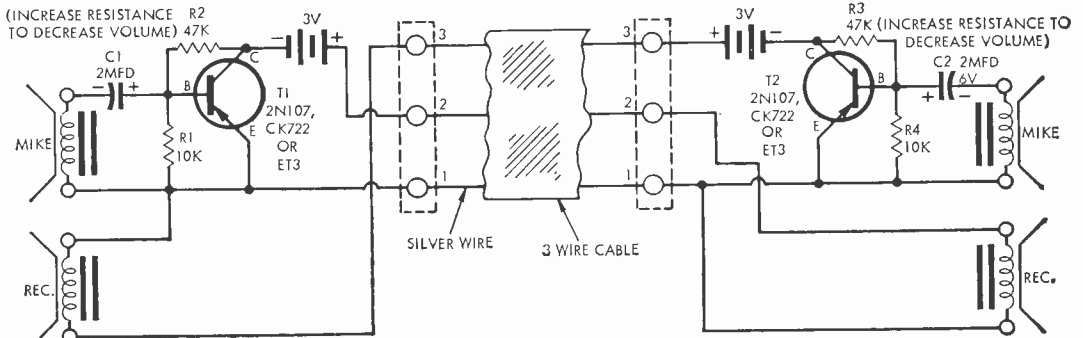
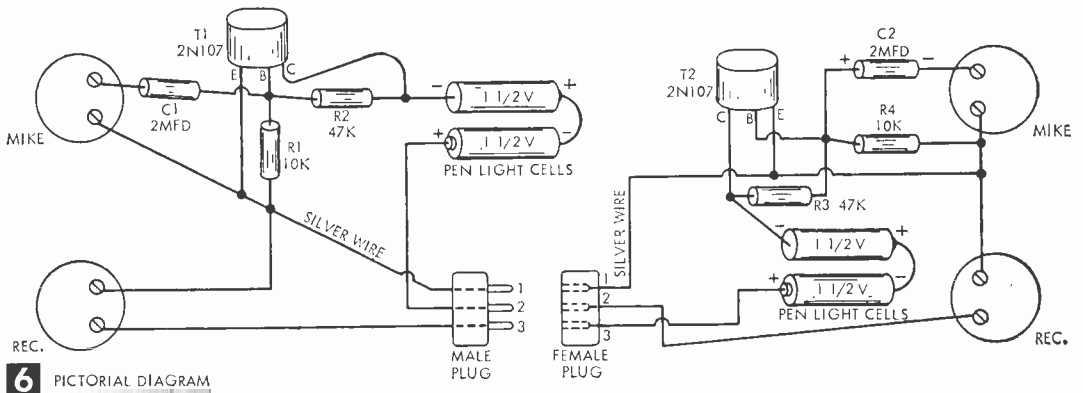
The above parts can be purchased from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.
 receiver phono units (AS568) available from Olson Electronics, 260 S. Forge St., Akron 8, Ohio; or Burstein-Applebee Co., 1012 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

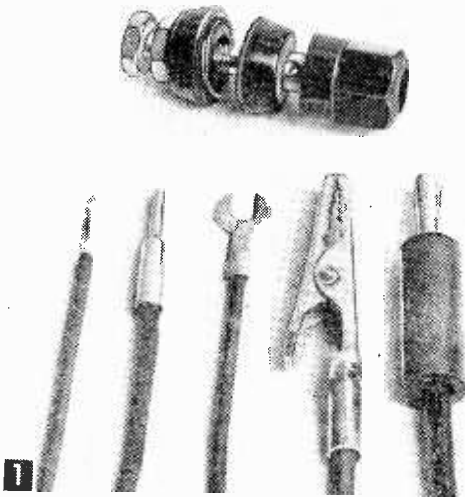
each receiving unit, you'll find two hook-up screws with which to fasten the receiving unit to the Masonite handle. If they are not long enough, select a pair of longer screws and hold them in place by means of wire eyelets and washers.

Bolt the plastic box to the opposite side of the receiving units, and be sure to place the flat heads inside the box so that the batteries will fit snugly on top of them. Complete the wiring by connecting the amplification box to the receiver units, and then recheck the wiring with the schematic in Fig. 7. There

is nothing more discouraging than to try out a newly built unit that does not work the first time.

Since there is no on-and-off switch, or a talk-and-receive switch like that found on an intercom unit, simply plug the female and male connectors together, and the electronic telephones are ready to use. The current drain is very low, and the batteries will last for a long time. Even though the phones are primarily designed for kiddies, they can be used by anyone who wants to talk room to room, floor to floor, or house to house.





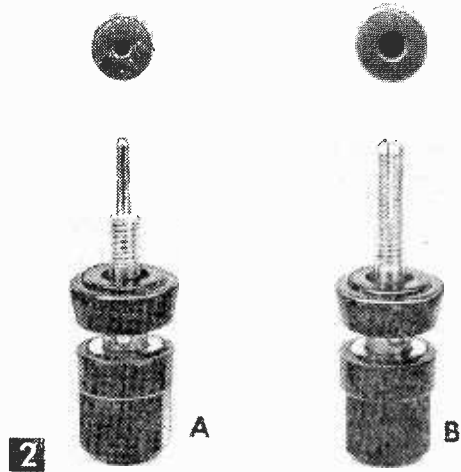
1 Typical 25¢ binding post designed to take the five types of connectors shown below it. Connectors are (left to right): wire lead, phone-cord-tip, spade lug, alligator clip, and banana plug.

Universal Adapters for Quick Connections

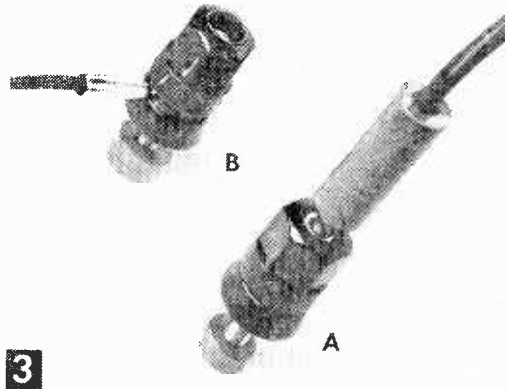
WITH these simple adapters, various types of leads and connectors can be instantly connected to phone-tip-jacks and banana jacks.

The adapters are made of five-way binding posts with their threaded shanks altered to fit the jacks. The binding posts plug into the jacks and various types of leads and connectors are then fastened to the posts. It's wise to make two of each type of adapter because the jacks are almost always used in pairs.—ART TRAUFFER.

Two of several possible connections using these adapters: (A) An adapter allows a banana plug to be connected to a standard phone-tip-jack. (B) An adapter allows a phone-cord-tip to be connected to a standard banana jack. Wires, spade lugs, and alligator clips also may be connected to either jack.



2 How to make two types of adapters by making simple alterations on the brass threaded shanks of the posts. For post A, remove the loose hardware that comes with it and file the end of the threaded shank to the same diameter as the end of a phone-cord-tip. This allows the five-way post to be plugged into a standard phone-tip-jack. For post B, saw a lengthwise slot in the threaded shank of the post with a narrow-blade, fine-tooth hacksaw. Then file off a few threads so the shank makes a snug fit in a standard banana jack.



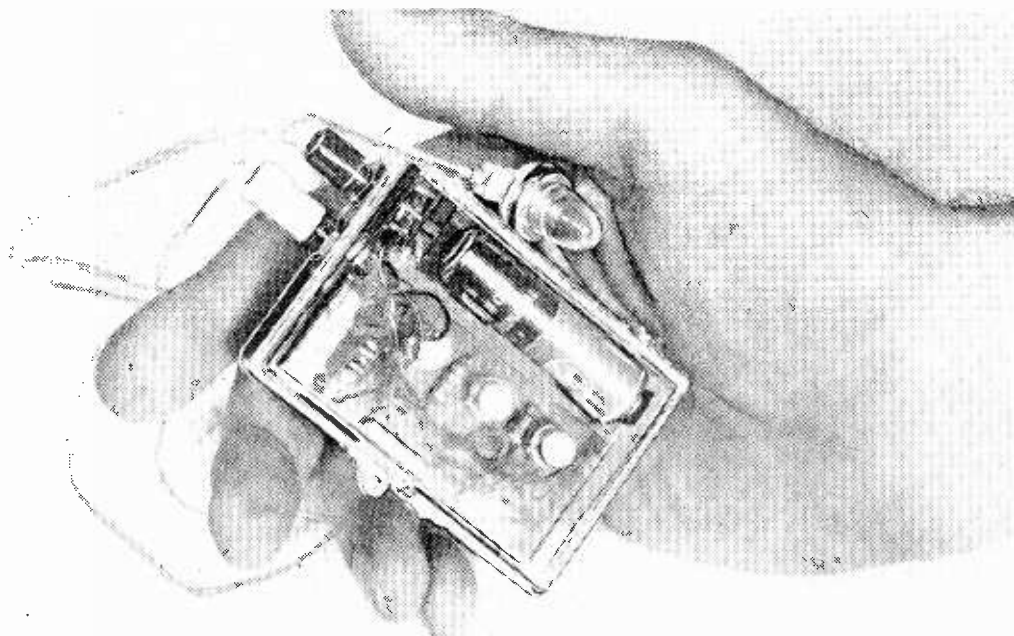
3

Test for Capacitor Ground Lead

• To determine which lead of an unmarked paper capacitor is the "ground" or outer-foil lead, try this kink. Connect the capacitor across the input of an operating audio amplifier, touch your finger to the lead connected to chassis-ground and note the hum output of the amplifier. Reverse the capacitor and again touch the lead connected to the chassis-ground, and note the hum from the speaker. The lead giving the least hum output is the ground lead of the capacitor.

Keeping Tube Numbers Readable

• After tubes used in experimental circuits have been handled for some time, the type numbers on the glass envelope wear away and are almost impossible to read. To prevent this and keep numbers readable indefinitely, apply clear fingernail polish to the numerals when tubes are new. If the numbers on older tubes are illegible, apply ammonia with a piece of cotton and let it dry to bring numbers out clearly.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



1

Weighing only three ounces, the hearing aid fits comfortably in a shirt pocket. Amplification is 42 db or more, adequate for 75% of all cases of partial deafness.

Pocket-Size Hearing Aid

A low-cost answer for 15 million Americans
who are hard of hearing

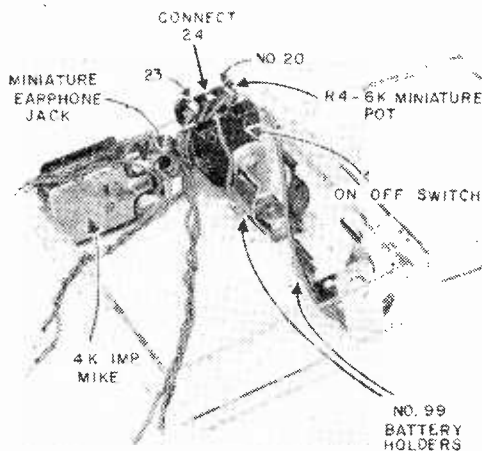
By **MORT FRIEDMAN**

Sidco Electronics

THREE transistors mounted on a printed circuit board provide a minimum of 42 decibels of gain in this new hearing aid design, yet the case is smaller than a king-size cigarette pack.

Based on 8 hours of use per day, the circuit, powered by a 10¢ pen light flashlight cell will operate for three days or more—a cost of only a third of a cent per hour. The hearing aid case has a switch for turning power off when not in use and a control that lets you adjust the volume to a comfortable sound level.

The microphone fits inside the case and has a frequency response of 300 to 4,000 cycles, providing satisfactory tone response for all but the most discriminating music lover. Such persons, if they are afflicted with poor hearing, are advised to use recently intro-



2

duced stereo earphones coupled directly into hi-fi output lines.

The **Tiny Amplifier** has uses other than the remedy of partial deafness. With the microphone mounted on a probe, the unit will do a fine job as a doctor's or mechanic's electronic stethoscope. You can hear the local sounds of defective parts within an engine or even pinpoint a water leak in a wall. Hunters have

used hearing aids of similar amplification to detect the faint sounds of game at a distance, and a similar technique (mike in waterproof bag) has been used by fishermen to locate distant sounds of fish splashes.

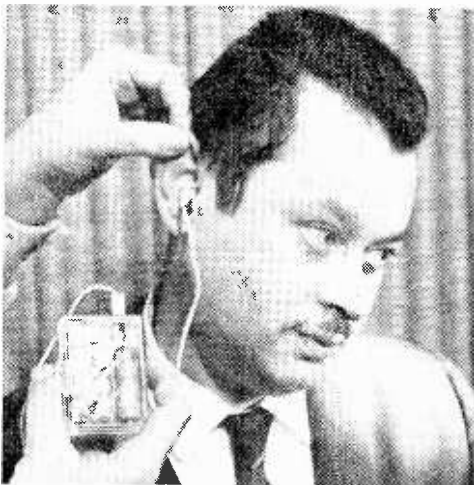
The hearing aid can be built with stock electronic parts or by ordering a special **SCIENCE and MECHANICS Kit** (see Materials List). The case supplied with the kit is a high-

The Use of Hearing Aids

By **MARVIN B. WOLF, M. D.**
and
MILTON J. SNEIDER, M. D.



Many doctors use this kind of tuning fork to compare the sensitivity to sound of each ear.



If you normally listen to the telephone with your left ear, use the hearing aid on the right side.

THE human ear is a complex organ. From the outer ear to the auditory nerve, every section of the ear must be in good condition, or a loss of hearing may result. Thus, there are many causes of total or partial deafness.

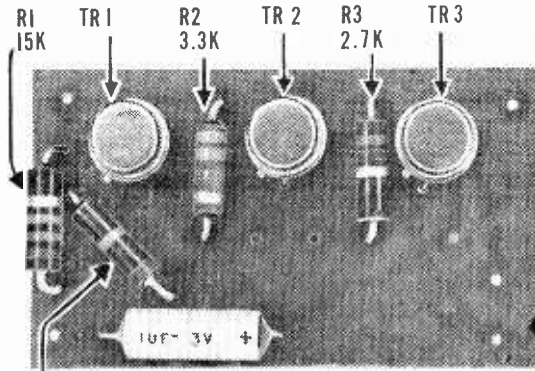
Injury or infection of any part of the outer, middle, or inner ear can cause deafness. Damage to the outer ear, usually from accidents or insect and animal bites, will reduce the ability of the outer ear to catch the sound waves. Damage or perforation of the ear drum by accident or infection will affect the vibratory movements of the drum and thus reduce hearing. Injury to the three small bones in the middle ear will interfere with the transmission of vibratory movements of the ear drum to the inner fluid in the cochlea and thus cause a loss of hearing. Injury to the auditory nerve, or damage to the nerve by poisons or toxins, as well as inflammation by germ infection, will reduce the transmission of nerve impulses to the hearing center of the brain.

Physicians use an electronic instrument called an audiometer to measure the exact amount of hearing loss in both ears. As a general rule anyone with a hearing loss of 35 *db* or more (standard unit expressing relative power of sound) in the speech frequency in both ears is a suitable subject for a hearing aid. If hearing loss in the speech frequencies (*cps*) is 80 *db* or more, the patient usually will not benefit from artificial aid.

When impairment is moderate and the person is able to satisfactorily use an ordinary telephone, the hearing aid should be prescribed for the ear not used in telephoning. The aid should always be fitted to the better hearing ear.

Air-conduction hearing aids (of the type shown in this article) should always be used in preference to bone-conduction aids, even in cases where tests show hearing for bone is better than air. The air-type aid is normally more efficient, especially in amplifying the higher frequencies. Thus, the sound is more natural, and the amplifier requires less power.

Bone-conduction aids are used in cases with perforation of the ear drums and suppuration, provided loss does not exceed 60 *db* in the speech frequency range.



R5
(See Text)

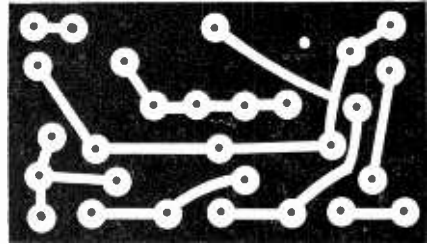
3 A PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

TRANSISTOR SEEN FROM ABOVE

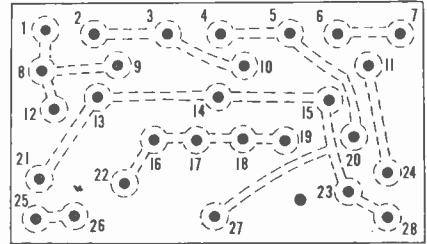


TABLE A

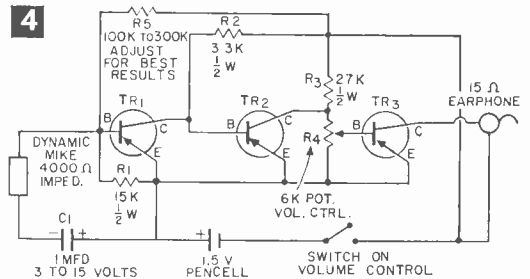
Part No.	PC Hole No.
R1 (15K brown, green, orange)	8, 21
R2 (3.3K orange, orange, red)	3, 16
R3 (2.7K red, purple, red)	5, 19
R4 (6K pot)	24 to center lug 23, 20. See Fig. 2
R5 (100-300K) see text	12, 22
C1 1-mfd, 3-volt	plus to 27 neg to 26
TR1	C to 2 B to 9 E to 13
TR2	C to 4 B to 10 E to 14
TR3	C to 6 B to 11 E to 15
Mike Leads	1, 25
Earphone jack tip lead	7
Earphone jack outer lead	18
Switch leads	17, Neg. Bat. Clip
+ Battery lead	28



B PRINTED CIRCUIT (BOTTOM)



C PRINTED CIRCUIT (TOP VIEW)



impact colored plastic and comes pre-drilled. If you decide to use your own parts, the first step is to drill the holes (Fig. 5). The microphone requires only one 1/4-in. hole, but it is very essential that you mount it on a small piece of sponge rubber so that the mike does not press directly against the case at any point. The reason for this is that it would cause the mike to pick up surface noise.

Strip 1/4-in. insulation from nine 3 1/2-in. lengths of insulated 24- or 26-gauge light,

flexible, plastic-covered hook-up wire. Be sure to use a high quality printed circuit solder and a low wattage (25-40 watt) soldering iron to avoid overheating parts and printed circuit board. Solder two wires to the mike lugs; solder two lead wires to the earphone jack, three leads to the volume control lugs, and two leads to the switch on the back of the volume control.

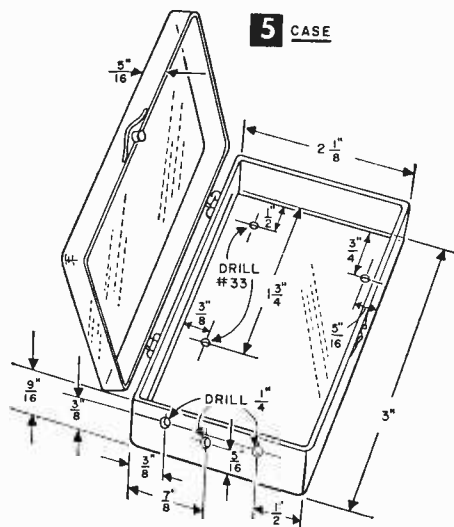
MATERIALS LIST—MINIATURE HEARING AID

Amt. or No.	Size and Description
R1	15K, 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor
R2	3.3K, 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor
R3	2.7K, 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor
R4	6K miniature volume control, audio taper CTS #KX1214 or equal (*\$1.95) with on-off switch
R5	100 to 300K 1/2 watt 10% carbon resistor (Select value for best volume and tone. See text)
C1	1-mfd, 3-volt sub miniature electrolytic capacitor
TR1, TR2, TR3	transistors, PNP audio type, Sylvania #2N1265 or equal (*\$1.77)
1	4000-ohm miniature hearing aid microphone Knowles #1321 (*\$11.95)
1	15-ohm single midget earset; response 500-4000 cps
2	Keystone #99 Space Saver Battery holders

Amt. or No.	Size and Description
1	Eveready #915 penlight flashlight cell, or equal
1	1 1/2 x 2 3/16" printed circuit board, HR3 (*\$1.95)
1	miniature earphone jack
1	plastic case, 7/8 x 2 1/8 x 3 in.
Misc.	3-4-40 mtg. screws and bolts, microphone cable (optional, see text) printed circuit solder, knob

NOTE: By special arrangement with manufacturers all of the above items are available as a complete kit with instructions. Send \$24.95 for Kit A9 to Kits Div., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, Dept. 873, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. This unit may also be purchased completely assembled and tested for \$34.95.

* The above parts are available separately from Sidco Sales, 4749 N. Rockwell, Chicago 25, Ill., postpaid.



Now install the miniature volume control and the earphone jack in the case. Cut a $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ -in. piece of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.-thick sponge rubber. Use a sharp knife or razor to cut a $\frac{3}{16}$ -in.-diameter hole in the center. Use rubber cement to glue the sponge rubber washer to the microphone and the other side of the case. Mount the battery holders (Fig. 2) with two 4-40 x $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. pan head machine screws.

Optional Note: If you want to use the mike at a remote point, run a shielded cable out through a hole in case instead of the installation shown.

Assemble and Wire the printed circuit board in the sequence of Table A. The final steps are connections of mike, earphone,

switch, and battery. Install the battery. Polarity must be correct; if you accidentally install the battery backward, though, no damage will result. The unit will just not work. Plug in the earphone, turn on the volume control, and you should hear good amplification of sounds in the room. If there is no sound, check all connections and soldered joints to find the mistake. Too hot a soldering iron can cause cracking or a rise of the thin layer of copper on the printed circuit board. The effect is the same as a broken wire. Find the break and overlay with a thin layer of solder.

Resistor R5, due to sensitivity variation in transistors, is not specified in the circuit. Kit parts are delivered tested and matched. If you are building your own, use a $\frac{1}{2}$ -meg volume control and a 0-50 milliammeter to run this test. Complete all wiring except R5. Insert the volume control across terminals 12 and 22 and wire milliammeter in series with battery. Adjust for maximum volume and clarity, at a current of 15 to 20 mils on the meter with the built-in volume control R6 set on full. The lower the reading on the milliammeter, the longer the battery life. Read the setting on the volume control with an ohmmeter and use this value for resistor R5.

Kit #A9 which includes all parts necessary to build the S&M Pocket Hearing Aid is available at \$24.95. Send check or money order to Kits Div., Dept. 873, SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. All S&M kits are unconditionally guaranteed and may be returned for full refund if unsatisfactory within 10 days.

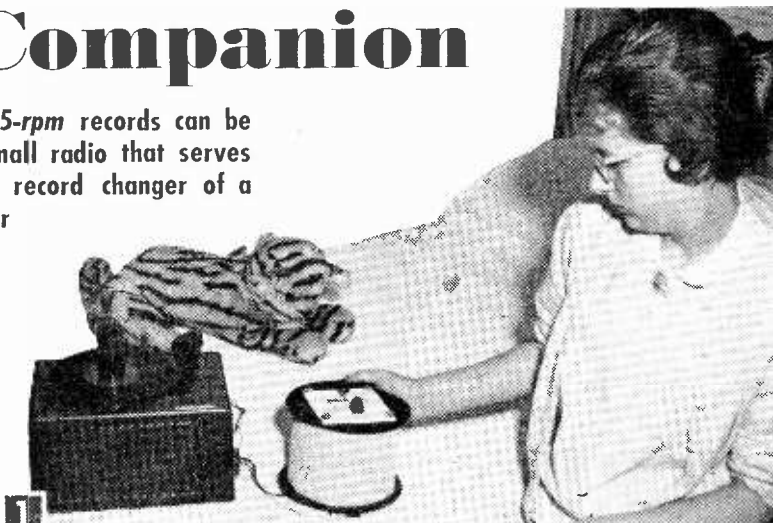


"Usually my husband can get it working again with a little kick."

The Companion

A number of old 45-rpm records can be used to house a small radio that serves as a mate to the record changer of a young rock 'n' roller

By HOMER L.
DAVIDSON

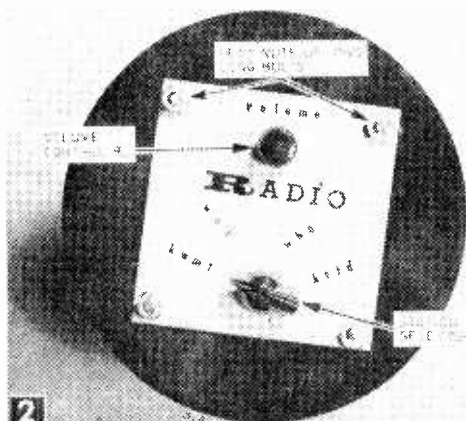
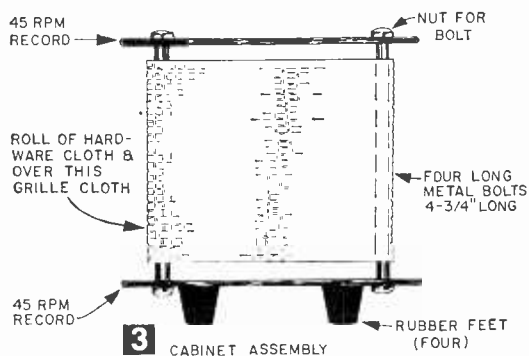


DESIGNED for the young teenager who wants to hear all of those up-to-the-minute records is this little one-tube radio, the Companion. It combines good performance with a snappy-looking cabinet built up from a stack of last year's worn out and overplayed records. Of course, it can also serve as an extra radio in order not to tie up Mother's kitchen radio and her favorite programs. Who knows—maybe Dad needs an extra radio to hear the ball games.

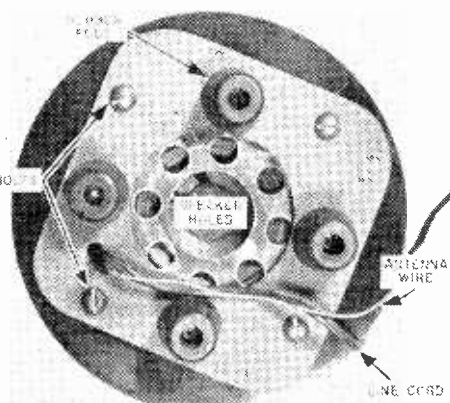
The Companion will pull in your local stations with just a small insulated wire strung around the room. By hooking a large outdoor antenna to it, you will be able to hear stations within a radius of 1000 miles.

How It Works. The circuit of the small radio is very simple to follow. The 12AT7 tube employs one triode section as a regenerative detector and the second triode as an audio amplifier stage. A ferrite antenna coil in the grid circuit tunes with a 365-mfd variable capacitor, and a .0015-mfd capacitor couples the antenna to the antenna coil. This capacitor is very important for two reasons. It isolates the 117-vac line from a grounded antenna wire, providing the ac plug is plugged in the socket right. Also, if the antenna wire is hooked directly to the antenna coil, it will

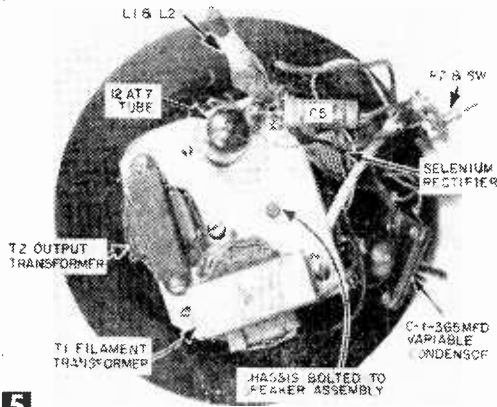
pacitor, and a .0015-mfd capacitor couples the antenna to the antenna coil. This capacitor is very important for two reasons. It isolates the 117-vac line from a grounded antenna wire, providing the ac plug is plugged in the socket right. Also, if the antenna wire is hooked directly to the antenna coil, it will



Station letters rather than numbers can be pasted on for dial convenience.



Bottom view showing mounting of speaker.



5 Interior view showing placement of parts and wiring.

load down the circuit and only local stations will be available for selection.

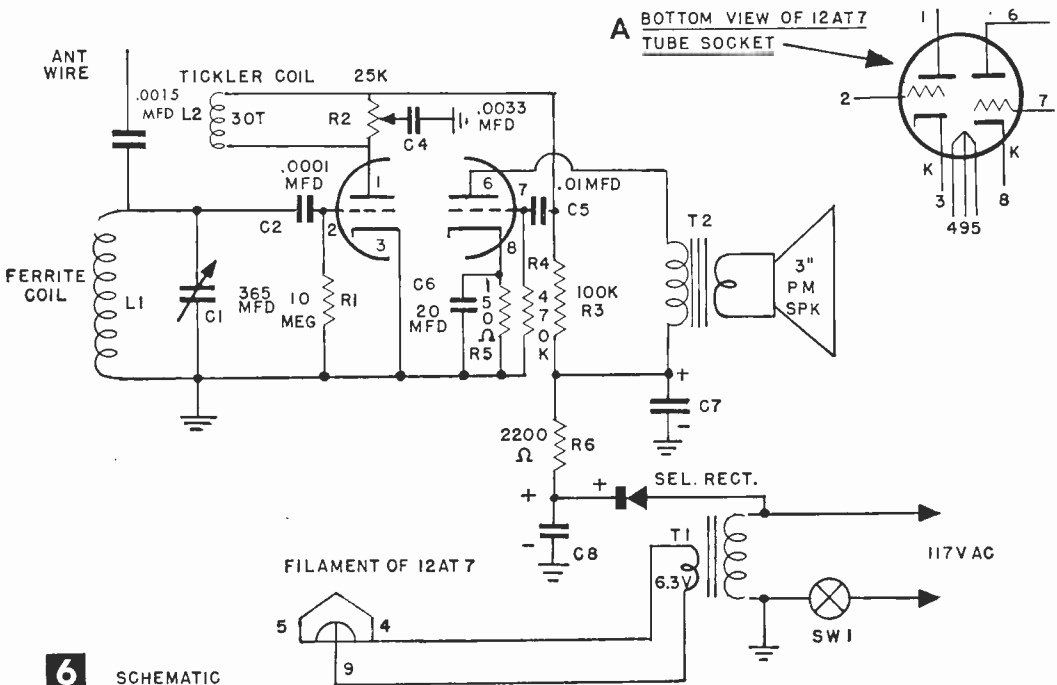
The antenna coil is modified by adding a small tickler winding L2. Close wind approximately 30 turns of #28 enameled wire on the middle of the antenna coil. First place a layer of cellulose tape over L1 winding, looping the end to hold the beginning of coil L2. Leave the L2 coil ends about 3 in. long so they can be wired directly to the circuit. The size of the wire is not too critical. After the second winding is wound on the antenna coil, fasten it securely with cellulose tape.

Regenerative detection takes place between C2 and R1 and the first triode section of the 12AT7 tube. The tickler winding hooks di-

rectly to the plate of pin #1. Feedback is controlled by R2, and this was found to be the smoothest type of regeneration control. A .01-mfd audio capacitor couples the rectified signal to the second grid of the tube. R5 and capacitor C6 biases and filters the cathode voltage for the output stage. The plate circuit, pin #6, has an output transformer in the circuit to match the plate impedance of the audio stage. A 3-in. speaker is used here because of its small size and good volume.

The dc power supply consists of a small 65-ma selenium rectifier and resistor-capacitor network, and no 60-cycle hum is noted in the output of the small speaker. A small 6.3-volt power transformer is used as a step-down filament voltage source. In some cases a 10-watt resistor could be used here but, with a few more cents, better voltage regulation, less heat disintegration, and longer tube life can be had with a step-down transformer.

Wiring and Parts Mounting. Before wiring the parts into the circuit, mount them on the small metal chassis. For the speaker, I used a small 3-in. *Quam* permanent magnet type, since two small-tapped screw holes are provided in the rear of the PM assembly. Of course, another type of speaker could be used if the small chassis were made to bend down over the two speaker mounting holes. Make the small chassis out of aluminum and bend in an L shape as shown in Fig. 5. Drill all the holes, including those for the tube and variable capacitor, which can be reamed to suit their type mounting. A small drill can be employed, drilling a lot of small holes in



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MATERIALS LIST—THE COMPANION

Desig.	Description
C1	365 mfd variable tuning capacitor (Lafayette MS-214)
C2	.0001 mfd ceramic capacitor
C3	.0015 mfd ceramic capacitor
C4	.0033 mfd ceramic capacitor
C5	.01 mfd ceramic capacitor
C6	20 mfd, 25 WVDC electrolytic capacitor
C7	40 mfd, 150 WVDC electrolytic capacitor
C8	50 mfd, 150 WVDC electrolytic capacitor
R1	10 meg. 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R2	25K pot. linear taper (IRC Q11-120) with SPST switch (IRC 76-1)
R3	100K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R4	470K, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R5	150 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R6	2200 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
L1	ferrite antenna coil (Lafayette MS-11)
L2	30 turns of #28 enamel wire wound over L1
T1	6.3-volt step down ac transformer (Stancor P6134)
T2	output transformer, 5000 ohms primary impedance, 3.2 ohms secondary impedance (Stancor A3877)
V1	12AT7 electron tube
1	3-in. PM speaker (Quam)
Misc.	old 45 rpm records, metallic strip, cardboard, chassis, nuts and bolts, hookup wire, grille cloth

a circle and punching out the small disk. Then take a round file or rattail file and smooth the edges.

Don't mount the antenna coil until last, as it is very easily broken off. Wire small capacitors and resistors into the circuit underneath the chassis, using the schematic (Fig. 6) as a guide. The antenna tuning condenser should have long leads soldered to them and wired to coil L1. Do this before mounting the antenna coil. Place insulator spaghetti on all bare wires. After the chassis has been wired, place it into position upon the speaker assembly and fasten securely with two small bolts.

Tuning Up. It is always advisable to check over the wiring three times before the unit is fired up. If an ohmmeter is handy, check the resistance between C7 and ground to make certain that there is no short in the small power supply. The resistance should be above 5000 ohms. Visibly inspect the wiring around the speaker terminals to see that they are not pushed down against the metal frame.

At this point the small record radio is ready to be tried out. Simply plug the ac cord into the socket and turn on the switch. A small rush should be heard from the small speaker. Fasten a 20-ft. piece of wire to the antenna terminal and turn the tuning condenser. You should be able to hear local stations. Advance the regeneration control and a squeal should be heard about halfway through its rotation. If not, reverse the two tickler coil leads. This will create correct feedback to coil L1 from the plate circuit. When the squeal is heard, turn the regeneration control down a small amount. The station should now be audible. A few tries will make one an expert in operating the regeneration control. It is surprising how many stations will come in with loud speaker volume. Adjust the ferrite coil for complete band coverage by pushing it up and down.

Cabinet Construction. The cabinet for the

small radio is very unique since the major part of it is constructed from old 45-rpm records. Drill holes around the center hole of the record so that the sound from the speaker will pass through (Fig. 4).

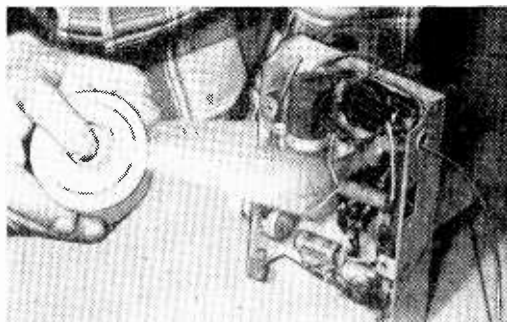
Fasten a Masonite board here to hold the four small legs. Four long bolts with aluminum spacers hold the records and cardboard spacers together. The cardboard spacers are the same size as the aluminum tape or binding material. This material can be bought at most hardware and dime stores. The aluminum spacers should also be of the same width as cardboard spacers. The records that are mounted in the center will have to have their centers cut out so the radio will set down inside.

Before you assemble the records to the cabinet, they should be cleaned and then finished with a clear spray or varnish, such as Krylon. Attach the small radio chassis to the bottom assembly before mounting the records and cardboard spacers. Mount the top record last, and attach the two small knobs.

Station letters were applied to the tuning dial instead of numbers. These can be taken from the daily newspaper and glued on the dial. Spray on a coat of Krylon or varnish, and the radio is ready to use.

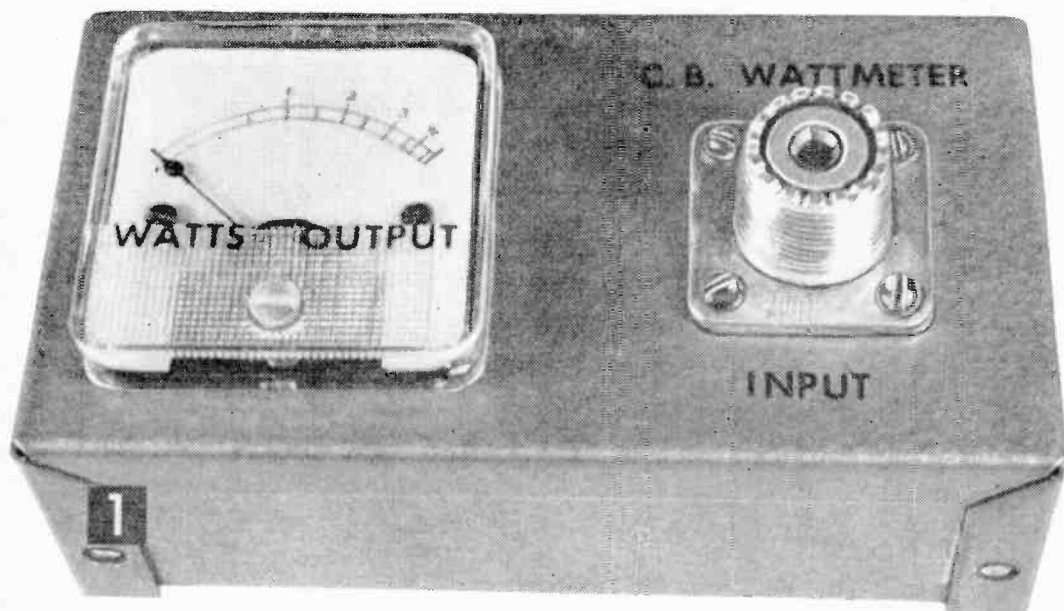
Fire Extinguisher Chases Radio Bugs

- The chilling effect of a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher will help you locate a defective part in a radio circuit that plays erratically. Often a set works fine for a few minutes after you turn it on, and then suddenly misbe-

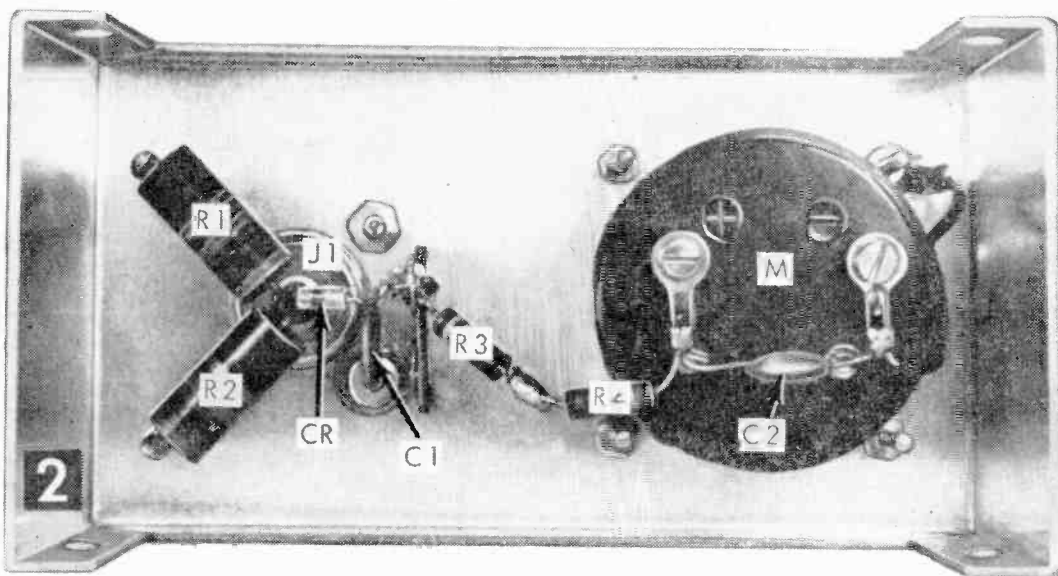


haves or goes dead. The trouble may be a part that expands with heat after current has been flowing through for a few moments. Spray suspicious parts with CO₂ gas one at a time. The intense cold will contract a defective component so it can work normally.

You can also use Charg-A-Can Freon #12 with a suitable adapter (sold by refrigeration supply houses). However do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers since the fumes are highly toxic.—T. A. BLANCHARD.



This compact wattmeter gives a direct reading of transmitter output when connected in place of the antenna.



Interior view of wattmeter showing placement of components.

A Citizens Band Wattmeter

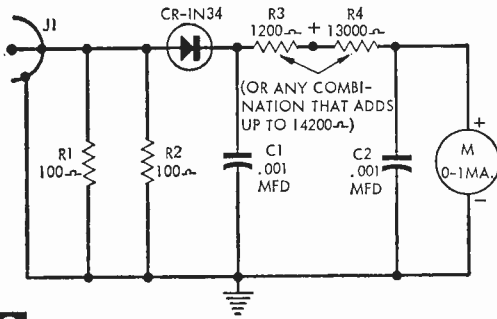
To determine the efficiency and performance of low power transmitters

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

IF YOU have ever wanted to know how efficiently your low power transmitter is operating, this handy Citizens Band wattmeter will prove a valuable accessory. It is easily constructed at a cost of less than \$15.

By connecting the wattmeter in place of the antenna, your transmitter can be adjusted for maximum output into an impedance of the correct value.

Briefly, let's discuss the advantage of using



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a wattmeter. Class D service presently is limited to an input of 5 watts to the transmitter's final stage of amplification, and it is extremely important that the transmitter be as efficient as possible in converting this power into RF energy. For consistent range, it is equally important that this efficiency be maintained.

Commercially built vacuum tube transceivers are designed to operate at about 50% to 80% efficiency. This means that only 2.5 to 4 watts of RF power is available at the antenna terminals. While there is not much you can do about improving the efficiency that a manufacturer has designed into his

CALIBRATION CHART	
Watts Output	Meter Reading
4.0	1.0 ma
3.5	.93
3.0	.86
2.5	.79
2.0	.72
1.5	.61
1.0	.50
.5	.35

creates the developed voltage. Since the power and resultant voltage are directly related, the meter can be calibrated in watts to show the transmitter output.

Construct the Wattmeter from Figs. 1 and 2. Mount the components in a 1½ x 2¼ x 4¼-in. Minibox. It is important to keep the leads of the load resistors, R1 and R2, and the diode, CR, as short as possible.

For accuracy, all resistors should be at least 5% tolerance. R3 and R4 are ½-watt 5% resistors with a total resistance of 14200 ohms. Any combination of available values totaling 14200 ohms can be substituted here. If available, 1% resistors will greatly improve the accuracy of 5% to 7% that can be expected from 5% values. Connect the wattmeter to the transmitter by means of a short piece of RG-58/U coaxial cable and proper fittings.

Calibrate the Meter with the aid of the calibration chart. If you wish, clip the chart out and paste it to the back of the Minibox. If you do this, it is a good idea to give the chart a coat of clear fingernail polish or other clear plastic coating for protection.

Tracing Radio Interference

- Radio interference can often be traced to motor-driven electrical apparatus. Determine which one through a systematic method of elimination; that is, pull the switch on one appliance at a time and note whether the disturbing radio noise disappears. When the source has been located, you can decide upon the method of silencing. If the interference is a steady buzzing sound, a noise filter should be installed in the circuit. An intermittent noise would indicate the presence of static electrically caused by the movements or rotation of some part of the machine, within or against another. This type of interference can be silenced by grounding the machine frame to motor frame with a length of copper wire. Be sure to scrape clean the spaces where the wire will make contact at each end and fasten securely with bolts.—KEN HADENFELDT.

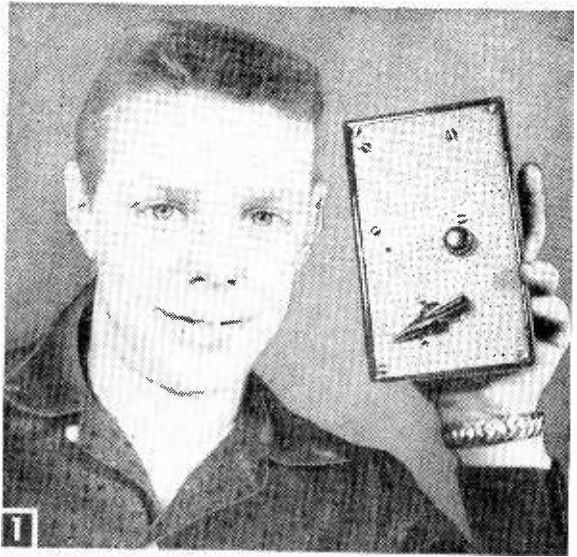
MATERIALS LIST—CB WATTMETER	
Desig.	Description
C1	.001 mfd, 600-volt ceramic disk capacitor
C2	.001 mfd, 600-volt ceramic disk capacitor
CR	1N34 diode
J1	coax chassis jack (Amphenol 83-1R) or equivalent
M	0-1 ma meter (Calrad CMO-32-2) or equivalent
R1	100 ohm, 2 watt, 5% composition resistor
R2	100 ohm, 2 watt, 5% composition resistor
R3	1200 ohm, ½ watt, 5% composition resistor
R4	13000 ohm, ½ watt, 5% composition resistor
	Note: R3 and R4 may be any combination of values which equals 14200 ohms
Misc.	1½ x 2¼ x 4¼" Minibox (Bud CU-2116A), 1 single terminal tie strip, 2 small soldering lugs, 4 mounting screws, wire, and 1 connector to transmitter output consisting of short length of RG 58/U coaxial cable, 1 Amphenol 83-1SP connector or equivalent, and plug to match transmitter output

unit, you can periodically make checks on this efficiency to ensure that it is maintained.

For instance, if you establish with a wattmeter that your transmitter is capable of 4 watts output, and a subsequent check reveals an output of only 3 watts, you know immediately that something has happened. Perhaps tubes are beginning to age, or the unit is no longer tuned properly. Reduction in efficiency, nonetheless, can be quickly determined with the use of a wattmeter, and without removing the transceiver from its cabinet.

The circuit shown in Fig. 3 is basically a dummy load 50-ohm antenna (resistors R1 and R2), and a simple RF voltmeter. When power from the output of the transmitter is applied to the 50-ohm load, the meter indi-

Here's the transistor portable you've been waiting for. It operates on ordinary pen-lite cells, drives a loudspeaker with plenty of volume, has phone jack output for private listening, automatic volume control for smooth volume, and plenty of sensitivity. No outside antenna is required—and it can also be used as a tuner for a larger amplifier



Small, but powerful, that's the transistorized superhet for which step-by-step building instructions are given in this article.

THE circuit diagram of this three-transistor superhet is shown in Fig. 2. The transistor TR1, RCA 2N412, does triple duty. The RF signal (550 to 1500 kc) which it receives from the antenna loop L1 and antenna tuning capacitor C1A is amplified and mixed with the oscillator signal, also generated by TR1, is always 455 kc above the received RF signal.

The oscillator tuning capacitor C1B is ganged to the antenna tuning capacitor so that oscillator and antenna tuning track. The signal through L3 is amplified by the IF amplifier transistor TR2. This transistor is a high-gain, high-frequency GE 2N168A. Diode D detects the signal after it passes through L4. Capacitor C6 filters out the RF signal components so that the signal across volume control R7 is audio frequency (AF). The signal is then passed through R6 and the audio is filtered out so that a dc bias proportional to the strength of the received signal is provided to control the gain of the IF amplifier TR2. The stronger the signal, the lower the gain of TR2. Thus, fading is minimized for reasonably strong signals. This is the automatic volume control (AVC).

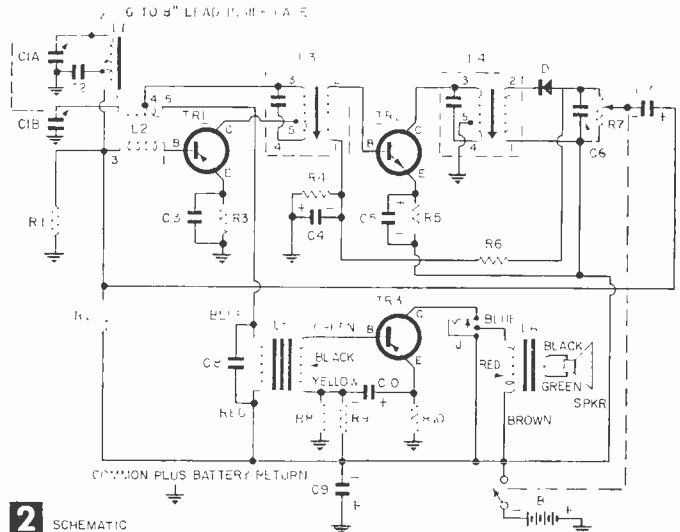
The slider on volume control R7 picks off the audio signal for the audio amplification. Transistor TR1 performs its third job as the first audio amplifier. It's possible to use the same transistor for the mixing oscillator and audio amplifier functions, since the frequencies are widely separated. The amplified audio output of TR1 appears across transformer L5 and is transferred to the audio output

Three-Transistor Superhet Portable

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

stage TR3 which amplifies the audio signal for speaker or headphone output.

This receiver has several outstanding features that make exceptional performance possible with only three transistors. The advantage of making TR1 do several jobs, for instance, is apparent. Further, the antenna loop L1 is the Miller 2003 high-Q loop which has a Q of 500 and this



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unusually high Q builds up the signal and allows the tuning capacitor to select the desired station with considerable discrimination against interfering signals before the transistors even begin to go to work.

The audio output stage TR3 is transformer coupled to TR1—and two transformer-coupled audio stages have almost as much gain as three! Actually, a considerable

amount of the available audio gain of TR1 is not exploited since the emitter bias resistor R3 of TR1 is not bypassed by a large capacitor. A large capacitor would increase the gain but would degrade the fidelity and create a tendency for the receiver to go into regeneration.

Preparing Parts for Assembly. First, cut out and prepare the front panel and the circuit board (Fig. 3). Cut the tuning capacitor (C1) shaft to a length of 1/2 in., the volume control (R7) shaft to a length of 1/4 in. Remove the antenna loop from its mounting by cutting off the ends of the fiber retainer with tin snips; fasten the output transformer (L6) on the loudspeaker (see Fig. 5) by bending the transformer mounting lugs to fit around the magnet frame. A few drops of Pliobond or a similar cement placed under the transformer prior to mounting will steady it against the magnet frame.

Next, solder the connection lugs of the battery holder for series connection as shown in Fig. 4. Use rosin core solder only! Mark the battery end polarities to avoid making mistakes in connections or inserting batteries. Rotate the battery lugs with a pair of pliers and simply solder them together to make connections, and then fill with solder the surfaces of the eyelets which will contact the batteries.

Figure 5 shows the parts and wiring on the back of the front panel. Mount the loudspeaker (SPKR), volume control (R7) and the phone jack (J), and complete wiring as shown. Be cautious in soldering; too much heat can damage the volume control. The same precaution applies to the other components, especially transistors, in subsequent soldering.

The Wiring Board. Top and bottom views of the assembled wiring board are shown in Fig. 6. Fasten L3 and L4 by inserting them in the holes and bending the mounting lugs against the back of the board.

Next, you will mount C1, L1 and L2. (Be careful not to let the screws which hold C1 pass

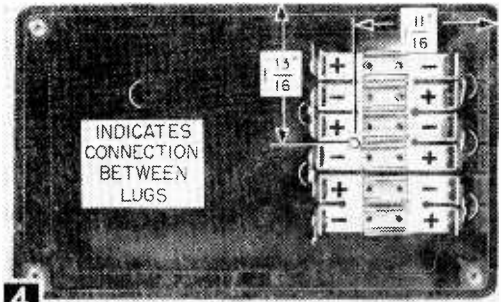
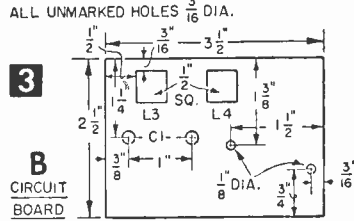
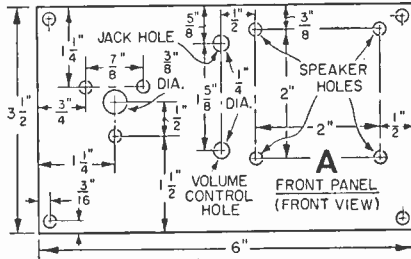
through far enough to touch the plates of the capacitor; use washers or spacers if necessary.) Fasten L1 and L2 with Duco cement, give the cement time to set, then fasten L5 and T1 to the board.

The next step is to solder B of TR1 to terminal 1 on L2, C to terminal 5 of L3, pass E through the circuit board, and fasten TR1 against the case of L3 with a rubber band.

The remaining components are fastened to the circuit board as the wiring progresses. Be sure to connect the frame of C1 and the cases of L3 and L4 to the common plus battery return (designated by the "ground" symbol in Fig. 2). When circuit board wiring is completed, connect a lead 6 in. long to the common return for later connection to the plus terminal of the 9-v battery. The other lead

from the circuit board is a 6 to 8 in. length of wire connected to C1A. The other end of this lead hangs free inside of the case after final assembly. This lead is essentially a short antenna which gives the set additional pick-up.

Final Assembly. There are five lead ends extending from the front panel (Fig. 5). The lead from the switch will connect to the minus terminal of the battery. The other four leads connect to the circuit board. The circuit board is joined to



4 Battery-holder mounting in case, and connections.

the front panel by the tuning capacitor's (C1) three mounting screws. Place fiber washers or cardboard spacers 1/16-in. thick between C1 and the front panel when you join panel and circuit board.

Check for clearance between the circuit board components and the panel components. Particular items to watch are interference of TR2 with J, C9 with S on R7 and L6 with SPKR. Place the assembly in the cabinet to check fit and make any necessary adjustments in parts placement.

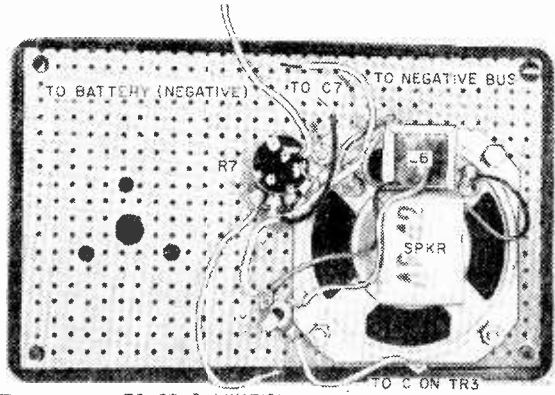
The leads from the front panel connect as follows: 1) The lead from the junction of R7, S and J connects to the circuit board minus line. 2) The lead from J connects to C of T3. 3) The lead from the "hi" terminal of R7 connects to the junction of D, C6, and R6. 4) The center

terminal lead of R7 connects to the minus terminal of C7.

With these connections completed, adjust the slug of L2 flush with or just slightly below the coil form viewed from the back of the assembly. There are two trimmers on C1 which were intentionally eliminated from Fig. 2 to avoid confusion. These trimmers in parallel with C1A and C1B are provided to align the antenna and oscillator circuits respectively for proper high-frequency tracking. Open the antenna trimmer till the trimmer tension is nearly released (minimum trimmer capacity). Turn the oscillator trimmer full closed (maximum trimmer capacity), and then back the screw off 1/2 turn. Place the knobs on C1 and R7. (You can provide a calibrated dial made of paper and covered with plastic for C1 later if you wish). With S off, connect the leads from the assembly to the battery to complete wiring and assembly. These leads should be about 6 in. long to allow easy removal of the assembly from the case. To prevent the screws which hold the battery holders in place from scratching furniture, fasten rubber grommets to the back of the case with Pliobond cement.

Tune-Up. If you have a milliammeter, connect it across the terminals of switch S. The meter should read between 6 and 15 ma if all is well. Don't worry if the set motorboats when you make this measurement. If the current exceeds 15 ma, look for a short or an incorrect connection. If the current is less than 6 ma, the trouble is probably low battery voltage or an incorrect connection.

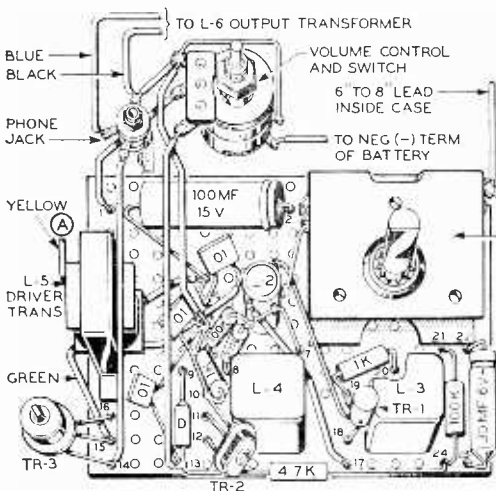
Assuming all is well at this point—or that you don't have a meter to make this measurement—



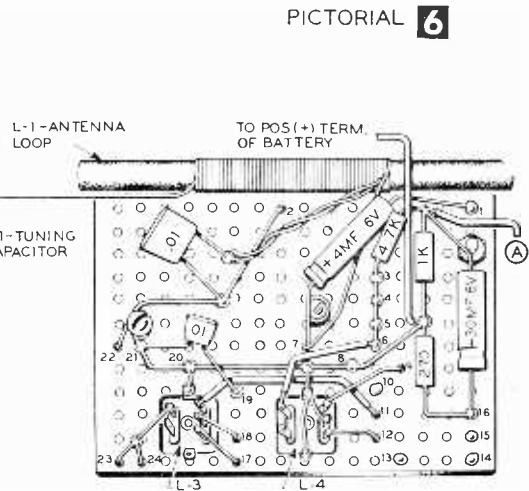
5

Back of front-panel view, showing connections.

turn the set on and turn the volume control about 7/8ths up (clockwise). Maximum volume does not occur at the full clockwise position of the volume control. This is a normal characteristic of the reflex circuit. (The term reflex is applied to a receiver which uses one transistor or tube to amplify both RF or IF and AF signals). With the volume control turned approximately 7/8ths full clockwise, rotate the tuning dial slowly. If you're in a metropolitan area or within about 10 or 15 miles of a large station, you'll probably pick up a signal even though the set is not accurately aligned. But if you don't pick a station up, there's no cause for alarm because the IF transformers (L3 and L4) may be way out of adjustment. If you pick up a station you can feel reasonably sure the wiring is correct. If you can't pick up a station, the presence of noise of any kind from the speaker indicates that at least part of the audio is working properly. In either case; you're ready to try alignment.

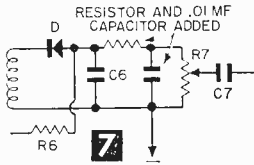


TOP VIEW OF PERFORATED BAKELITE MOUNTING BOARD



BOTTOM VIEW OF PERFORATED BAKELITE MOUNTING BOARD

PICTORIAL 6



The steps in the alignment procedure are: 1) Adjust the IF transformers. 2) Adjust the tuning capacitor trimmers at the high frequency end of the broadcast band. 3) Adjust the oscillator coil slug at the low frequency end of the band. 4) Repeat step 2. A signal source is required to carry out the alignment procedure. This source may be an RF signal generator or it may be an ordinary broadcast receiver if you don't have, or can't borrow a signal generator.

To adjust the IF transformers, connect the high side of the signal source through a .01 mfd capacitor to the stator of C1A (the antenna terminal), and the low side to set ground. With the signal source tuned to 455 kc., adjust the slugs of L3 and L4 for maximum output. Keep the signal from the source so weak that you can barely hear it (to minimize AVC action). Adjust the volume control to the point where the signal is loudest. The slugs of L3 and L4 are accessible through the holes in their bottoms. Use a small screwdriver, preferably one with very little metal in it such as a radio-TV serviceman's alignment tool.

After IF alignment is completed, disconnect the signal source.

You should easily be able to complete the remainder of the alignment procedure with broadcast station signals. Tune in a weak station between 1300 and 1450 kc. Increase the antenna trimmer capacity. If this increases the speaker output, adjust this trimmer for maximum speaker output. If the volume decreases, repeat the procedure.

Next, tune the receiver to a station between 550 and 650 kc. Detune C1 slightly to one side and adjust the slug of L2 for maximum output. If this output is greater than the previous output, repeat the process till the most sensitive point is found.

If the output is less than the previous output, detune C1 in the other direction and adjust L2 till the point of maximum output is found.

Finally, repeat the alignment procedure at the high-frequency end of the band. This is necessary since the adjustment of L2 has some influence on the high frequency end of the band, too. Capacitor C1 may be tracked across the broadcast band by bending the outer plates of C1A, but the process is tedious and not always worth the effort.

You may experience oscillation at high volume control settings, but this oscillation will occur beyond the actual maximum volume point and is therefore harmless. But if you wish to eliminate it, add a resistor and .01 mfd capacitor in the volume control circuit as shown in Fig. 7. The

MATERIALS LIST—THREE-TRANSISTOR PORTABLE SUPERHET

Design.	Description
R10	270 ohms
R3, R5, R8	1K
R6, R9	4.7K
R1	27K
R2, R4	100K
(all resistors, 1/2 watt, ±20%)	
R7-S	5K miniature volume control with switch (Lafayette VC-27)
C2, C3, C5, C6, C8	.01 mfd subminiature square capacitor (Lafayette C-612)
C7	4 mfd, 6v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-101)
C4, C10	30 mfd, 6v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-104)
C9	100 mfd, 15v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-126)
C1	2-gang tuning capacitor, A-123 mmfd, B-78 mmfd (Lafayette MS-261)
L1	miniature antenna loop (Miller 2003)
L2	transistor oscillator coil (Lafayette MS-265)
L3	1st IF transformer, 455 kc (Lafayette MS-268)
L4	output IF transformer, 455 kc (Lafayette MS-269)
L5	transistor driver transformer 10K:500 ohms (Lafayette TR-96)
L6	transistor output transformer 500:3.2 ohms (Lafayette TR-95)
TR1	transistor (RCA 2N412)
TR2	transistor (GE 2N168A)
TR3	transistor (GE 2N241A)
D	diode (Raytheon 1N66)
B	9v battery—6 penlite cells in series (RCA V50/4)
J	miniature phone jack (Lafayette MS-282)
SPKR	2 1/2" PM speaker, 3.2 ohm (Lafayette SK-65)
1	2-cell battery holder (Lafayette M.-138)
1	4-cell battery holder (Lafayette MS-170)
1	miniature perforated board for front panel (Lafayette MS-305)
1	miniature perforated board for chassis (Lafayette MS-304)
1	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
1	pointer knob (Lafayette KN-40)
1	2 x 3 3/4 x 6 1/4" Bakelite case (Lafayette MS-216)
	For earphone listening, use a 2K earphone (Lafayette MS-268)

Parts available from Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, New York.

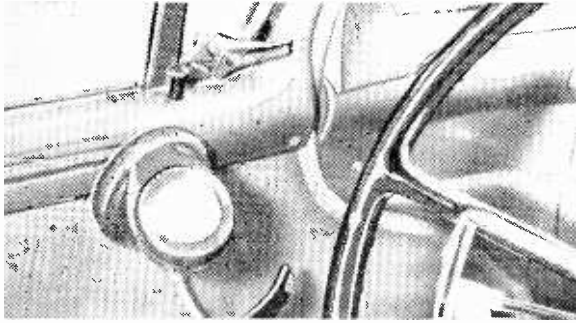
resistance value should be determined experimentally. It will be between 500 ohms and 1K in most cases.

This three-transistor portable may be used as an amplifier tuner by connecting a 10K resistor from C of TR3 to the negative voltage line. This resistor provides dc return for the collector of TR1 when a plug is inserted in the jack. If the amplifier to be used with the tuner does not have a capacitor in series with the input, provide one of about 0.1 mfd capacity. The connection of the 10K resistance will have negligible effect on the loudspeaker or headphone performance of the set. The Lafayette MS-281 plug fits the jack and should be used in making the amplifier connection cable.

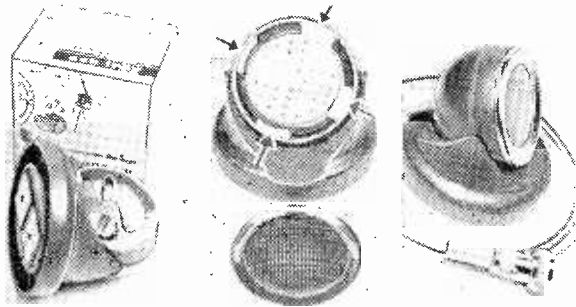
The receiver may be equipped with a calibrated dial to simplify station finding. The calibrations may be painted on the panel face or many be placed on paper with India ink. A sheet of celluloid or clear plastic placed over the dial scale will protect it.

Both the scale and its plastic protector can be held in place by the three screws which fasten the variable capacitor.

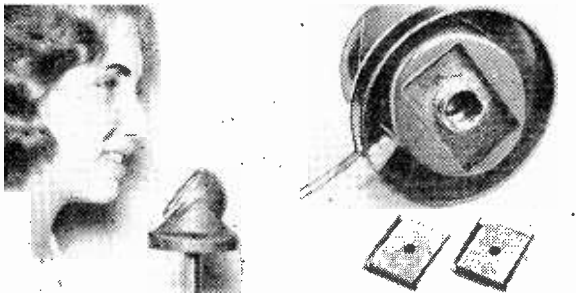
The tone and volume of the set can be improved by placing a thin sheet of cardboard between the back of the panel and the components.



Use a layer of thin tape over the magnet surfaces to keep from marring metal surfaces. Location of the mike improves CB transmission.



The mobile ash trays (left) come in various colors. Shock mount the mike (center) with four small pieces of powder puff plastic foam. Completed unit (right) shows slot cut in rear of base to clear cable.



To mount the mike on a table or floor stand, remove the magnets and install a $\frac{5}{8}$ "-27 inside threaded cable connector coupling ring.

Mobile Mike Mounts Anywhere

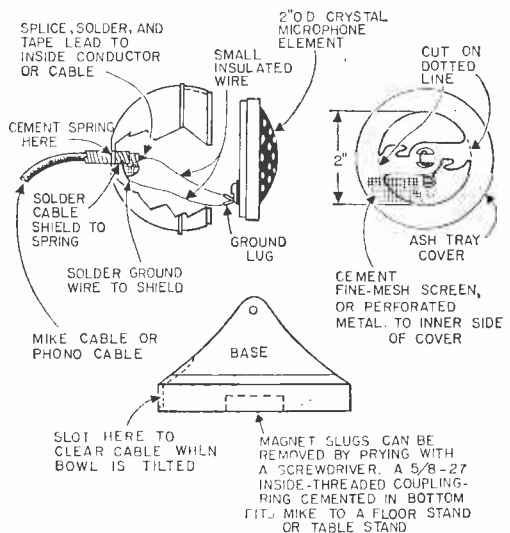
A 98c magnetic ash tray
makes the base

By ART TRAUFFER

THE unusual feature of this mike is that you can instantly mount it at any point on a metal surface. If you are on the air with a mobile ham station or a Citizens Band transceiver, the mobile mike will free your hands for driving and be located at optimum distance for good transmission.

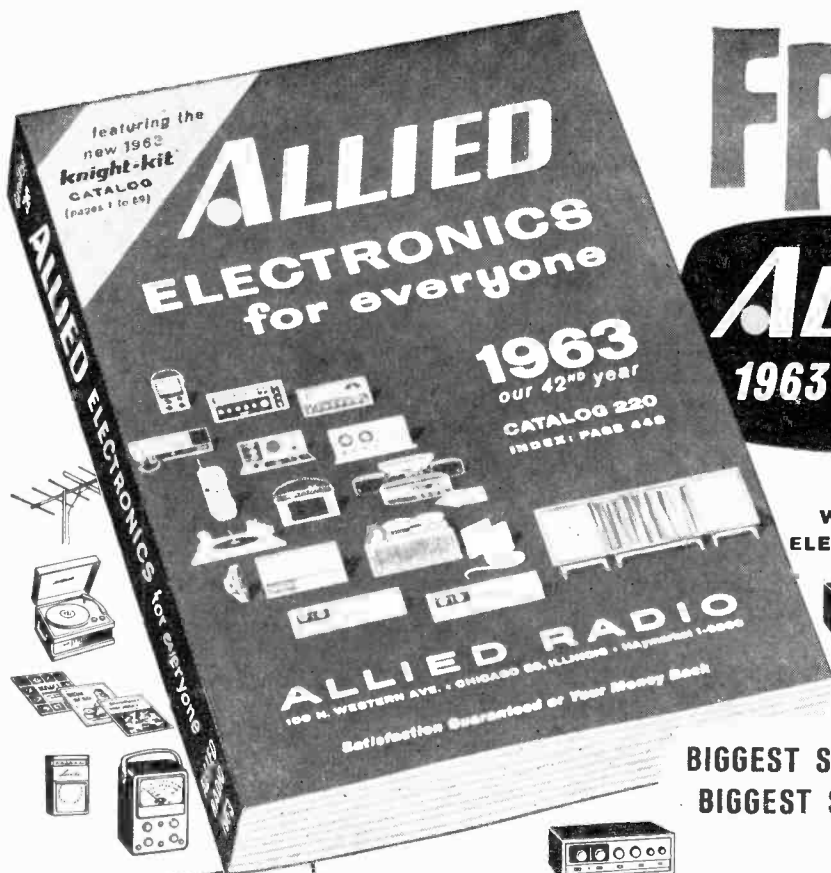
If you use a tape recorder in car, office, or shop, you'll find you can hang your mike on any nearby steel object. The magnets will adhere to a cabinet, a pipe, a drafting lamp, or to the steel variety of venetian blind.

If you should be in the rare place where there is no iron or steel, you can still hang the mike by using a keeper plate made of a small scrap of sheet iron or steel. The plate can be taped, nailed, or cemented to a wall, or can be concealed behind thin paper, glass, or veneer.



MATERIALS LIST—MOBILE MIKE	
Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	mobile magnetic ash tray (Sears, Roebuck Stores, 98¢)
1	2" diameter crystal mike element or phono cable (Lafayette Radio PA-27, \$1.49)
	lengths of light-weight mike cable (Belden #8411)
1	Amphenol 75-MC1F mike cable connector, or equal
4"	22 or 24 ga. flexible, insulated wire (for connecting mike element to cable)
1"	$\frac{3}{16}$ " O.D. spring (cut from dime store curtain spring)
2"	square of fine-mesh screen, or perforated metal
Opt.	coupling-ring having $\frac{5}{8}$ "-27 inside threads, removed from mike cable connector

Solder the mike to the cable first. Then slip the spring over the cable and feed through the hole in back of the bowl and feed through the hole in back of the bowl from the inside. Use sponge rubber or foam to shock mount the mike. Wire the cable connector last.



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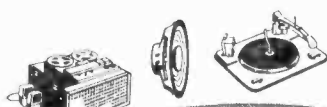


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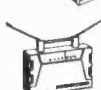
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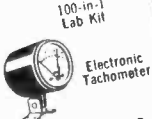


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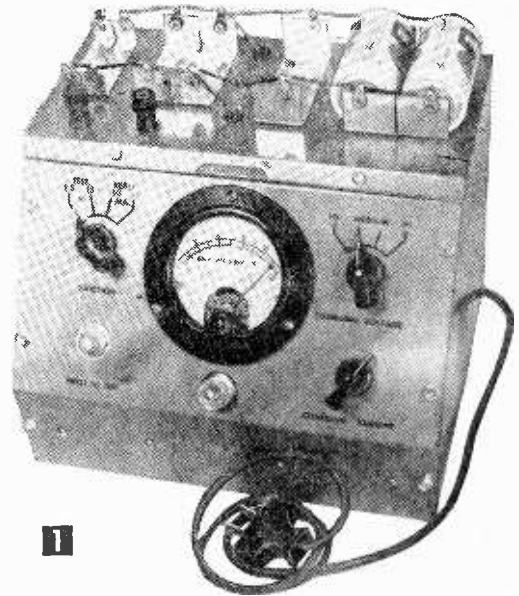
Dry Battery Tester-Charger

A single unit to test and charge flashlight, transistor radio and other small batteries

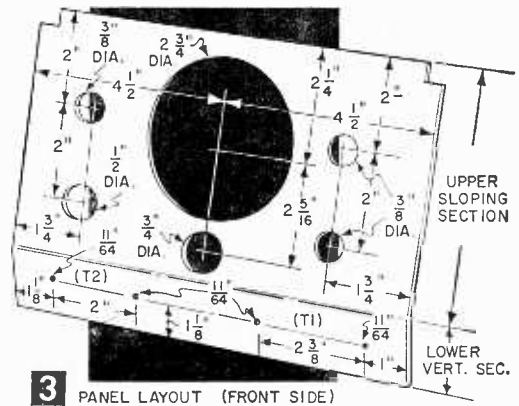
By W. F. GEPHART

RECHARGING or boosting small dry batteries can be worthwhile if you have several flashlights, battery radios or other battery-powered equipment. Properly used, a charger can triple or quadruple the life of batteries, making the investment in a charger worthwhile. The unit shown in Fig. 1 also includes a tester to show when "recharging" is desirable. (Since dry batteries are essentially primary cells in which a chemical reaction takes place, true recharging is not possible. However, rejuvenation, which will extend the life of the cells, is possible. We'll call this recharging.)

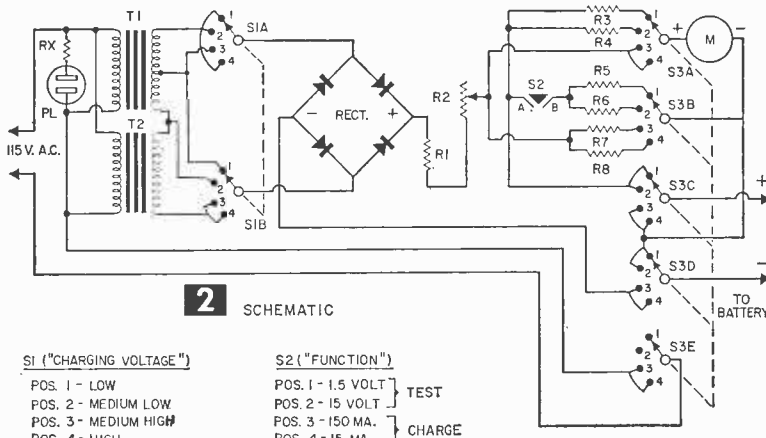
Recharging must be done before the battery is completely exhausted. New batteries usually read about 1.5 v per cell (without load) on the average meter. Under normal load (about 25 ma for a battery made up of penlight cells, and about 150 ma for the larger flashlight batteries) the voltage of a fresh cell should not drop more than 10%. Thus, a type "D" flashlight battery in top condition ought to test at 1.5 v or better without load, and not less than 1.35 v with a 150



Overall view of charger. Battery clip arrangement may be varied to meet individual needs.



3 PANEL LAYOUT (FRONT SIDE)



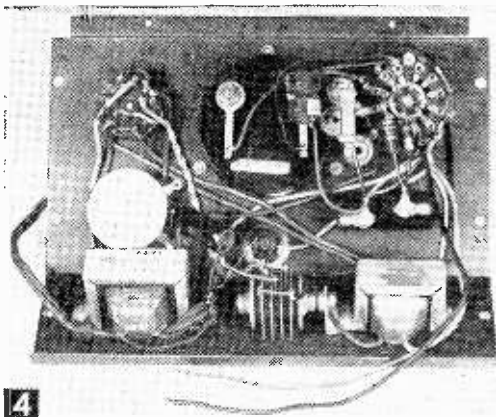
2 SCHEMATIC

S1 ("CHARGING VOLTAGE")
 POS. 1 - LOW
 POS. 2 - MEDIUM LOW
 POS. 3 - MEDIUM HIGH
 POS. 4 - HIGH

S2 ("FUNCTION")
 POS. 1 - 1.5 VOLT } TEST
 POS. 2 - 15 VOLT }
 POS. 3 - 150 MA. } CHARGE
 POS. 4 - 15 MA. }

ma load. When it drops below these levels, it should be recharged. Recharging is not too effective when the voltage (with or without load) is below two-thirds of the new-condition voltage.

Bear in mind, too, that the battery must be placed in service promptly after recharging. The shelf life of recharged batteries is short (probably due to the limited chemical action that takes



4 Inside view of unit. All parts are mounted on back of front panel.

place). Even so, the drop in voltage after charging is the greatest in the first 24 hours.

No one seems quite sure what actually happens in dry battery recharging, and some experimenters claim the best results with *ac* charging voltages, some with *dc*, and some with a combination. This unit uses unfiltered, fluctuating *dc*, which seems to give the best results in the shortest time. Filtered *dc* (secured by placing a large capacitor across rectifier output) seems to give about the same results, but requires a charging time of 12-20 hours.

Here are some results with unfiltered *dc* and an hour's charging time:

Type Battery & Service		Before Charge	Immediately After Charge	2-5 Days Later*
Two "D" Cells (Flashlight)	No Load	1.35 v	1.52 v	1.40 v
	Load	1.20 v	1.37 v	1.35 v
Three "D" Cells (Stroblight)	No Load	1.33 v	1.40 v	1.35 v
	Load	1.15 v	1.33 v	1.30 v
Two "C" Cells (Flashlight)	No Load	1.35 v	1.60 v	1.45 v
	Load	1.15 v	1.50 v	1.35 v
9 v Transistor# (Radio)	No Load	7.5 v	8.7 v	8.0 v
	Load	2.0 v	7.2 v	6.0 v

* shelf life time; not in service

charged at 9 ma; all others charged at 100 ma

We see that particularly in the case of the transistor battery, recharging is not too effective when the battery nears exhaustion. The charging rate must be fairly low, with a range of 5-30 *ma* recommended for batteries made up of penlight cells, and a range of 50-200 *ma* for the larger cells, such as "C", "D", and "A" cells.

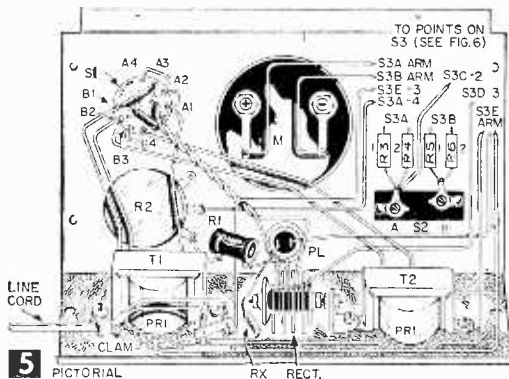
Schematic Fig. 2 shows that switch *S*₃ controls the function of the unit. On Positions 1 and 2, used for testing, proper meter multipliers are switched into the circuit for reading the battery voltages, and load resistors are cut in by pressing switch *S*₂. When switch *S*₃ is on Positions 3 and 4, *ac* power is on, and the *dc* output is fed through the meter (with proper current shunts) to the

MATERIALS LIST—BATTERY CHARGER

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Desig. | Description |
| Rx | 56K, 1/2 watt (required only if not included in PL) |
| R1 | 20 ohm, 1 watt |
| R2 | 200 ohm, 4 watt potentiometer (Mallory M200PK) |
| R3 | 1500 ohm 1% precision (see text) |
| R4 | 15K 1% precision (see text) |
| R5 | 10 ohm, 1/2 watt |
| R6 | 330 ohm, 1/2 watt |
| R7 | .66 ohm 1% precision (see text) |
| R8 | 7.14 ohm 1% precision (see text) |
| S1 | two-pole, 4-position rotary switch (Mallory 3226J) |
| S2 | SPST push button, normally open |
| S3 | five-pole, 4-position rotary switch (Mallory 1335L) |
| T1 | 6.3v CT 1 amp filament transformer (Merit P-2944) |
| T2 | 6.3v 1/2 amp filament transformer (Merit P-2964) |
| Rect. | bridge-connected selenium rectifier: a-c input—15 v maximum, at 200 ma (Federal 1016) |
| PL | pilot light holder for NE-51 lamp (Dialco Series 95408X and 942208 have built-in resistor Rx) |
| M | 0-1 milliammeter |
| | Steel cabinet, 6 1/2 x 7 1/4 x 9" (Bud C-1585), NE-51 lamp, 3 knobs, 2 binding posts, battery holders as desired, line cord, miscellaneous hardware |

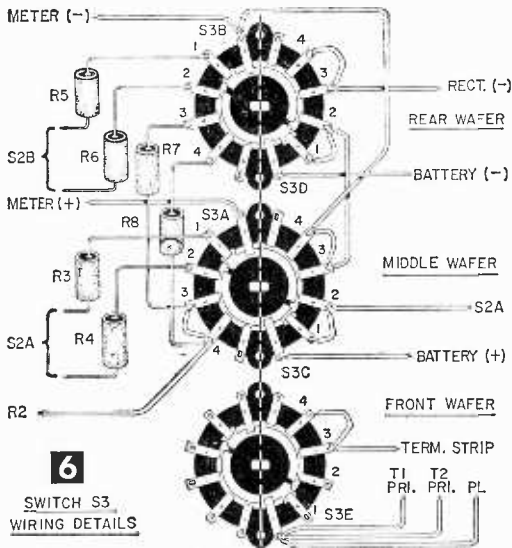
battery, with terminal polarity reversed. The proper charging voltage and current is selected by switch *S*₁ and rheostat *R*₂. Two filament transformers, with their secondaries wired in series through *S*₁, provide *ac* input voltages to the rectifier of 3.15, 6.3, 9.45, and 12.6, which are sufficient for all batteries up to 9 volts. Resistor *R*₁ is a limiting resistor to prevent the current from reaching excessive levels.

All parts (except battery holders and terminals) are mounted on the front panel of a small sloping-front cabinet, as shown in



Figs. 4 and 5. The layout for the panel is shown in Fig. 3, except for the meter mounting screw holes, which should be drilled to fit the meter being used.

The values shown for resistors *R*₃, *R*₄, *R*₇ and *R*₈ are applicable only to a 0-1 *ma* meter with an internal resistance of 100 ohms. This is a standard 1000 ohms/volt movement, but values for other meter movements can be calculated with the formulas at top of the next page for the ranges shown on Fig. 2:



$$R3 = \frac{15 - (I_m \times R_m)}{I_m} \quad R4 = \frac{15}{I_m}$$

$$R7 = \frac{I_m \times R_m}{.014} \quad R8 = \frac{I_m \times R_m}{.150}$$

I_m is the full scale deflection of meter in amperes, R_m is the internal resistance of meter in ohms.

Wire the primaries of the transformers and pilot light first. Then check polarity of the

secondary leads of the transformers so that series wiring will give 12.6 v. If the polarity is incorrect, the two secondaries will buck each other, and give no output voltage when wired in series. Complete the wiring.

The selection of the number and types of battery holders mounted on the cabinet will depend on individual needs. Two binding posts, wired in parallel with the battery holders, are also provided. Several sets of leads, using the most often needed battery plugs can then be used with the binding posts for those batteries that do not fit in the holders.

To use the unit, plug it in, turn S_1 to "Low", R_2 to full counterclockwise position, and S_3 to "15V Test." Put the batteries in the proper holder (or attach to leads), and switch S_3 to the appropriate scale and read the no-load voltage. Then press S_2 to read the voltage under load. Resistor R_5 provides a 150 ma load with 1.5 v, and R_6 provides a load of about 14 ma at 4.5 v, 18 ma at 6 v, and 27 ma at 9 v. Next, switch S_3 to the desired charging current range, and set the charging rate by adjusting S_1 and R_3 .

Generally, charging for an hour or two at the rates mentioned above will be effective. The rate may be increased, but under no conditions should the battery be permitted to get warm. Longer charging times can be used, with varying effectiveness, depending on the charging rate and battery condition, but the unit should be watched. Sometimes excessive charging, either in current rate or time, seems to break the cell down, and the current rises, increasing the damage.

Flash!

RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER

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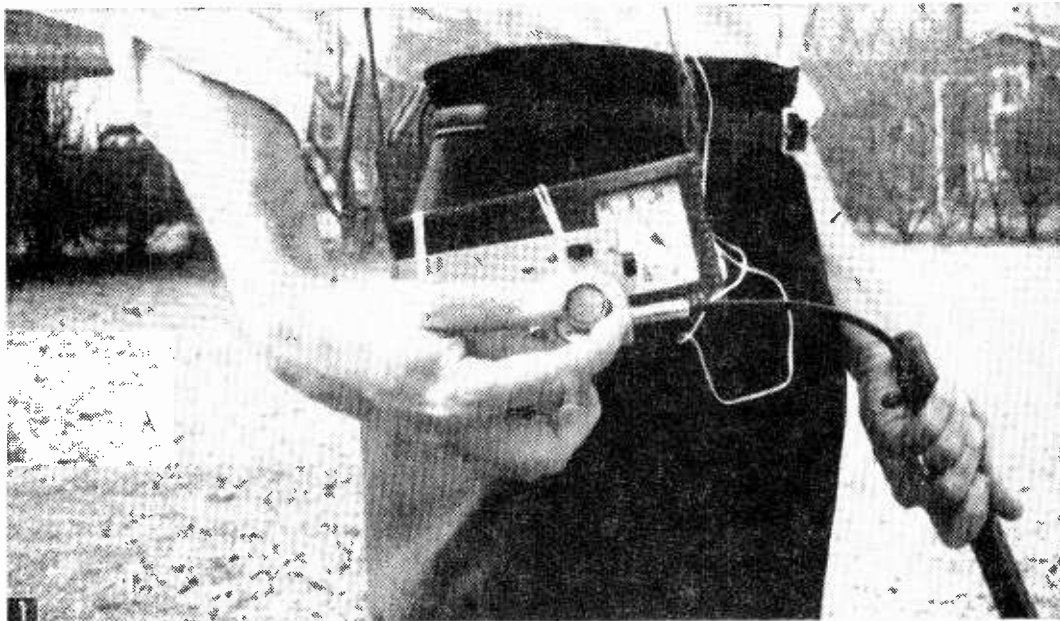
On Sale January 7, 1963

Succeeding Issues Will Appear in April, July, and October

Piggy-Back Metal Locator

A one-transistor project for finding loose gold and other buried treasures

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK



A simple generator and probe combine with a portable transistor radio to make this locator.

EVEN the novice builder should be able to complete this simple transistorized metal locator in a few hours, yet it is sensitive enough to detect metal objects buried under 6 in. of earth—coupled with any inexpensive transistorized portable radio. The cost of the entire project will be less than \$8.

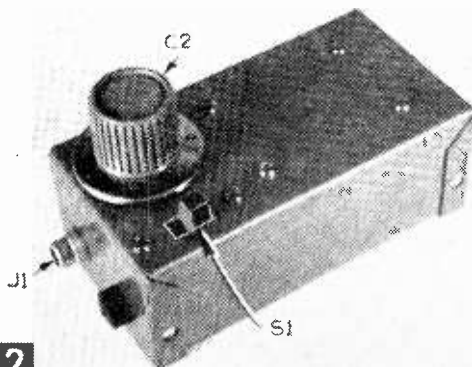
Basically, all metal locators consist of three elements: an RF generator with a sensing

probe, a reference oscillator, and a detector-amplifier system. In operation, the frequency of the generator is changed when the probe is brought near a metal object and moves away from the frequency of the reference oscillator. This change in frequency between the two signal sources is detected and indicated by the detection-amplifier portion of the circuit.

From this explanation, it can be seen that even a simple metal locator stands a good chance of becoming an awesome piece of circuitry—that is, until you stop and realize that a transistorized radio already contains most of what you need. If a local radio station is used as the reference oscillator, and the receiver as the detector-amplifier section, the generator and probe is all that you need in order to build a fairly good metal locator.

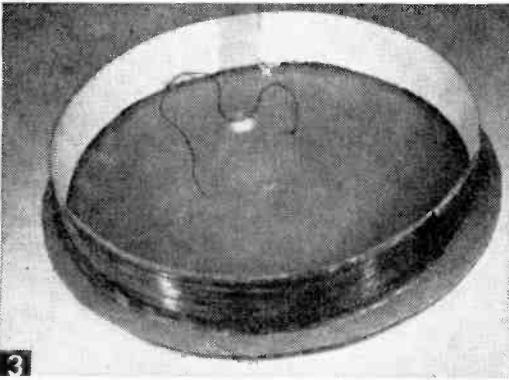
Construct the Probe Assembly First. This portion, which consists of L2 and a connecting cable, will determine the overall sensitivity of the completed unit. In fact, you may want to experiment by designing your own probe.

Wrap a layer of wax paper around a 7-in. cylinder and tape in place at the edges. Next, cut a strip of heavy cardboard, or poster pa-

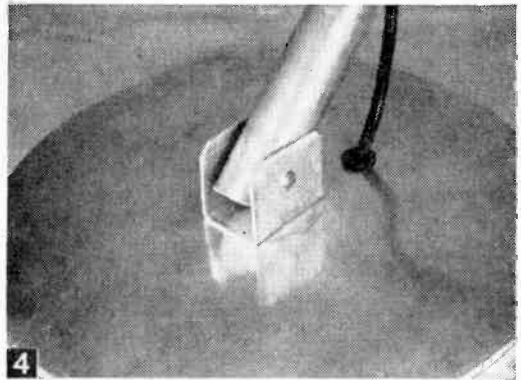


2

The entire generator fits into a handy Bud Minibox.



3 Wind the sensing coil of the probe on a cardboard form and place it in a 9-in. cake pan.



4 Make a bracket for the handle and attach it to the cake pan.

per into a 1¼-in. strip and tape over the wax paper to make a 7-in. dia. coil form for L2. When secured, close-wind 40 turns of #26 enameled wire on the form, starting about ¼ in. from one edge. As turns are added, secure them with small pieces of tape. Tape the beginning and end leads in place, leaving them about 6 in. long, and give the completed coil several coats of Q-dope. When the coil has dried sufficiently, the wax paper will allow the form to be slipped off the cylinder easily. Glue the completed coil to a 7¾-in. cardboard disk as shown in Fig. 3.

Mount the disk inside a 9-in. aluminum cake pan, and secure it by means of the washer and screw which mount the handle bracket shown in Fig. 4. Next, attach a 4-ft. broom or other handle to the probe.

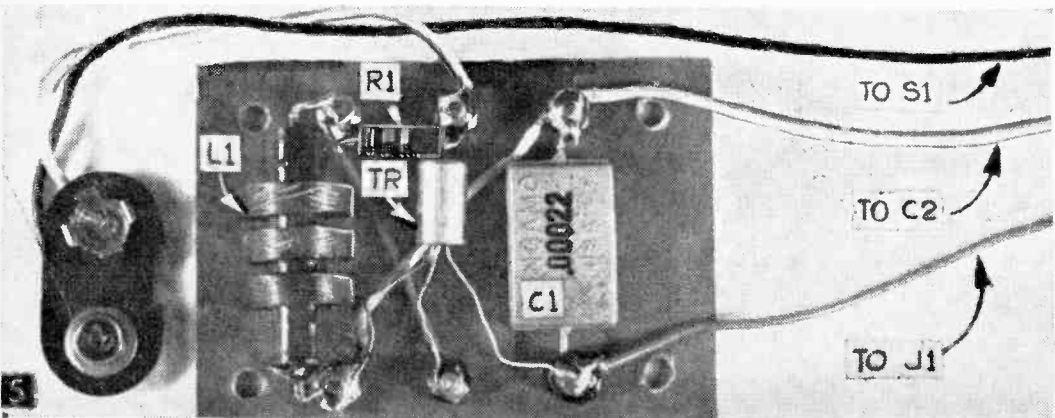
The Cable, which connects the probe to the RF generator, is a 3½-ft. piece of RG-59/U 72-ohm coax. It connects to the leads of L2 at one end, and plugs into the generator at the other by means of a phono plug. This cable forms part of the capacity of the probe and should not be longer than 4 ft. at the maximum. Tape the cable to the handle of the probe to prevent it from becoming tangled

in operation.

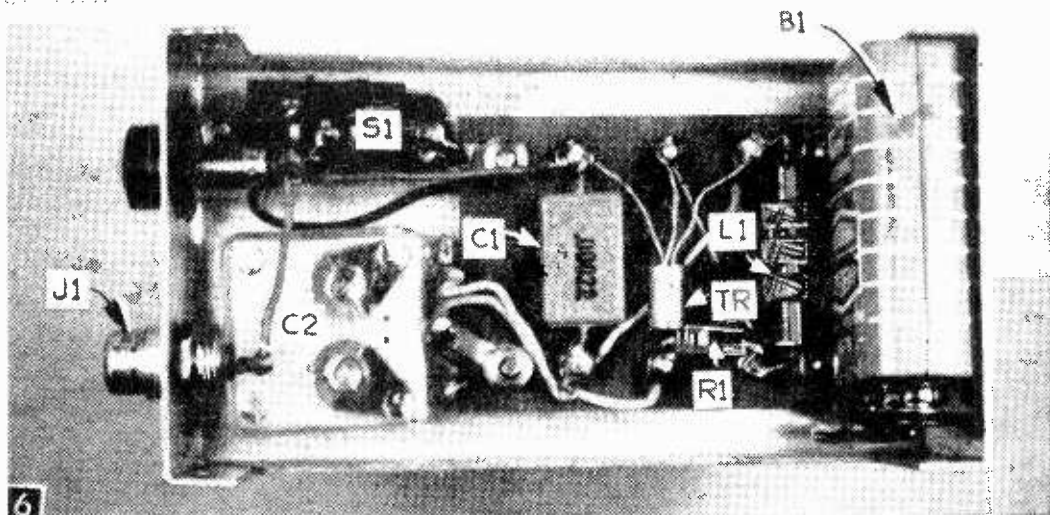
Construct the Generator with the help of Figs. 5 and 6. Mount the transistor, L1, R1, and C2 on a Bakelite terminal board as shown in Fig. 5. Then bolt the board to the bottom of the box. The terminals are 2—56 x ¼-in. screws secured to the board.

Mount the tuning capacitor C2 and the on-off switch S1 side by side, and J1 to the end plate of the box. Note particularly the pin jack next to J1. This jack can be omitted, but was included as a possible means of coupling to the receiver when needed. It is not necessary to make a direct circuit connection to this jack, as sufficient coupling will be obtained by placing the lead from J1 nearby. The battery B1 fits snugly at the opposite end of the Minibox.

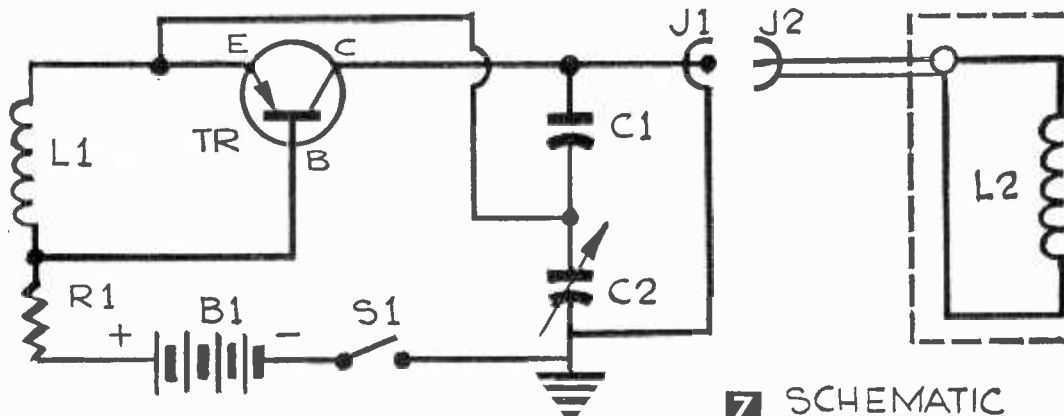
Testing the Unit. When wiring is completed, plug the probe into J1 and turn the unit on. The circuit can be checked by tuning the transistor radio to a moderately strong station at the low end of the broadcast band and rotating C1 slowly back and forth. A whistle will be heard when the oscillator is tuned across the station, indicating that the unit is functioning properly.



5 Mount the parts on the Bakelite board before putting it into the cabinet.



Internal view showing components and wiring.



7 SCHEMATIC

MATERIALS LIST—METAL LOCATOR	
Desig.	Description
B1	9-v. transistor battery (Eveready #216) or equivalent
C1	220-mmf mica or ceramic capacitor
C2	365-mmf variable capacitor, miniature transistor type (Argonne) or equivalent
J1	female phono chassis jack (Switchcraft 3501-FP) or equivalent
J2	male phono plug (Switchcraft 3502) or equivalent
L1	1-mh RF choke (National R-50 1 mh) or equivalent
L2	40 turns #26 enamel wire closewound on 7-in. form as described in text
R1	1000 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
S1	SPST slide switch
TR	2N412 RCA transistor, or equivalent
4-5 ft.	RG-59/U coaxial cable
1	phone tip jack
1	CU-2116 Bud Minibox, or equivalent
1	bakelite board, 1/8 x 1 3/8 x 2 1/4 in.
Misc.	2/56 x 1/4-in. screws, scrap aluminum, knob, 9-in. cake pan, small battery clip with leads

The generator can be attached piggy-back to the transistorized receiver by means of two heavy rubber-bands. Tune the receiver to a station at the low end of the broadcast band, as when testing, and rotate C1 back and forth until the generator signal is zeroed

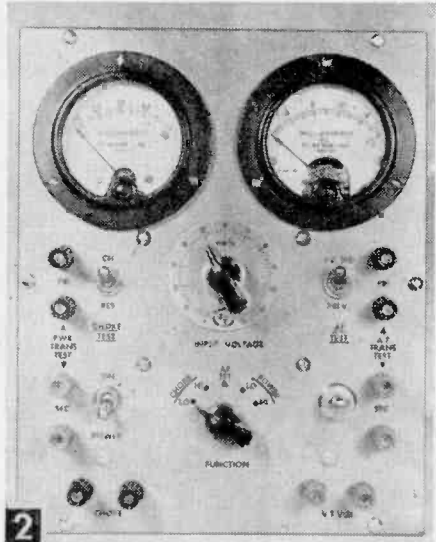
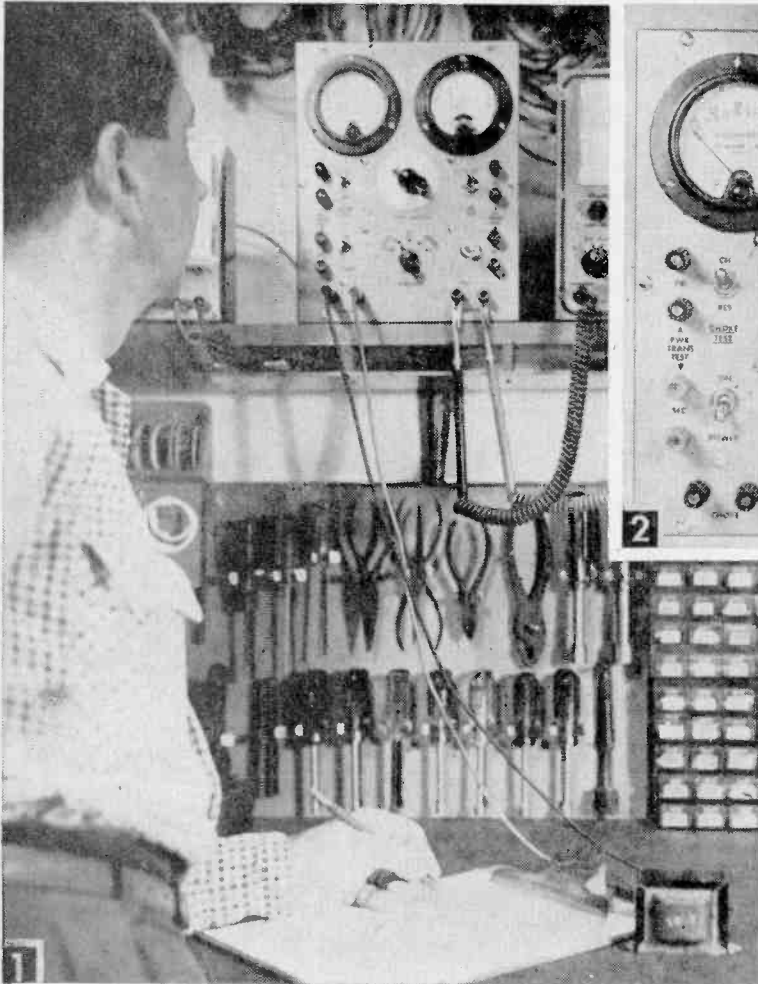
with the station's frequency. This will be evident when the whistle disappears, but reappears when C1 is moved either way.

Next, slowly move the probe back and forth over a fairly large metal object. You will note that the whistle will reappear as the probe approaches the metal. A little practice in tuning the oscillator and moving the probe will be necessary for the best results. In some cases, sensitivity will be improved if the antenna jack of the receiver is connected to the pin jack with a short piece of insulated wire.

The depth at which objects can be detected with this locator is determined by the type of earth and the size of the object. Large metal objects can be detected at greater depths than smaller objects. Greater depths will be possible in dry sandy earth than in heavy moist earth. With practice, however, it is actually possible to get an idea of how deep and how large the object is that you've located—a good thing to know in case you care to dig it up!

Iron-Core Choke and Transformer Meter

Home-built unit will measure inductance, saturation currents, and impedance ratios accurately



Front view of unit which, with VTVM, will make various iron core component measurements.

Testing a filter choke by recording the voltage at various currents and plotting an inductance curve.

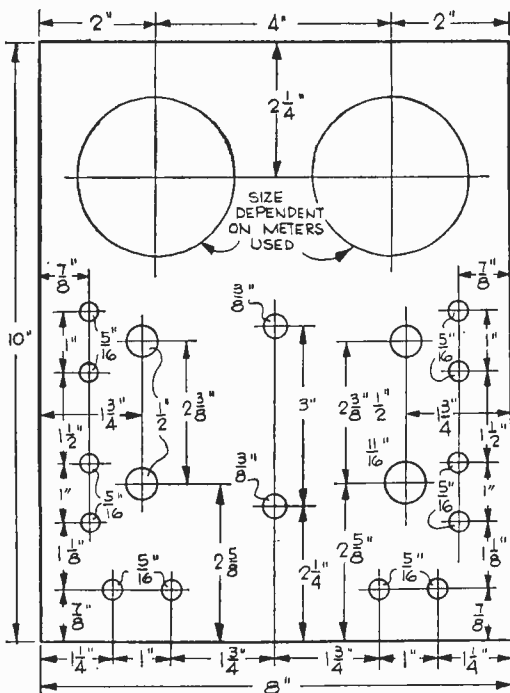
By W. F. GEPHART

IRON core chokes and transformers, used in practically all types of electronic equipment, present some real problems to the designer and serviceman, which can be solved by the meter in Fig. 2. When current is flowing through a choke or a transformer, inductance and impedance are somewhat difficult to measure. Furthermore, manufacturing tolerances are broad in most cases, and actual values are often appreciably different than labeled values.

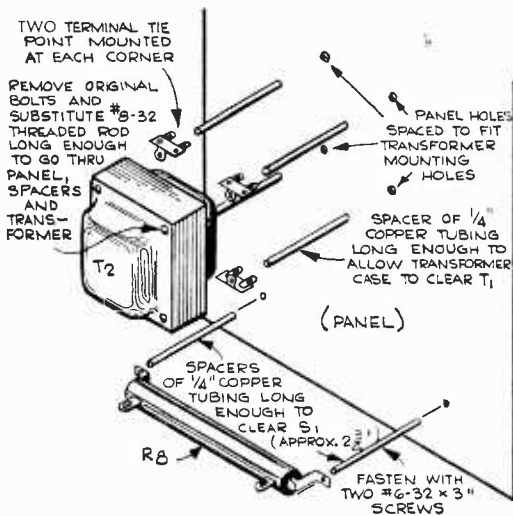
In power supply filter design, it is impor-

tant to know the inductance of filter chokes at the current to be drawn, and also to know the exact inductance of chokes and reactors when designing low frequency resonant circuits. One circuit in the unit will permit the measurement of inductance at various currents.

Another problem frequently encountered is the measurement of AF transformer impedances. The primary impedance depends on the load impedance across the secondary; and printed ratings, when available, usually refer to a specific primary or secondary impedance. Junk box or unlabeled transformers can be



3 PANEL LAYOUT



4 T2 AND R8 MOUNTING DETAIL

used for various purposes if their impedance ratio can be determined. A second circuit in the unit permits this measurement.

The unit also provides a circuit for testing power transformers and other transformers that might be used as power transformers. In transistor circuits for instance, small audio or surplus transformers are often used as power transformers.

Although the transformer meter is designed to be used with an external VTVM, an inter-

nal VTVM can be wired-in easily enough. The unit in Fig. 2 includes internal milliammeters, but can be built to use external ones. The extra functions are by-products of the components required for the inductance-measuring circuit, and require few additional parts.

Construction. The most expensive part of the unit is the variable autotransformer, which is used for all its functions. Most of the remaining parts can be found in a junk box. Meters used in this model are surplus, but low-cost moving vane meters can be used, since a high degree of meter accuracy is not required.

Build the unit according to the panel layouts (Figs. 3 and 4), the schematic (Fig. 5), and the pictorial wiring diagrams (Figs. 6, 7, and 8). The power transformer mounts on studs behind the panel. This eliminates the need for a chassis and related wire holes and grommets. All other parts are panel-mounted or connected between tie points.

NOTE: In making tests, the unit being tested should be isolated from other equipment, since the voltage on the power transformer binding posts is connected directly to the ac line.

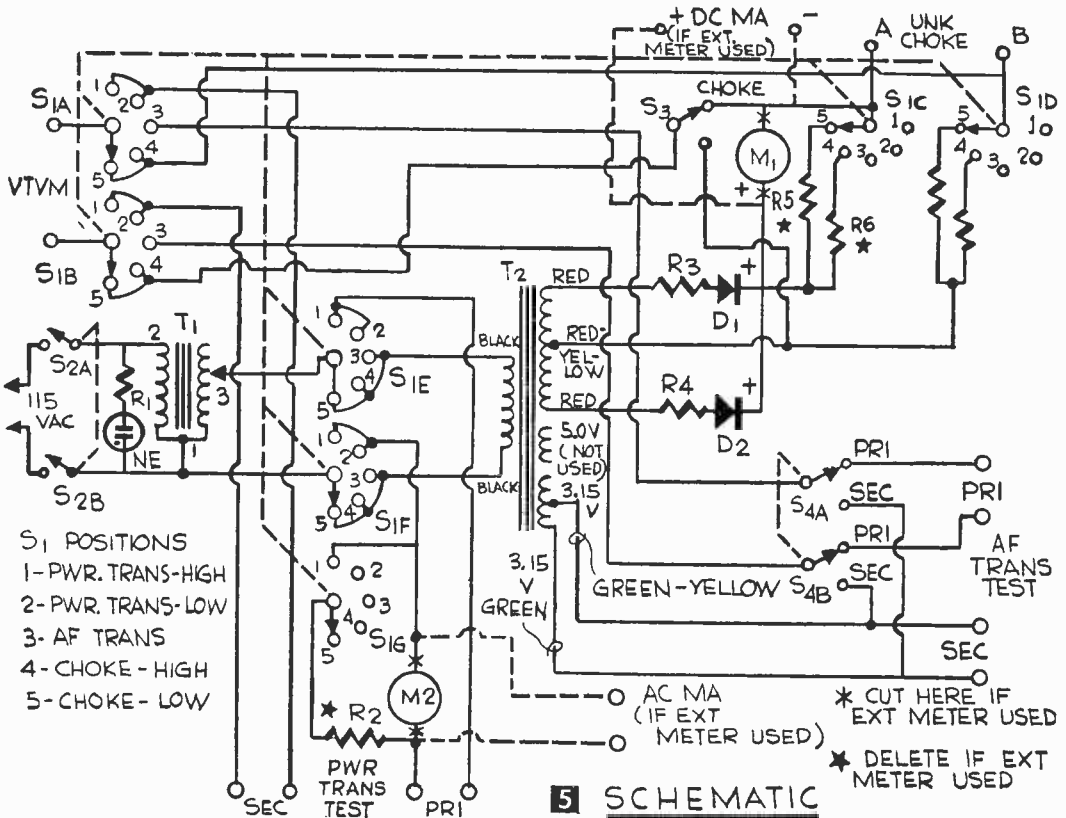
Inductance-Measuring. The simplified inductance-measuring circuit, with the actual circuit as related to the unit (Fig. 9), consists of a variable, unfiltered dc voltage source, a milliammeter, and a load resistor. The choke being measured is connected across the voltage output in series with the resistor and milliammeter. The exact voltage available is unimportant; any amount sufficient to cause readable current to flow through the resistance of the choke and resistor will do. Any power transformer furnishing around 250-350 volts dc at the maximum current to be tested will work.

To make the test, measure the ac voltages across the choke and across the resistor with an ac VTVM. (This voltage is the ac component of the fluctuating, unfiltered dc from the power supply.) The inductance of the choke at the particular dc current indicated can then be calculated by the following formula:

$$L = \frac{E_L \times R}{E_R \times 2\pi - f}$$

- E_L —voltage across choke
- E_R —voltage across resistance
- R —resistor ohms
- f —120 cycles
- π —3.1416

The accuracy of this formula requires that the resistor have a resistance 3-6 times the dc resistance of the choke. It must also be large enough in ohms to provide easily-readable voltage drops, and large enough in wattage to carry the maximum current to be used in the test. For these reasons, two resistors were provided, as shown in Figs. 5 and 9.



The high current range (up to 200 ma) uses a 1000-ohm resistor, and is primarily used for filter chokes where the dc resistance is usually 350 ohms or less. The low current range (up to 20 ma) has a 30,000-ohm resistor, for use with audio reactors, whose resistance may go as high as 1000 ohms. While this ratio is in excess of that mentioned above, the high value is needed to get readable voltage readings at low currents.

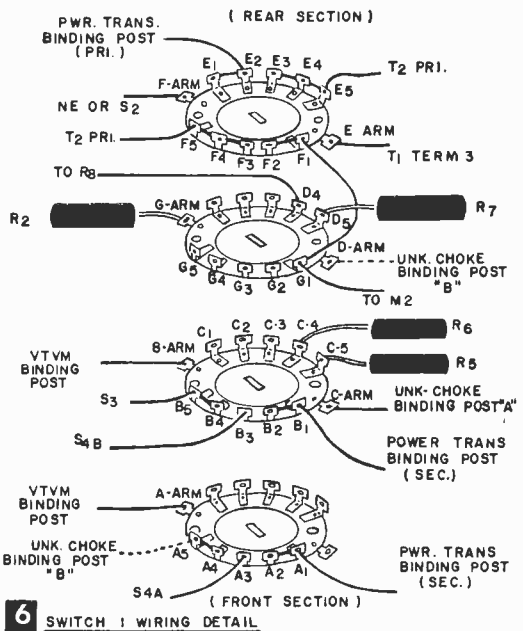
With these two ranges, meter M1 and related shunts, R5 and R6, were chosen to give full scale readings at 20 and 200 ma. Other ranges (0-15 and 0-150 ma, 0-25 and 0-250 ma, etc.) may be used if other meters or shunts are available.

Since the resistance values are fixed, and the value of $2\pi f$ (for 120 cycles) is 753.98, the formula can be simplified to:

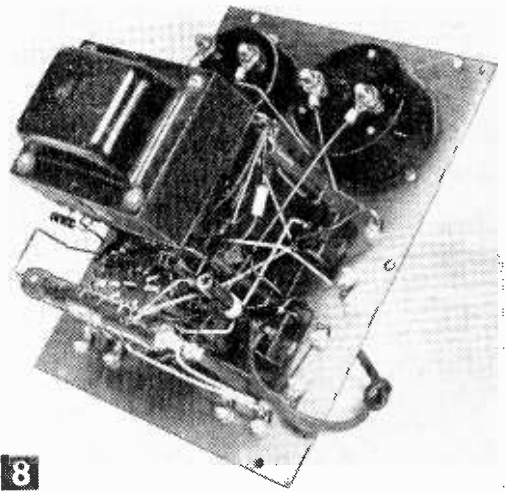
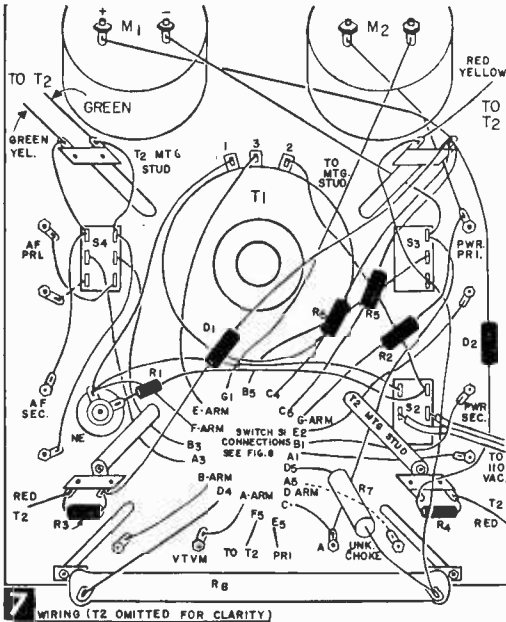
$$L = \frac{E_L}{E_R} \times K \quad K = \frac{\text{Resistance of } R}{753.98}$$

To determine the value for K for each range, use the actual measured value of the resistor instead of the marked value. Final results will depend on:

1. The accuracy of the resistance measurement used in determining K.
2. The linearity of the VTVM used, particularly when switching from one range to another.



3. The accuracy of the readings taken and the calculations made.
- The results of these tests may be substan-



8 Back-of-panel view showing chassis-less construction.

tially different than the values marked on chokes. Figure 12 shows the results of a test on a standard production run filter choke, showing the measured inductance (at rated current) about 10% under the rated value. However, in view of manufacturing tolerances, stated by one company to be "from -15% to +50%," these results seem to be in line, and are probably more accurate than marked value.

Impedance-Measuring. The simplified impedance-measuring circuit and actual circuit, is shown in Fig. 11. Connect 1 volt ac across the secondary, which is set by T1, and read on the VTVM when S4 is on "Sec" ("1v STD" on panel). Throw the switch to "Pri" and read the voltage across the primary. The square of this voltage reading is the impedance ratio of the transformer, and the impedance required across one winding to match a certain impedance in the other winding may be determined by the following formula.

$$Z_p = (V)^2 \times Z_s \text{ or } Z_s = \frac{Z_p}{(V)^2}$$

- Z_p—primary impedance
- Z_s—secondary impedance
- V—voltage reading across primary with 1.0 volt ac across secondary

For example, with 1 volt across the secondary of an unmarked output transformer, suppose you get a reading of 38 volts across the primary. This squared equals 1444. If this transformer uses a 3.5-ohm speaker, use the formula for Z_p above, and multiply 1444 times 3.5. This equals 5054, which would indicate a proper primary impedance around 5000 ohms. Readings made this way may not equal

marked values, since manufacturing tolerances, except for some hi-fidelity transformers, are high.

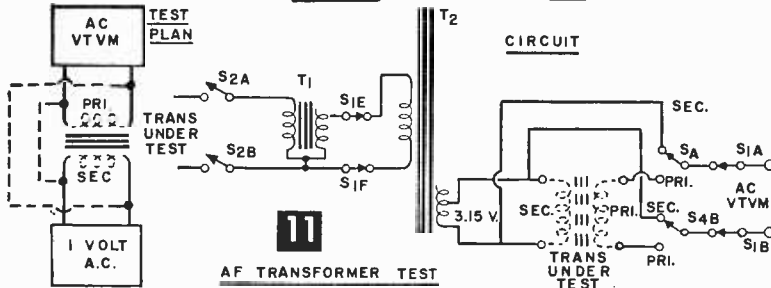
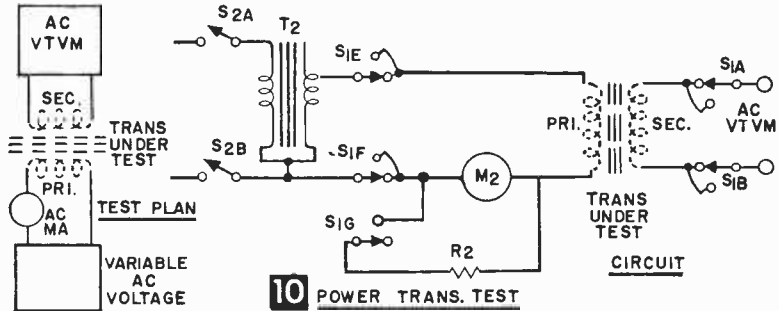
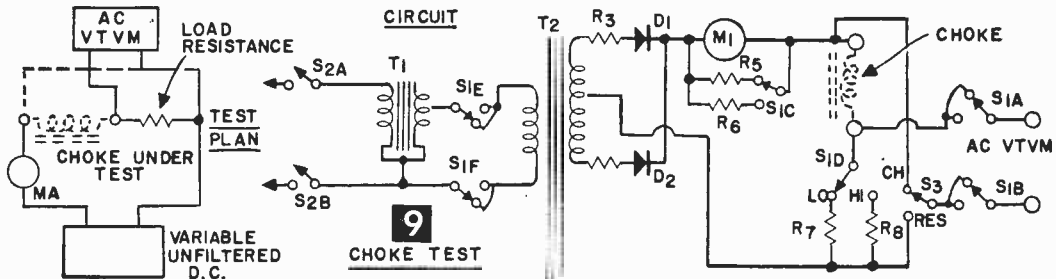
Variable AC Voltages. The third circuit in the unit is shown in simplified form in Fig. 10. This merely supplies a metered, variable ac voltage for transformer checks, which can be used in several ways.

Often audio transformers can be used as power transformers for low current transistorized devices. For example, take an output transformer with a 5000-ohm, 50-ma primary and several secondary taps, such as 4, 8, 16, and 500 ohms. By rather involved calculations, the standing primary current could be determined if connected across the ac line, and the output voltage from the secondary taps.

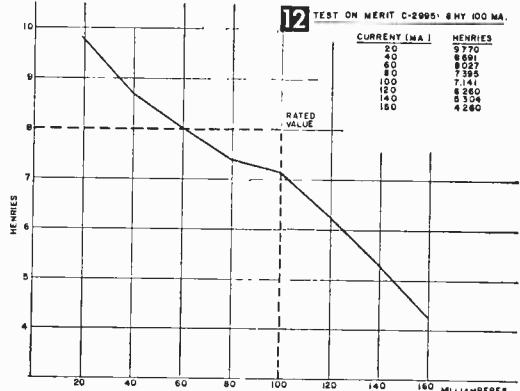
It is much easier, however, to connect the primary to the ac line through the variable transformer, connect the VTVM to the secondary, and read the output voltage. As the input voltage is increased toward the line voltage, you can also read the no-load primary current to make sure that it does not exceed rated value.

In this test, the scale on the autotransformer dial shows the approximate input voltage as it is increased. In hybrid equipment, you can sometimes secure transistor power voltages by connecting an audio transformer to filament windings of the regular power transformer in order to get odd ac voltages.

The surplus market includes many 400-cycle transformers that overheat if used at rated voltage on 60-cycle current. However, they may be used at lower voltages when the iron core does not become saturated. To determine the permissible input voltages for these units, connect one winding to the variable input voltage terminals, and gradually increase the voltage, watching the current



- MATERIALS LIST—CHOKO METER**
- | Desig. | Description |
|--------|--|
| D1, D2 | 1N2484 diodes (or Sarkes-Tarjian F-6) |
| M1 | dc milliammeter (see text) |
| M2 | 0-20 ac milliammeter (see text) |
| PL | NE-51 lamp |
| R1 | 56K, 1/2-watt carbon resistor (if not included in PL holder) |
| R2 | see text |
| R3, R4 | 27-ohm, 1-watt carbon resistors |
| R5, R6 | see text |
| R7 | 30K, 5-watt wire wound resistor |
| R8 | 1000-ohm, 50-watt wire wound resistor |
| S1 | 8 pole, 5 position rotary switch (Mallory 1345L) |
| S2 | DPST toggle switch |
| S3 | SPDT toggle switch |
| S4 | DPDT toggle switch |
| T1 | variable autotransformer 0-135 volts, 1.5 amps (0hmitc VT-2) |
| T2 | power transformer (see text) |
| Misc. | 12 binding posts, 2 knobs, 7 x 8 x 10-in. cabinet (Bud CU-880), tie points, hardware |



being drawn. When the current levels off and stops increasing (as the voltage is increased) the core is saturated, and the maximum 60-cycle voltage is being applied.

In this test (and in the choke test), where current ratings are unknown, watch for heating of the unit being checked. Generally speaking, an iron-core unit can be operated at any current that does not cause excessive heating. If the windings, after five minutes' operation, are only warm (as opposed to hot)

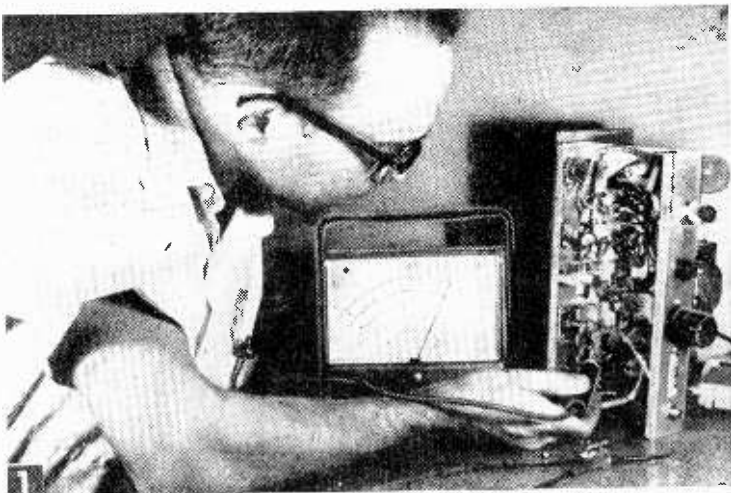
to the touch, the current is probably within operating range. In cased units, remove the cover, and feel the actual windings for this "touch" test.

A dual-range ac milliammeter is best for this latter test, and the unit shown uses a 0-50 ac milliammeter M2 with a shunt R2 to give a 0-100 ma scale. If both low (0-20 ma) and high (0-100 ma) currents are to be read, two ranges are desirable because of the non-linearity of ac scales, and the crowding at the lower end.

Get a Third More from Your Meter for \$1.50

Experimenter's most commonly used checking instrument, the vacuum-tube voltmeter, is even more useful when used with an RF crystal probe.

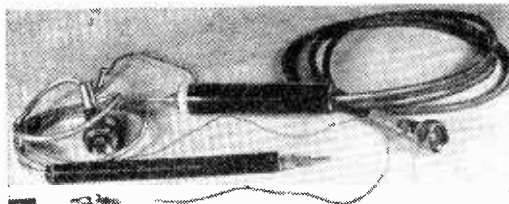
By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK



FEW experimenters would be without a VOM or VTVM for long, yet how many ever use these instruments to full advantage? The accessory probe in Fig. 2 costing as little as \$1.50 will add a third range to your meter and enable it to do some rather amazing things.

This time-proven RF crystal probe can be easily constructed or purchased at your local supply house. Here is a brief description of its circuit, as well as information on how to build your own probe:

The two most widely used circuits are shown in Fig. 3. In Fig 3A, the .01 mfd capacitor is a dc isolating capacitor that permits only ac to appear across the 1N34 diode which rectifies the signal so that only positive peaks are present at the resistor. The 5-megohm resistor in series with the 10-megohm internal resistance of the VTVM forms a voltage divider and .707 of the peak voltage (RMS value) appears across the VTVM input. Distributed capacity of the cable and filtering action of the resistor provide pulse



Two crystal probes constructed by the author. They will measure impedance, resonance, and stage gain, as well as troubleshoot receivers and transmitters.

smoothing and the RMS voltage from the probe can be read on the VTVM dc scales.

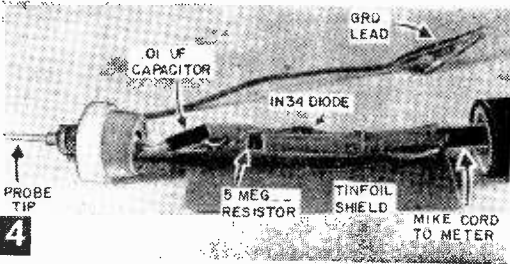
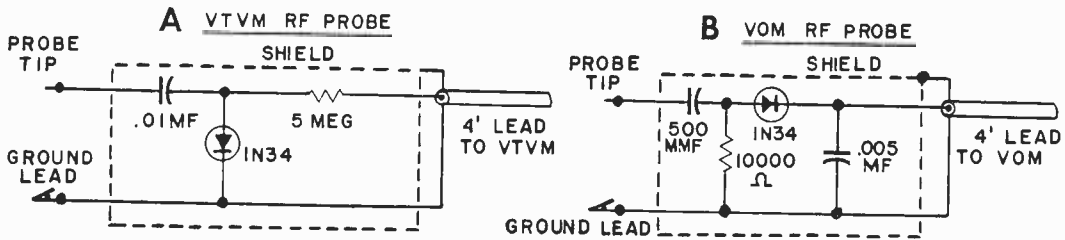
This circuit, designed for use with a VTVM, is the most practical and useful of the two shown. RF voltages of up to 20 volts at frequencies up to 200 mc can be measured with 10% accuracy. This probe features low input capacity (3.5 mmfd), plus high ac input resistance. Input resistances will range from .25 megohm at 500 kc to about 25,000 ohms at 100 mc. This means that when used in RF circuits, there is a minimum of loading or detuning.

The circuit in Fig. 3B is used with VOMs of 5,000 to 20,000 ohms-per-volt sensitivity. As in the preceding description, the 500 mmfd capacitor is for dc blocking, but the 1N34 diode in this probe allows positive peaks to charge the .005 mfd capacitor, which in turn discharges through the VOM to give a current reading.

The circuit has two serious disadvantages. It must be calibrated to read voltage and its input resistance is quite low as compared to the VTVM probe. It is still a very handy VOM probe, however, since it will indicate the presence of an irregular voltage of almost any waveshape and will show changes in the amplitude of such a voltage.

Housing for the Probes. Each unit in Fig. 2 was built for less than \$1.50 each. One was constructed and slipped inside a piece of 1/2-in. ID bakelite tubing; the other, using the circuit in Fig. 3A, was housed in an empty plastic "Bioket" throat lozenge bottle. Interior of this probe is shown in Fig. 4. Either circuit can be housed in a metal container to

3 MOST POPULAR CIRCUITS



4 Home-built probe as it appears with housing removed.

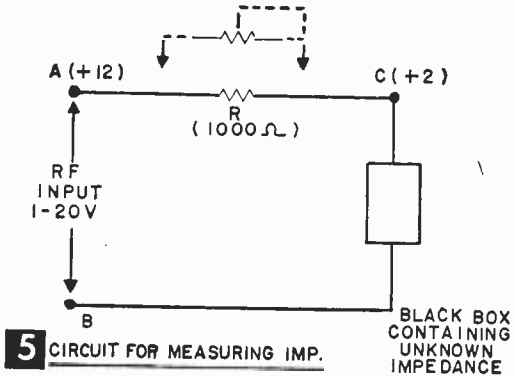
simplify shielding, but there is increased danger of shorting the components when used in tight places.

The main construction considerations are insulation of components from one another and shielding. With the smaller probe, the author slipped a large piece of insulated tubing over the probe components, then inserted everything into a length of shielding from RG/8U coax. Components of the larger probe were insulated and wrapped in a piece of tin-foil as in Fig. 4. With careful construction, a home-built probe will be as effective as the commercial version at a fraction of the cost.

Now let us examine a few applications in which the RF crystal probe can be used. In the following examples, the procedures outlined are for use with a VTVM and probe, or with the VTVM ac probe at audio frequencies. Where a relative reading is required, or where small ratios or differences in percentage are involved, a VOM with probe can be used with fair accuracy. Remember, however, that the low input resistance of the VOM will result in circuit loading which must be taken into account.

Measuring Impedance. Figure 5 shows a simple, but very useful method of measuring impedance. The impedance to be determined is shown as a "black box," since it can be any type of circuit having impedance . . . an antenna, transformer, choke, or even the input of an amplifier. A resistor, usually 1K, 10K, or 100K, is connected in series with the unknown impedance across an ac source capable of delivering 1-20 volts.

Assume that the ac input is a 1 mc signal and that voltage measured between points A



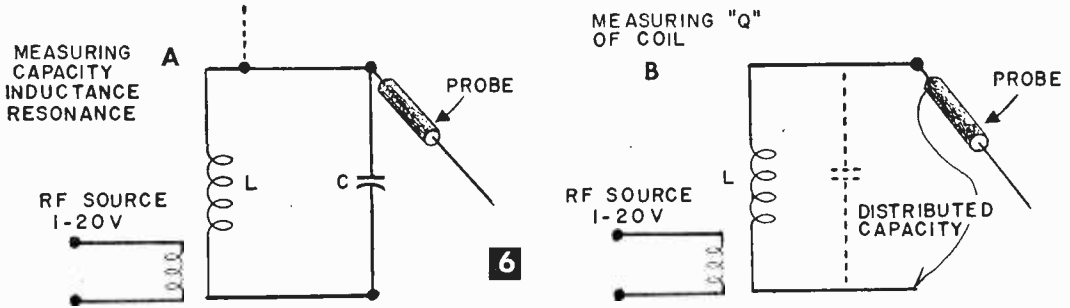
5 CIRCUIT FOR MEASURING IMP.

and B with the probe is 12 volts. Next measure the voltage between points C and B. It will be 2 volts. These readings indicate a 2-volt drop across the unknown impedance, and 10-volt drop across the 1000-ohm series resistor. Voltage drop across the resistor is five times the voltage drop across the unknown impedance. Therefore, the unknown impedance must be one-fifth the resistance of the 1,000-ohm resistor, or 200 ohms, at 1 mc. To vary this circuit, you can insert a variable resistor in place of R and adjust it for an equal voltage drop with the "black box." The resistance of R is then equal to the impedance of the box.

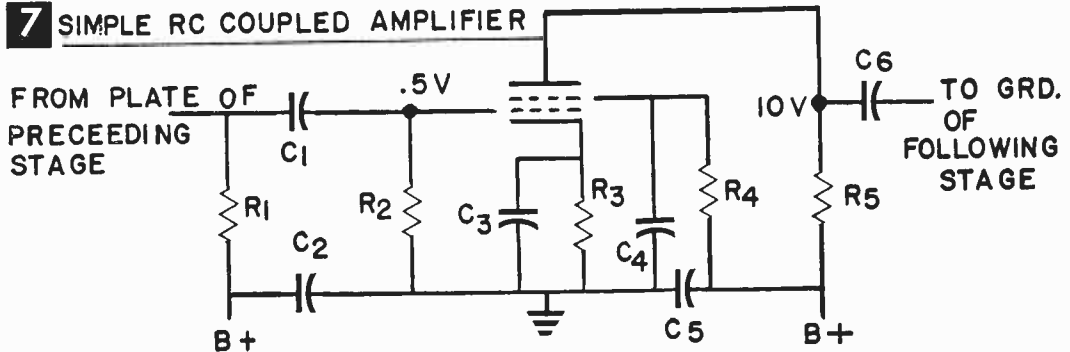
Resonance, Capacity, Inductance. By measuring the voltage across a tuned circuit, you can determine the resonant frequency of the circuit, since voltage is greatest at resonance. In Fig. 6A a variable RF source with from 1-20 volts output is coupled to the circuit by a small link. When the generator is tuned to the resonant frequency of the circuit, there will be a large increase in voltage.

Assume, though, you have a tuned circuit which is resonant somewhere near 50 mc, but an RF generator that will tune only to 30 mc. The resonant frequency of the circuit can still be determined by tuning the generator from 20 to 30 mc. The generator's second harmonic (40 to 60 mc) will give sufficient indication when resonance is reached.

With the above method, it follows that unknown capacity and inductance can also be determined. If a 10-mmfd capacitor and an unknown inductance resonate at 50 mc, it is



7 SIMPLE RC COUPLED AMPLIFIER



a simple matter to calculate the unknown inductance, or vice versa.

A modification of this particular circuit is the field strength meter. If the tuned circuit is shielded and a short antenna is attached at point A, the circuit plus the probe and meter comprise a simple but effective field strength meter for antenna measurements and transmitter adjustment.

Determining "Q". An RF probe and RF generator can be used as in Fig. 6B to determine the "Q" of a coil or tuned circuit. This method is not as accurate as could be desired, but is quick and easy, and will give a good approximation. Couple a 1- to 20-volt RF source to the coil under test, with the probe measuring voltage across the inductance. Tune the generator until maximum voltage reading indicates the resonant frequency of the inductance with distributed capacity. Then tune the generator down in frequency until the voltage drops to 71% of its maximum value.

Note the difference in frequency and tune the generator above the resonant point until the voltage again is 71% of the maximum value. Add this frequency difference to the one previously noted and divide the sum into the resonant frequency. The resulting quotient is the "Q" of the coil.

Measuring Amplifier Gain. The actual gain of an amplifier, a valuable piece of information for design and service work, can be determined with an RF crystal probe. Figure 7 shows a simple RC coupled amplifier. Suppose that the probe shows .5 volt RF

present across the grid input resistor R2, and 10 volts RF across the load resistor R5. Output of this particular amplifier is 20 times the input, meaning that the stage has a voltage gain of 20.

In service work, this figure can be compared with the manufacturer's service information to determine how well the amplifier is functioning. In design, this figure can be used for comparison with other circuits, or to determine overall gain of several stages.

Troubleshooting. Condition of the bypass capacitors in Fig. 7 can be checked by measuring the RF voltage across them with the RF probe. If you place the probe across C3, and find that RF is present between R3 and ground, there is evidence that C3 is either open or too small, since the purpose of this capacitor is to bypass all RF to ground. You can similarly check C1, C2, C4, C5, and C6.

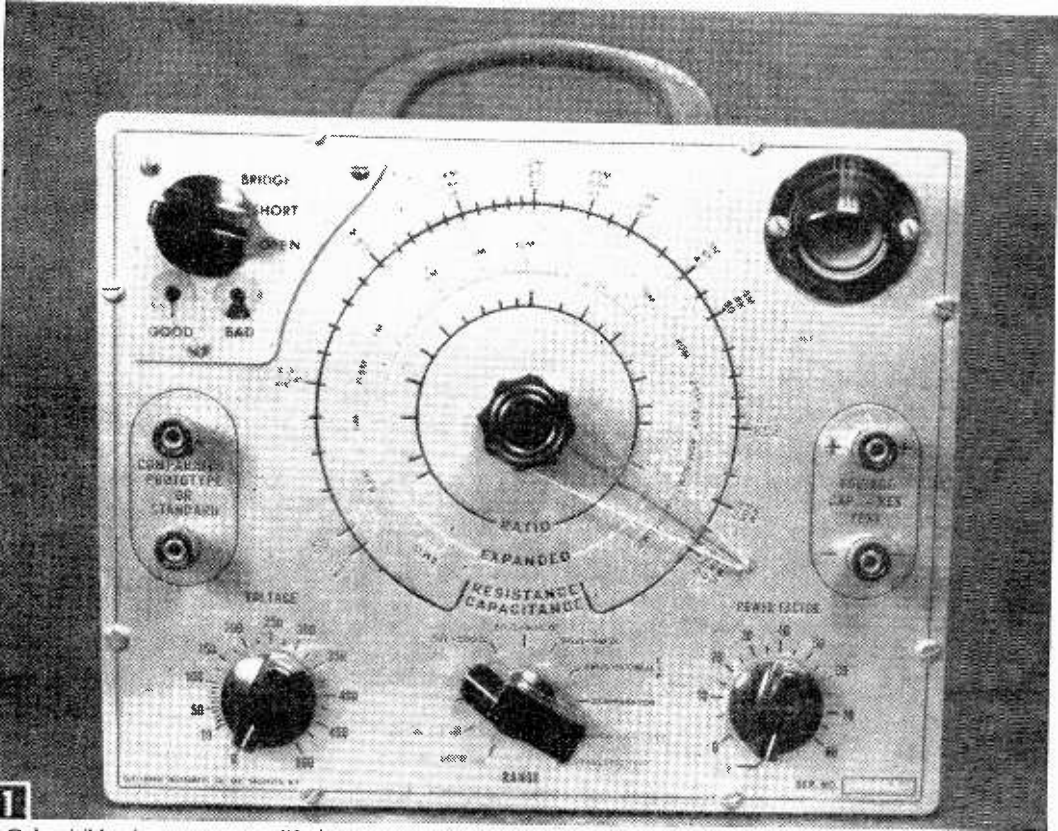
Measurement of RF voltages in receiver converter stages, or in the oscillator-driver stages of transmitters, can be helpful both in troubleshooting and tuning. To determine if an oscillator is functioning, connect the ground lead of the probe to the chassis and bring the tip near the oscillator circuit. The probe will detect any RF present, and the stage can be tuned for maximum performance without circuit detuning.

Only the most common applications of the RF crystal probe have been covered. In any case, you can see that addition of such a probe to your meter is a good investment in that it extends the meter's usefulness far beyond its normal range.

In-the-Circuit Testing for RC Bridges

A simple modification to increase the versatility of your condenser checker

By W. F. GEPHART



Only visible change on a modified Eico 950 RC checker is the small aluminum plate and switch at upper left on panel.

MANY shops and experimenters have tuning-eye condenser checkers which can have greatly increased utility with a few simple changes in their circuits (Figs. 1 and 2).

Such units as the Heathkit C-3 and Eico 950 provide an accurate means of measuring capacitance, leakage, and shorted condensers *out of the circuit*. Due to resistance that may be in parallel with the condenser, however, other units such as the Heathkit CT-1 or Eico 955 are required to check condensers *in the circuit*.

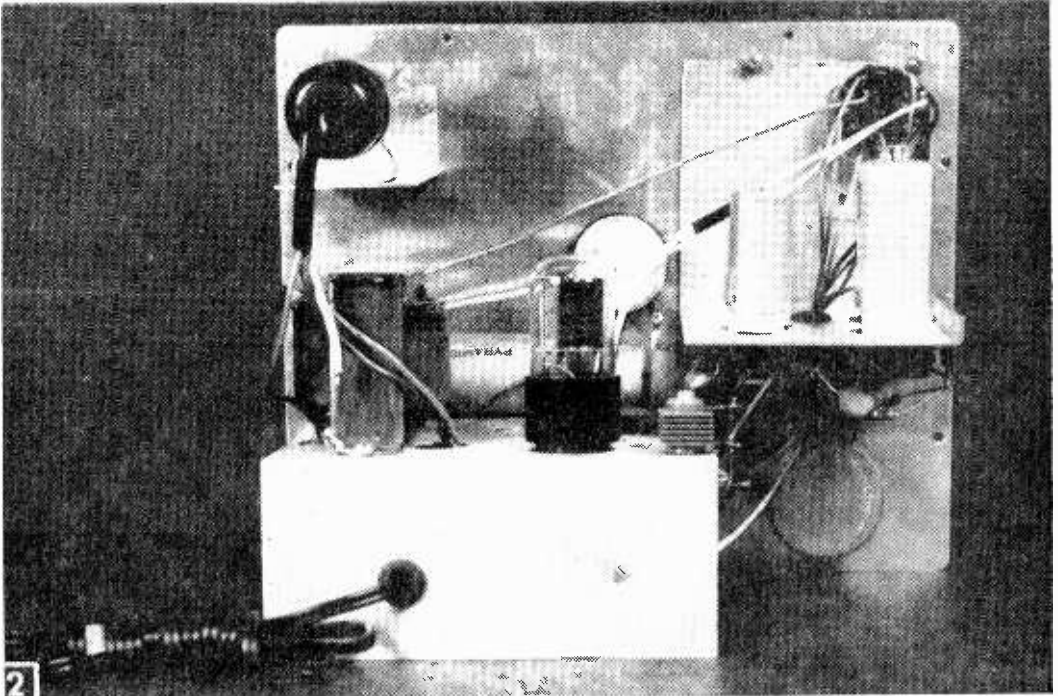
Changes you can make will enable the regular checkers to do the in-circuit testing and still retain their original advantages of ver-

satility and accuracy for the out-of-circuit measurements.

Short and Open Tests. The in-circuit test principles are shown in Fig. 3.

In the short test, the grid of the eye tube is connected to a voltage divider with high voltage across it, while the condenser under test is connected between grid and ground. If the condenser is good, there will be a voltage drop between grid and ground (across the condenser), causing the eye to close. If it's shorted, the grid is at ground potential and the eye will open.

In the open test, connect a high frequency signal to the grid through the condenser under test. If the condenser is good, it will



A look behind the panel of same checker discloses that most parts required for the modification are mounted on an aluminum angle in upper right corner.

pass the signal and place an RF voltage on the grid, causing the eye to close. If it's open, the signal will not pass, there will be no voltage on the grid and the eye will open.

Resistance in parallel with the condenser will have little effect on these tests, as long as it has an appreciable value of 25 ohms or more. In the short test, the resistance is merely in parallel with the grid resistors, while in the open test, the reactance of a good condenser to the high frequency signal would be much less than any appreciable resistance.

Requirements of the Modification include a tube, coil, rotary switch, choke, and a few condensers and resistors. In addition, the Heathkit C-3 needs a small transformer to

provide filament voltage without overloading the existing transformer windings.

The schematic in Fig. 4 indicates connections for both the Heathkit C-3 and Eico 950. The same circuit may also be used with such testers as the Knight 503, Cornell-Dubilier BF-60, Pace C-20, etc., by referring to points of connection of the three-position switch. Essentially, these switch connections are:

Arm of A section: common capacity binding post.

Terminal 1 of A section: wires that went to the above.

Arm of B section: positive capacity binding post.

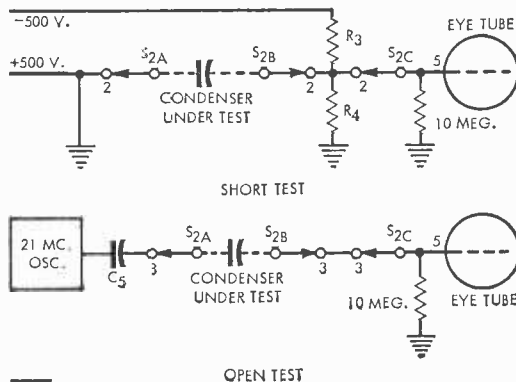
Terminal 1 of B section: wires that went to the above.

Arm of C section: grid pin of eye tube.

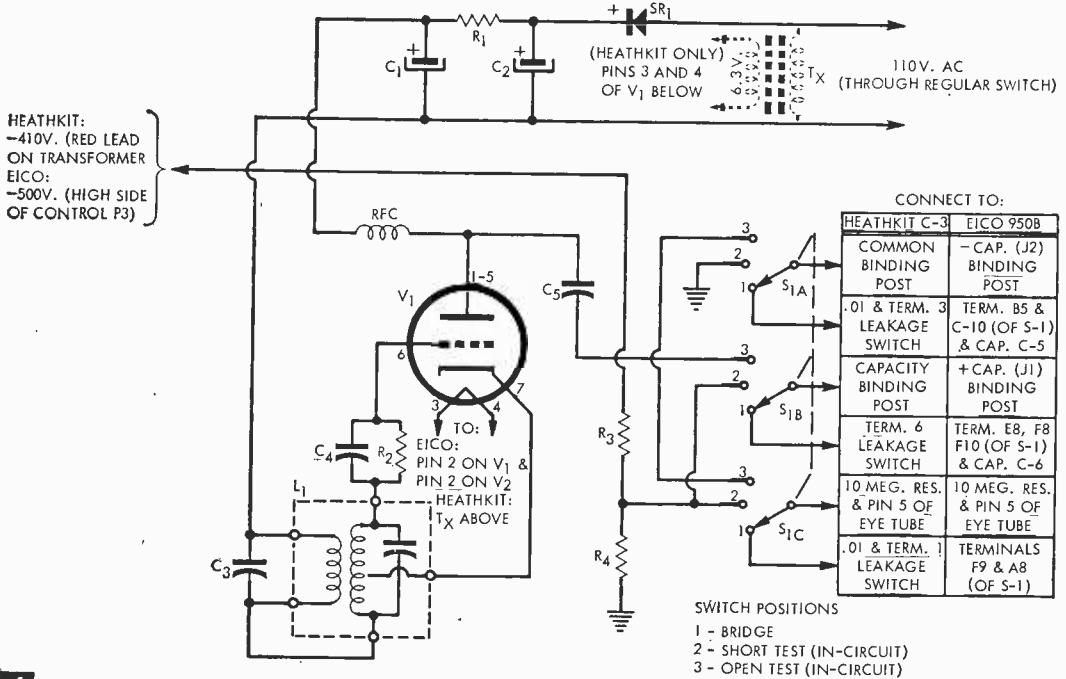
Terminal 1 of C section: wires that went to the above.

Mounting the New Parts. In the Eico 950, the switch was mounted in the upper left corner of the panel, as in Fig. 1. You can make an aluminum plate to cover the lettering on the panel, and place decals on the plate for the new lettering. A small aluminum chassis mounts on the back of the panel as in Fig. 2 to hold the tube and coil. The switch holds it in place.

Modifying the Heathkit C-3 is more difficult in that drilling must be done on the original chassis. You can mount the switch between the eye tube and the power factor control. Mount the tube and coil on the original chas-



3 TEST PRINCIPLES



4 MODIFICATION SCHEMATIC

MATERIALS LIST—IN-CIRCUIT MODIFICATION

Desig.	Size and Description
R1	2000-ohm, 1-watt wirewound resistor
R2	1-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R3	.47-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor
R4	10K, 1/2-watt resistor
C1, C2	20 mfd, 150-volt electrolytic capacitors
C3	7.5-mmfd ceramic disk capacitor
C4	200-mmfd ceramic disk capacitor
C5	.01-mfd, 200-volt capacitor
L1	21.8-mc converter IF transformer (Miller #6185)
RFC	2.5-mh RF choke
SR1	65-ma. selenium rectifier
S1	3-pole, 3-position rotary switch (Mallory 3234J)
V1	6C4 tube
	Part below required for Heathkit C-3 and other units where original transformer filament winding is insufficient for additional tube:
Tx	6.3-volt, .5-amp filament transformer (Merit P-2964)

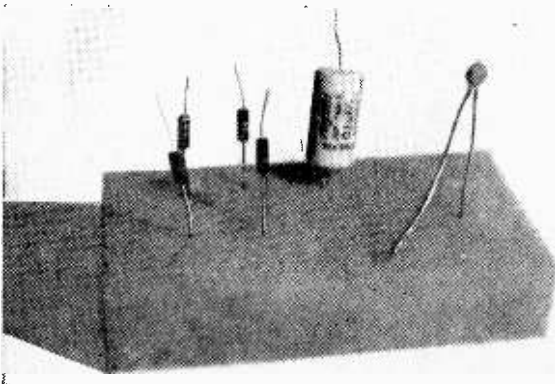
sis in a front-to-back line between the eye tube and main control. The small filament transformer can be installed in a vacant space under the chassis, in back.

Operation. Hold the test prods across the condenser being tested, by plugging them into the regular CAP terminals. Set the new switch to "short," and then to "open." If the eye tube shadow opens in either case, the condenser is bad—either shorted or open, depending on the position of the switch.

To measure capacity, leakage, or resistance as originally provided for by the bridge, set the new switch at "bridge." When making this test, the condenser being checked should be disconnected from the equipment.

Parts Holder

• A work bench can become a cluttered mess during the course of a construction project. As a result small parts become misplaced and frequently become hidden under schematics and tools. To avoid lost time, stick resistors, capacitors, and other small parts in plastic foam. This precaution will also prevent small parts from being pushed off the bench accidentally during the conduct of a construction effort. Plastic foam is also useful for parts storage.—F. H. FRANTZ.



LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

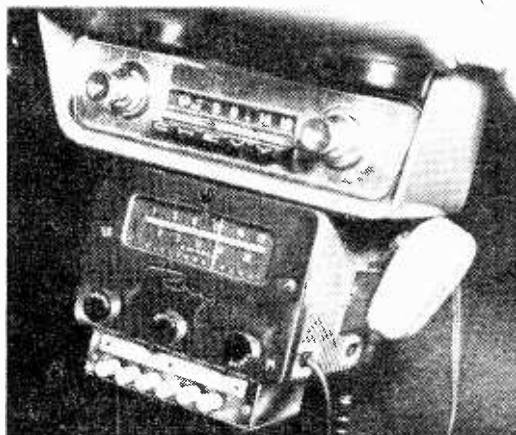
Superhet CB Transceiver

An improved version of the HE-15 series citizens band transceivers is the Model HE-15B with eight crystal-controlled transmitting channels accessible by removing a small front plate. Unit has 5 watts input, 3-way function switch, planetary vernier tuning, variable noise limiter, indicators for power "on" and RF power, connections for 115-volt ac line and 6- or 12-volt dc external power supply.

Receiver is tunable over entire 23-channel band. The transceiver measures $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$ in. and tubes include 2 6AU8A/6E8A, 6AL5, 6V6, 12AX7, and 6AW8. Priced at \$59.50.—Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp.,



Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



CB Crystal Switcher

This new crystal switcher increases available transmitting channels on citizens band transceivers. The Model CS-6 switcher has quick pushbutton selection, with a plastic "channel identification" plate above the buttons so that user can identify each channel by marking in the number with a crayon. Plate can be wiped clean and remarked if crystal is changed.

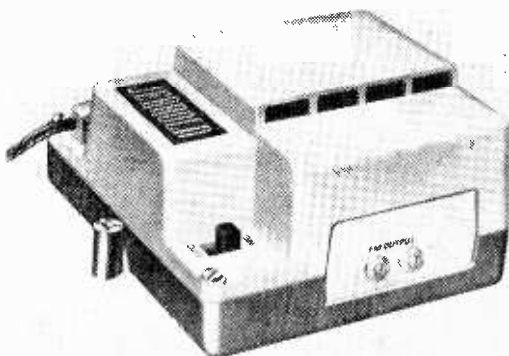
Unit attaches to either fixed or mobile Regency transceiver, includes case with satin nickel-plate finish and measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, 3 in. deep and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Priced at \$19.95 net, without crystals.—Regency Electronics Inc., Dept. RTE, 7900 Pendleton Pike, Indianapolis 26, Ind.

FM Range Extender

Primary reception area of FM tuners and FM radios is said to be doubled by this new FM antenna amplifier, to improve the new multiplex reception and add characteristics of high fidelity sound to inexpensive tuners. Offering a high gain of 20 db minimum over the entire FM band, the Model FMX one-tube antenna amplifier eliminates background noise and signal drift.

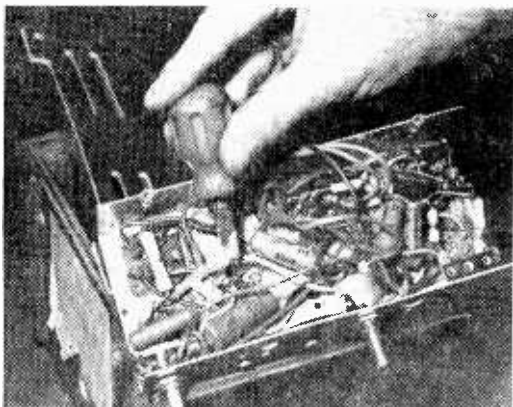
The unit is intended for home installation anywhere between antenna and tuner—in attic, closet, or on any wall or flat surface where a 117-volt 60-cycle outlet is available. It is designed for all-day continuous operation on current similar to that used by a clock.

Weighing slightly more than 2 lbs., the amplifier uses the new 6DJ8 frame grid tube



and has a shut-off switch for disconnection when not in use for a long period. Priced at \$29.95.—Jerrold Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 15th and Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS



Epoxy Compound Cold Solder

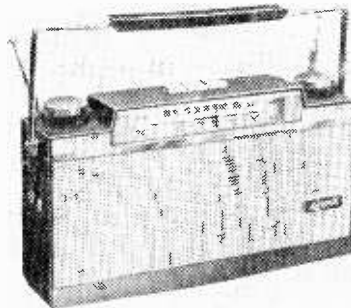
A silver conductive epoxy compound solder that cures in four hours has been developed for use at low temperature on components which are sensitive to heat. Anchor *Shurbond 102* bonds firmly to metallic or non-metallic surfaces, has claimed shear strength of 3200 *psi* and volume resistivity approaching that of metals.

Since no flux is used, there is no contamination or residue problem. Available in paste form with liquid hardener, it offers new bonding possibilities with dissimilar metals in applications where conventional soldering or brazing have proved ineffective.—Anchor Alloys, Dept. RTE, 968 Meeker Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

Portable FM-AM Radio

Powered by four C-type cells, this nine-transistor, portable FM-AM radio features pushbutton controls for "off," FM, and AM, a high-ratio slide rule dial, 3 x 5-in. speaker, earphone, and built-in handle. Two 22-in. collapsible telescopic antennas are used for FM, built-in ferrite loop for AM.

In addition to the nine transistors, the circuit includes four diodes and a varistor. Unit is sized at 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and priced at \$49.95.—Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



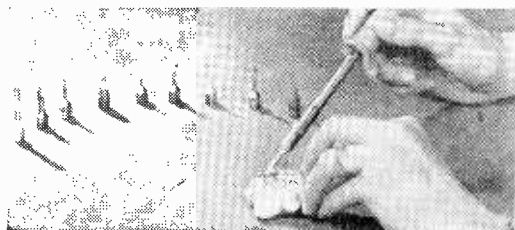
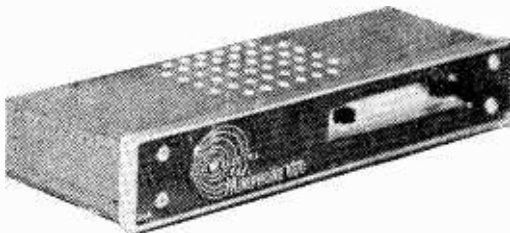
No-License 2-Way Radio

New desk model *Miniphone 600* makes it possible to transmit and receive messages between your office or switchboard and any number of men carrying *Miniphone 400* shirt pocket walkie-talkies up to three miles away, and without FCC licenses.

Fully transistorized units operate on single low-cost battery, have crystal-control transmitter and superhet receiver, automatic noise limiters, and unbreakable metal cases.

The "600" uses a plug-in antenna which can be placed inside to obtain greater range. The "400" may be used with a snap-on flexible antenna for pocket paging or with a built-

in telescoping antenna for longer range. The units are priced at \$99.50 for the "600" and \$89.75 for the "400," which is only 1 in. thick and weighs but 10 oz.—Electra International Co., Dept. RTE, 1346 Foothill Blvd., La Canada, Calif.



20-Tip Soldering Iron

Originally developed for electronic equipment manufacturers, the versatile *Penline-120* is now available to home craftsmen through major dealers. Its 40-watt heater assembly is featured as ready for use with 20 different, interchangeable tips.—General Electric Co., Dept. RTE, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

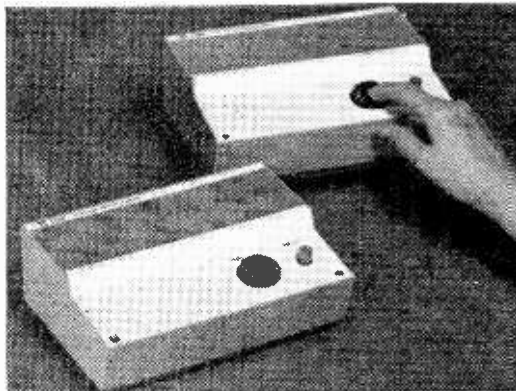
LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Transistor Wireless Intercom

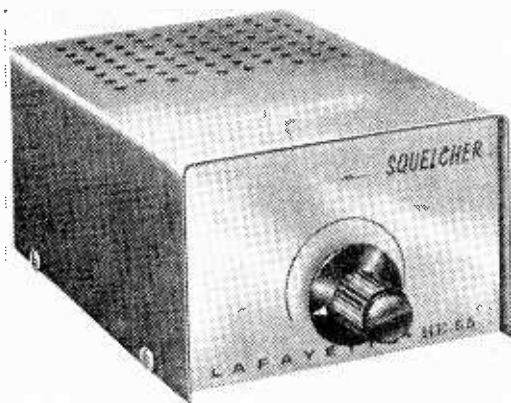
Completely transistorized and portable, this wireless intercom draws no more electric power per station than an electric clock. Operating from any ac outlet or dc power source, it serves as a two-way communicator in home, factory, office, or between nearby buildings on the same power line. It can also be used as an electronic baby sitter by setting the press-to-talk button on "lock." To prevent missed calls, the volume control cannot be turned below an audible level.

Due to the low power and a "squelch" circuit, this new *Knight-Kit* needs no on-off switch, has no hum, and is virtually heat-free. Each unit is a "master," housed in an egg-shell white or oxford gray moulded plastic case, 3 x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Additional units may be added to the system.

The two-unit kit (#83Y991) is priced at \$45.90, including all parts, construction man-



ual, wire, and solder. Single-unit kits (#83Y992), to expand the system, are offered at \$22.95—Allied Radio Corp., Dept. RTE, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.



Noise Eliminator

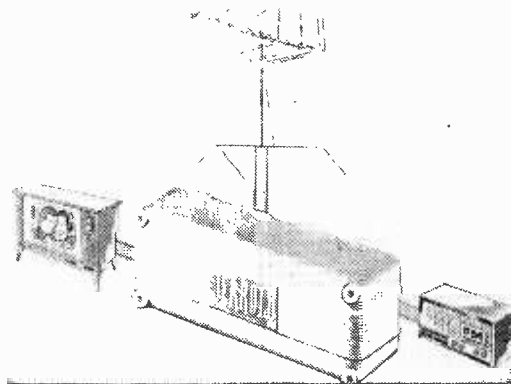
Planned as a noise eliminator for all super-het transceivers or receivers, the "Squelcher" effectively reduces noise from ignition systems and other sources, and quiets the receiver when no signal is being received. The Model HE-55 is especially designed to increase sensitivity of mobile transceivers when operating in traffic. Circuit is considered hum-free and uses two tubes: 6AL5 and 12AX7.

The blue-gray perforated case has a satin aluminum faceplate and weighs 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Unit is furnished with instructions for installation and operation, plus cable, for \$10.95.—Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

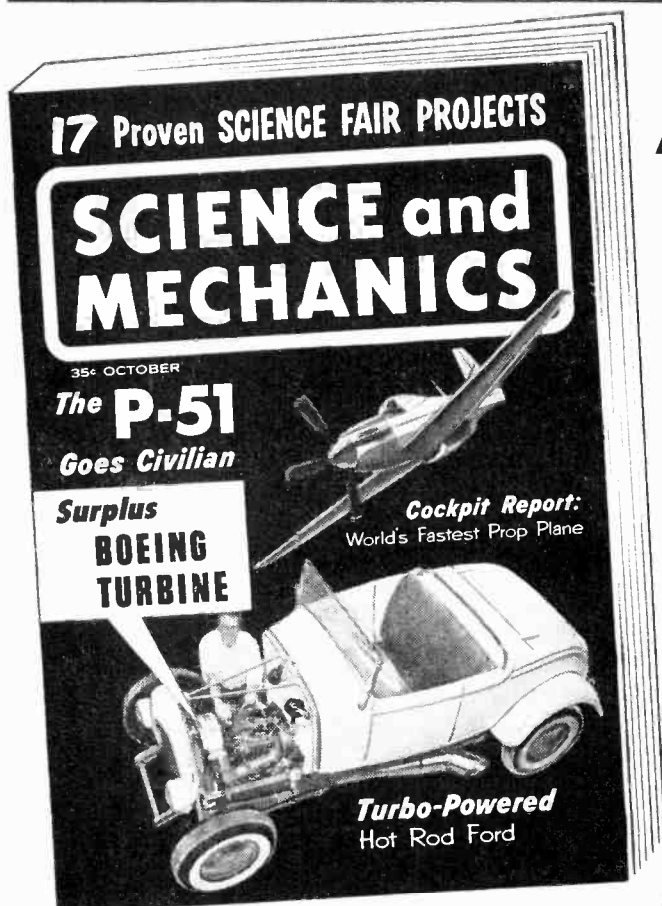
TV-FM Antenna Splitter

Simultaneous reception for television and an FM receiver from a common antenna, without interference or loss of signal to either set, is offered by the Model TX-FM antenna splitter.

This small band pass filter in an unbreakable housing, separates FM from television frequencies, and filters the FM frequencies (88 to 108 mc) through to the FM set. The unit is intended for use with an ordinary broad band VHF television antenna and designed to provide a high degree of signal isolation. Price \$5.95.—Jerrold Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 15th and Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.



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BOAT BUILDER'S HANDBOOK	580	607—August	607-63
SCIENCE EXPERIMENTER	586	608—September	608-63
RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER	582	609—September	609-63
JUNIOR MECHANICS HANDBOOK	Not available	610—September	610-63
HOME WORKSHOP HANDBOOK	584	611—October	611-63
CAR REPAIR HANDBOOK	578	612—October	612-63
ELECTRICAL HANDBOOK	585	613—October	613-63
CRAFTS & HOBBIES	Not available	614a—November	614-63
HOME MODERNIZATION	Not available	615—November	615-63
NEW CARS 1962	587	Not available	Not available
FURNITURE HANDBOOK	Not available	616a—November	616-63
MAGIC HANDBOOK	589	617—December	617-63
WOODWORKER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA	588	618—December	618-63
HOME BUILT POWER TOOLS	Not available	619—December	619-63
TOOL DIRECTORY	581	Not available	Not available
25 WHEEL PROJECTS	579	Not available	Not available

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS HANDBOOKS / 505 PARK AVENUE / NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Please send the Handbooks listed below.

I am enclosing \$_____. I have written in the numbers of the Handbooks ordered on the left side of this coupon.

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(Please print)

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

H-609

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	5000	KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	10000	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	50000	KFUO	St. Louis, Mo.	50000
KTIB	Thibodaux, La.	5000	KURV	Edinburg, Tex.	250	KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	10000
WMS	Ironwood, Mich.	50000	KRD	Seattle, Wash.	50000	KRFB	San Francisco, Calif.	5000	WJWB	Windsor, Ohio	10000
KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	5000	WDSM	Superior, Wis.	5000	WFUN	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000	WJAC	Chilistown, Pa.	1000
KXOK	St. Louis, Mo.	5000				WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	10000	WEEU	Reading, Pa.	1000
KGWV	Belgrade, Mont.	10000	720-416.4			WXI	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WABA	Aquidilla, P.R.	5000
KOH	Reno, Nev.	5000	WGN	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WGRA	Cairo, Ga.	10000	WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	5000
KLEA	Livington, N. Mex.	5000				KEST	Boise, Idaho	10000	KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	1000
WIRD	Hickory, N.C.	10000	730-410.7			WRMS	Beardstown, Ill.	5000			
WFD	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	CJNR	Blind River, Ont.	1000	KXXX	Colby, Kans.	50000	860-348.6		
KWRD	Couilla, Oreg.	50000	CKAK	Montreal, Que.	50000	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	5000	CHAK	Inuvik, N.W.T.	1000
WEIL	Scranton, Pa.	5000	CKDM	Dauphin, Man.	10000	WRUM	Rimford, Me.	10000	CJBC	Toronto, Ont.	50000
WKYN	San Juan, P.R.	1000	KLK	Mo., Missouri, B.C.	10000	WSGW	Saginaw, Mich.	5000	WHTS	Hartford, Ala.	2500
WPRO	Providence, R.I.	5000	WJM	Waltham, Mass.	1000	WSJC	Magee, Miss.	10000	WAMI	Op. Ala.	10000
KGFV	Pierre, S. Dak.	250	KFGD	Anchorage, Alaska	10000	KGHL	Billings, Mont.	10000	KIFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000
KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KUSD	W. Memphis, Ark.	2500	WVNY	Watertown, N.Y.	1000	KOSE	Oseola, Ark.	10000
KSXX	Salt Lake City, Utah	50000	WKTG	Thomasville, Ga.	10000	WLSV	Weilsville, N.Y.	1000	KWRF	Warren, Ark.	2500
KGDN	Edmonds, Wash.	50000	KLOE	Goodland, Kans.	10000	KFGO	Fargo, N. Dak.	10000	KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	10000
KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	5000	WFMW	Madisonville, Ky.	2500	KWIL	Albany, Oreg.	5000	WOWW	Naugatuck, Conn.	2500
			WMTV	Van Cleve, Ky.	10000	WABE	Allentown, Pa.	10000	WAZE	Clearwater, Fla.	5000
640-468.5			KTRY	Gastrop, La.	2500	WPIC	Sharon, Pa.	5000	WERD	Atlanta, Ga.	1000
CBN	St. John's, N.F.	10000	WARB	Covington, La.	2500	WEAN	Providence, R.I.	5000	WDMG	Douglas, Ga.	50000
KFI	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	WMSB	Bath, Maine	10000	WBD	Bamberg, S.C.	10000	WMRI	Marion, Ind.	2500
WOI	Ames, Iowa	5000	WACE	Worcester, Mass.	50000	WFBT	Johnson City, Tenn.	10000	KWPC	Muscataine, Iowa	2500
WHLO	Akron, Ohio	1000	WKR	Warrenton, Mo.	10000	WMC	Memphis, Tenn.	5000	KOAM	Pittsburg, Kans.	10000
WNAD	Norman, Okla.	10000	KWOA	Worthington, Minn.	10000	KTHT	Houston, Tex.	5000	WSON	Henderson, Ky.	5000
			KURL	Billings, Mont.	5000	KFYU	Lubbock, Tex.	50000	WAYE	Dundalk, Md.	5000
650-461.3			KVOD	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10000	KUTA	Blanding, Utah	10000	WSP	Ch. Barrington, Mass.	2500
KORL	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	WDS	Ontonata, N.Y.	10000	WSIG	Mount Jackson, Va.	10000	KNUJ	New Ulm, Minn.	10000
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	50000	WFMC	Coldwater, N.C.	10000	WTR	Norfolk, Va.	5000	WMAG	Forest, Miss.	5000
KIKK	Pasadena, Texas	2500	WHS	Shelby, N.C.	10000	WVAC	Thomasville, Wash.	5000	KARS	Belen, N. Mex.	2500
			WMSG	Bowling Green, Ohio	10000	WEAQ	Eau Claire, Wis.	5000	WFMO	Fairmont, N.C.	10000
660-454.3			KBOY	Medford, Oreg.	10000				KMFR	Medford, Oreg.	10000
KMEQ	Omaha, Nebr.	5000	WNAK	Nanticoke, Pa.	10000	800-374.8			WAMO	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10000
WNCB	New York, N.Y.	50000	WPIT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50000	CHAB	Moose Jaw, Sask.	10000	WTEL	Philadelphia, Pa.	2500
WESC	Greenville, S.C.	10000	WPAL	Charleston, S.C.	10000	CKOK	Penticton, B.C.	10000	WLBG	Laurens, S.C.	10000
SKSY	Dallas, Tex.	1000	WLR	Lebanon, Tenn.	1000	CFBT	Ft. Frances, Ont.	1000	WVIV	Knoxville, Tenn.	10000
			KRZY	Grand Prairie, Tex.	5000	CJLX	Ft. William, Ont.	5000	WMTS	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	2500
670-447.5			KSVN	Ogden, Utah	10000	CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	50000	ICST	Ft. Stockton, Tex.	2500
WMAQ	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WPIK	Alexandria, Va.	10000	WBM	Montgomery, Ala.	50000	KPAN	Hereford, Tex.	2500
			WMNA	Gretna, Va.	10000	WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	10000	KSFA	Nacogdoches, Tex.	10000
680-440.9			KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	10000	CHRC	Cherec, Que.	10000	KONO	San Antonio, Tex.	5000
CHFA	Edmonton, Alta.	50000	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	10000	CIAD	Montreal, Que.	10000	WHSO	Salt Lake City, Utah	10000
CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	1000				VOWR	St. Johns, N.F.	10000	WEVA	Emporia, Va.	10000
CJOB	Winnipeg, Man.	10000	740-405.2			WHOS	Decatur, Ala.	10000	WOAY	Oak Hill, W. Va.	10000
CKGB	Timmins, Ont.	10000	CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	50000	WNGY	Montgomery, Ala.	10000	WFOX	Milwaukee, Wis.	2500
KNBC	San Fran., Calif.	10000	CBL	Toronto, Ont.	50000	KJNY	Juneau, Alaska	5000			
WPIN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	10000	WBM	Montgomery, Ala.	50000	WAGH	Crossville, Ark.	2500	870-344.6		
WCTT	Corbin, Ky.	10000	KBOE	Avalon, Calif.	10000	KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	5000	KIEV	Glendale, Calif.	2500
WCBM	Baltimore, Md.	10000	KBSS	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	2500	KAIM	Kaimuki, Hawaii	5000
WNAO	Boston, Mass.	50000	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	10000	KDAD	Weed, Calif.	10000	WBR	New Orleans, La.	5000
WDBC	Escanaba, Mich.	10000	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	5000	KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	5000	WLAN	Lansing, Mich.	5000
KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000	KYME	Boise, Idaho	5000	WLAD	Danbury, Conn.	2500	WHCU	Ithaca, N.Y.	10000
WIR	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	WVNY	Oneida, N.Y.	2500	WSOZ	Patoka, Fla.	10000	WGL	Kannapolis, N.C.	10000
WRVM	Rochester, N.Y.	2500	KBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	2500	KXIC	Iowa City, Iowa	10000	WHOA	San Juan, P.R.	5000
WPTF	Raleigh, N.C.	50000	WNOP	Newport, Ky.	10000	WCCM	Lawrence, Mass.	10000	KJIM	Ft. Worth, Tex.	2500
WISR	Butler, Pa.	2500	WFRB	Frestburg, Md.	2500	KREI	Farlington, Mo.	10000	WFLO	Farmville, Va.	10000
WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	10000	WTAO	Cambridge, Mass.	2500	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	10000			
WMP	Memphis, Tenn.	10000	KPBM	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	10000	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	10000	880-340.7		
KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	10000	WGS	Huntington, N.Y.	10000	WEM	Oka City, Okla.	2500	WCBS	New York, N.Y.	50000
KIMW	Omaha, Wash.	50000	WMBL	Morehead City, N.C.	10000	KPD	Portland, Oreg.	10000	WCIT	Clinton, N.C.	10000
WCAW	Charleston, W. Va.	250	WPAU	Bountary, N.C.	10000	WCHA	Chambersburg, Pa.	10000	WRFD	Worthington, Ohio	50000
			KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	50000	WDC	Dillon, S.C.	10000			
690-434.5			WVCH	Chester, Pa.	10000	WEAB	Greer, S.C.	2500	890-336.9		
CBU	Anacostaville, B.C.	10000	WIAO	San Juan, P.R.	10000	WDEH	Sweetwater, Tenn.	10000	WLS	Chicago, Ill.	50000
CBF	Montreal, Que.	50000	WBAB	Barnwell, S.C.	10000	KDDD	Dumas, Tex.	2500	WHNC	Henderson, N.C.	10000
WVOK	Birmingham, Ala.	50000	WIRJ	Humbolt, Tenn.	2500	KBUH	Brighton City, Utah	2500	KBYE	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10000
KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	10000	WJIG	Tulahoma, Tenn.	2500	WAG	Crossville, Ark.	2500			
KEVT	Tucson, Ariz.	2500	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	50000	WKEE	Huntington, W. Va.	10000	900-333.1		
KBRA	Benton, Ark.	2500	KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	50000	WDUX	Waupaca, Wis.	10000	CKTS	Sherbrooke, Que.	1000
XETRA	Los Angeles, Calif.	2500	WBCI	Williamsburg, Va.	5000	810-370.2			CHML	Hamilton, Ont.	5000
KAPT	Pueblo, Colo.	2500	750-399.8			CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	10000	CHNO	Sudbury, Ont.	10000
WADS	Ansonia, Conn.	5000	WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	50000	KG	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	CHB	Riverside, Cal.	10000
WAPE	Jacksonville, Fla.	25000	WBMD	Baltimore, Md.	10000	WARB	Annapolis, Md.	50000	CKJL	St. Jerome, Que.	1000
KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	KMMJ	Grand Island, Neb.	10000	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	25000	CJVI	Victoria, B.C.	10000
KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	10000	WHBB	Portland, N.H.	10000	WGY	Schenectady, N.Y.	50000	CJBI	Prince Albert, Sask.	10000
KGFF	Coffeyville, Kans.	5000	KSEO	Durant, Okla.	2500	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	10000	WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	10000
WTIX	New Orleans, La.	10000	KXL	Portland, Oreg.	50000	WCEC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	50000	WGOK	Mobile, Ala.	10000
KTCR	Minneapolis, Minn.	10000	WPDV	Clarksburg, W. Va.	10000	WEDO	McKeesport, Pa.	10000	WOKZ	Dzark, Ala.	10000
KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	10000	760-394.5			WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	25000	KPRB	Burien, Alaska	10000
KTCI	Terrytown, Nebr.	10000	KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	820-365.6			KHOZ	Harrison, Ark.	10000
KRCC	Prineville, Oreg.	10000	WJR	Detroit, Mich.	50000	WAIT	Chicago, Ill.	50000	KBIF	Fresno, Calif.	10000
WXUR	Media, Pa.	10000	WCPS	Tarboro, N.C.	10000	WIKY	Evansville, Ind.	2500	KGRB	West Covina, Calif.	2500
KUSD	Vermillion, S. Dak.	10000	770-389.4			WDSU	Columbus, Ohio	50000	WJWL	Georgetown, Del.	10000
KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	10000	KUOM	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000	WFAB	Dallas, Tex.	50000	WSWN	Belle Glade, Fla.	10000
KPEY	Lamesa, Tex.	10000	WCAL	Northfield, Minn.	50000	WBP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	50000	WMP	New Orleans, La.	50000
KZEY	Tyler, Tex.	2500	WEL	St. Louis, Mo.	10000	830-361.2			WCGA	Calhoun, Ga.	10000
WGYB	Bristol, Va.	10000	KOB	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	50000	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	250	WCRA	Macon, Ga.	2500
WNTT	Warsaw, Va.	2500	WABC	New York, N.Y.	50000	WCCO	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000	WEAS	Savannah, Ga.	50000
WELD	Fisher, W. Va.	5000	KXA	Seattle, Wash.	10000	KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	10000	KTEE	Idaho Falls, Ida.	10000
700-428.3			780-384.4			WNYC	New York, N.Y.	1000	KSIR	Wichita, Kan.	2500
WLW	Cincinnati, Ohio	50000	WBMM	Chicago, Ill.	50000	840-356.9			WKYW	Louisville, Ky.	10000
710-422.3			WJAG	Norfolk, Neb.	10000	WTUF	Mobile, Ala.	10000	WLSJ	Pikeville, Ky.	50000
CJSP	Leamington, Ont.	10000	WCKB	Dunn, N.C.	10000	WRM	New Britain, Conn.	10000	KRE	Oakdale, La.	2500
CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	50000	WBBO	Forest City, N.C.	10000	WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	50000	WCME	Brunswick, Maine	10000
CKVM	Ville Marie, Que.	1000	KSPI	Stillwater, Okla.	2500	WVPO	Stroudsburg, Pa.	2500	WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	10000
WKRC	Mobile, Ala.	1000	WAVA	Arlington, Va.	10000	850-352.7			KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	10000
KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	790-379.5			CKVL	Verdun, Que.	50000	WDDT	Greenville, Miss.	10000
KBTR	Denver, Colo.	5000	CKMR	Newcastle, N.B.	1000	CKRD	Red Deer, Alta.	10000	KFAL	Fulton, Mo.	10000
WGBS	Miami, Fla.	50000	CHB	Halifax, N.S.	10000	WYDE	Birmingham, Ala.	10000	KJSK	Columbus, Nebr.	10000
WROD	Rome, N.Y.	10000	CKSD	Sudbury, Ont.	10000	KGYA	Nome, Alaska	5000	WOTW	New York, N.Y.	10000

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	5000	KTKN	Ketchikan, Alaska	1000	WMOZ	Mobile, Ala.	1000	KOKA	Shreveport, La.	5000
KFLD	Florydada, Tex.	2500	KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	10000	WCVQ	Kodiak, Alaska	250	WCAP	Lowell, Mass.	10000
KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	2500	KFGT	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WDMC	Otsego, Mich.	500
WODY	Bassett, Va.	5000	KHJL	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	5000	WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	10000
WAFY	Staunton, Va.	10000	KMET	Paradise, Calif.	5000	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	5000	WAFM	McComb, Miss.	10000
KUEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	10000	KIUR	Durango, Colo.	5000	KABL	Klamath, Calif.	10000	WAGC	Wichita City, Mo.	5000
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	2500	KWBS	Wheat, Del.	5000	WHEI	New Haven, Conn.	5000	KLYQ	Hampton, Mont.	5000
910-329.5			WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	1000	WGRO	Lake City, Fla.	5000	KVLV	Fallon, Nev.	5000
CJDV	Drumheller, Alta.	5000	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	10000	KVER	Clovis, N.Mex.	1000
CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	1000	WKXY	Sarasota, Fla.	1000	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	5000	KMIN	Grants, N. Mex.	1000
C90	Ottawa, Ont.	5000	WMGR	Bainbridge, Ga.	5000	WRFC	Athens, Ga.	5000	WTRY	Troy, N.Y.	5000
CFJL	Kamloops, B.C.	10000	WGTA	Sunmerville, Ga.	5000	KSRF	Salmon, Idaho	10000	WKLW	Wilmington, N.C.	5000
CHRC	Reberval, Que.	10000	KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	5000	WDLN	El Reno, Okla.	10000	WAGC	Wichita City, N.C.	5000
WDVC	Dadeville, Ala.	5000	WABY	Abbeville, Ill.	5000	WSBT	South Beth, Ind.	5000	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	5000
KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WKCT	Worcester, Ky.	5000	KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	5000	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5000
KLCN	Blaythelme, Ark.	5000	WFMD	Frederick, Md.	5000	WPRT	Prestonsburg, Ky.	5000	WRBI	Winnboro, S.C.	5000
KAMD	Campen, Ark.	5000	WREB	Holyoke, Mass.	5000	KROF	Abbeville, La.	10000	KDSJ	Deadwood, S.Dak.	1000
KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	10000	WBCK	Battle Creek, Mich.	5000	WBOC	Salisbury, Md.	5000	WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	5000
KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	5000	KKIN	Aitkin, Minn.	10000	WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	10000	KFRD	Rosenberg, Tex.	10000
KOXR	Oxnard, Calif.	10000	WSLJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WHAJ	Rogers City, Mich.	5000	WFGH	Bristol, Va.	5000
KPOF	nr. Denver, Colo.	5000	KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1000	WLTJ	Little Falls, Minn.	5000	WMEK	Chase City, Va.	5000
WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	5000	KOGA	Ogallah, Nebr.	5000	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	10000	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	5000
WFLA	Plant City, Fla.	10000	WNNH	Rochester, N.H.	5000	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000	WHAW	Weston, W.Va.	1000
KCAF	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	WPAT	Paterson, N.J.	5000	KNEB	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1000	WPBC	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000
KBGN	Caldwell, Ida.	5000	WBEN	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	KWYK	Farlington, N.Mex.	10000	WCRE	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	1000
WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	5000	WIZR	Johnstown, N.Y.	10000	WEAV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	5000	990-302.8		
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	5000	WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	10000	CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	5000
WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WITN	Winston, N.C.	5000	WFTO	Westfield, N.C.	5000	CBY	Center Brook, Nfld.	1000
WABI	Bangor, Maine	5000	WEOL	Elyria, Ohio	1000	WGWA	Enid, Okla.	10000	WEIS	Coner, Ala.	250
WDFD	Ferid, Mich.	5000	WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000	KLAD	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000	WWVF	Fayette, Ala.	10000
WCOF	Meridian, Miss.	5000	KAGI	Grants Pass, Oreg.	5000	WHYL	Carlisle, Pa.	5000	WTCB	Flomaton, Ala.	5000
KOYN	Billings, Mont.	10000	WCNR	Bloomsburg, Pa.	10000	WADP	Kane, Pa.	10000	KTCT	Tucson, Ariz.	10000
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	10000	KSDN	Aberdeen, S.D.	1000	WATS	Saife, Pa.	10000	KKIS	Pittsburg, Calif.	5000
KBIM	Roswell, N.Mex.	5000	WSEV	Sevierville, Tenn.	5000	WELS	Beaufort, S.C.	5000	KGUO	Santa Barbara, Calif.	10000
WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	5000	KDET	Center, Tex.	10000	WBMC	McMinnowville, Tenn.	5000	KROR	Orange, Colo.	5000
KCJB	Minot, N.Dak.	5000	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	10000	WBYZ	Torrington, Conn.	10000
WFLB	Midletown, Ohio	1000	KENY	Bellingham, Ferndale	10000	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	5000	WFBM	Miami, Fla.	5000
KPGC	Miami, Okla.	1000	WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	5000	KOVO	Provo, Utah	5000	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	10000
KUVA	Brook, Oreg.	10000	KROE	Ashland, Wyo.	10000	KDVB	Roanoke, Va.	5000	WDWD	Dawson, Ga.	10000
WAVL	Apollo, Pa.	10000	WLBL	Shurbrand, Wis.	5000	KALE	Richland, Wash.	1000	WGML	Hinesville, Ga.	2500
WGBI	Scranton, Pa.	10000	940-319.0			WTCB	Shawano, Wis.	1000	KTRG	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
WSBA	York, Pa.	5000	CBM	Montreal, Que.	5000	WADP	Kane, Pa.	10000	WCAZ	Carthage, Ill.	1000
WRPR	Ponce, P.R.	5000	CBX	Montreal, Que.	5000	KCHK	Hull, Que.	5000	WITJ	Jasper, Ind.	5000
WNGC	North Charleston, S.C.	5000	CJGX	Vorkort, Sask.	10000	WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	5000	KAYL	Storm Lake, Iowa	2500
WORD	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	CJGJ	Woodstock, N.B.	1000	WTFB	Troy, Ala.	5000	KRSL	Sturm, Kans.	2500
WJOW	Johnson City, Tenn.	5000	KOBY	Tucson, Ariz.	250	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	10000	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	2500
WEGP	S. Pittsburgh, Tenn.	5000	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	KRHH	Rayville, La.	2500
KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	10000	WIMZ	Miami, Fla.	5000	KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	5000	WCRM	Clare, Mich.	2500
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	5000	WMAZ	Macon, Ga.	5000	KBEE	Modesto, Calif.	1000	WABD	Waynesboro, Miss.	2500
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	1000	WMIX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5000	KFEE	Public, Colo.	10000	WAGC	Somer, Mo.	2500
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	KIDA	Des Moines, Iowa	10000	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	5000	KSPV	Artesia, N.Mex.	1000
WRRJ	White River Junction, Vermont	10000	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	10000	WIIN	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WEEB	Southern Pines, N.C.	5000
WRNL	Richmond, Va.	5000	WMEW	Baltimore, Md.	10000	WVOP	Valdala, Ga.	5000	WIEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	10000
WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	10000	WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	10000	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WTIG	Massillon, Ohio	2500
KORD	Pasco, Wash.	10000	KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	5000	KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	10000	KABY	Albany, Oreg.	2500
KUDY	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	5000	WMAV	Springfield, Ill.	5000	WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000
KISN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000	WFNC	Fayetteville, N.C.	10000	WFAE	Greenville, S.C.	5000	WVSB	Somer, Mo.	2500
WWSM	Hayward, Wis.	5000	KGRL	Band, Oreg.	10000	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	1000	WPRF	Mayaguez, P.R.	10000
WDRR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	10000	WWSA	Charlottesville, Va.	2500	WCSH	Portland, Maine	5000	WLKW	Providence, R.I.	5000
920-325.9			WGRP	Greenville, Pa.	10000	WAMD	Aberdeen, Md.	500	WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	10000
CJCH	Halifax, N.S.	10000	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	10000	WESD	Southbridge, Mass.	10000	WNOX	Knoxville, Tenn.	10000
CJGJ	Woodstock, N.B.	1000	KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	10000	WJAN	Ashpeming, Mich.	5000	KWAM	Memphis, Tenn.	10000
CKCY	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	10000	KTON	Beilton, Tex.	5000	WJHN	Jackman, Mich.	5000	KTRM	Edmonton, Tex.	2500
CKNX	Wingham, Ont.	2500	KATQ	Texasarkana, Tex.	10000	WQAA	Austin, Minn.	5000	WAKN	Kanney, Tex.	2500
WCTA	Adulasia, Ala.	5000	950-315.6			KOOK	Billings, Mont.	5000	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	10000
WWRW	Russellville, Ala.	10000	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	1000	KJLT	No. Platte, Nebr.	5000	KDYL	Tooele, Utah	10000
KABK	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	CKBB	Barrie, Ont.	10000	KVEZ	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	WNRV	Narrows, Va.	10000
KOES	Palm Springs, Calif.	10000	CKBB	Barrie, Ont.	10000	WJRW	Newark, N.J.	5000	WANT	Richmond, Va.	10000
KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	10000	CKXJ	Forrest City, Ark.	5000	WEDR	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	WKLJ	Sparta, Wis.	250
KREX	Grd. Junction, Colo.	5000	KFSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000	WRCS	Ashokie, N.C.	10000	1000-299.8		
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	1000	KAHJ	Auburn, Calif.	10000	WWIT	Canton, N.C.	10000	CKBW	Bridgewater, N.S.	10000
WGST	Eau Gallie, Fla.	10000	KMIN	Denver, Colo.	5000	WDAY	Fargo, N.Dak.	5000	WCFL	Chico, Ill.	5000
WMET	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WNUE	Ft. Walton Sch., Fla.	10000	WREO	Ashtabula, Ohio	5000	KTKO	Okla. City, Okla.	5000
KAHU	Waikoloa, Hawaii	10000	WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WATH	Athens, Ohio	10000	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	2500
WNU	Granville City, Ill.	5000	WWSA	Sarasota, Fla.	5000	KAOK	Ft. Worth, Okla.	1000	KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	2500
WMOK	Metropolis, Ill.	10000	WGOV	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	WFTS	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	10000
WBAA	W. Lafayette, Ind.	5000	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	5000	WWSW	Pittsburg, Pa.	5000	WBNB	Charlotte, Amalie,	1000
KFNF	Shenandoah, Iowa	1000	KLER	Orofino, Idaho	10000	WJMX	Florence, S.C.	5000	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	5000
WTCW	Whitesburg, Ky.	10000	WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	10000	KNOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	10000	1010-296.9		
WBOG	Bogalusa, La.	10000	WXLW	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	WIVI	Christiansted, V.I.	1000	CBX	Calgary, Alta.	50000
KTOC	Jonesboro, La.	10000	KOEL	Oshtemo, Iowa	1000	WYPR	Danville, Va.	10000	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	50000
WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	5000	KJEM	Keosauqua, Mo.	5000	WRWV	Waynesboro, Va.	5000	KCAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000
WMPL	Hancock, Mich.	10000	WBVL	Barbourville, Ky.	10000	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KVNC	Winston, N.C.	5000
KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	1000	WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	5000	WVVO	Pineville, W.Va.	5000	KRKA	Little Rock, Ark.	10000
KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	1000	WORL	Boston, Mass.	5000	WHA	Madison, Wis.	5000	KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	5000
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	WVJ	Detroit, Mich.	5000	WIGL	Superior, Wis.	5000	KCMJ	Palm Sprs., Calif.	10000
KOLO	Reno, Nev.	1000	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	10000	980-305.9			KSAJ	San Fran., Calif.	10000
KQEO	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	5000	CKNW	New Westminster, B.C., Columbia	10000	WCNU	Crestview, Fla.	10000
WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	1000	KLKJ	Lubbock, Tex.	5000	CPFL	London, Ont.	10000	WJNQ	Tampa, Fla.	5000
WKRT	Corland, N.Y.	1000	KLHS	Lordsburg, N. Mex.	10000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	WGUN	Deatur, Ga.	50000
WGHQ	Kingston, N.Y.	5000	WBFB	Rochester, N.Y.	1000	CBV	Quebec, Que.	5000	KATN	Bos, Idaho	10000
WIRD	Lake Placid, N.Y.	1000	WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	5000	CHEX	Peterboro, Ont.	5000	WCSI	Columbus, Ind.	5000
WBBB	Burlington, N.C.	5000	WPET	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KCRM	Regina, Sask.	10000	KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	10000
WNNI	Columbus, Ohio	500	KYES	Roseburg, Oreg.	10000	WKLF	Canton, Ala.	10000	KIND	Independence, Kans.	2500
KGAL	Lebanon, Oreg.	1000	WNCN	Barnesboro, Pa.	5000	WIKL	Delta, Alaska	1000	KRDL	De Ridder, La.	10000
WKVA	Westtown, Pa.	1000	WFEN	El Paso, Tex.	5000	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	5000	WSD	Baltimore, Md.	10000
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	1000	WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	5000	WMRT	Lansing, Mich.	5000
WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	10000	KWAT	Watertown, S.Dak.	10000	KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WMOX	Meridian, Miss.	10000
KEZU	Rapid City, S.Dak.	10000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	5000	KLGN	Glenwood Sprgs., Colo.	10000	KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	2500
WLIV	Livingston, Tenn.	10000	KPRC	Denison, Tex.	5000	WSUB	Groton, Conn.	10000	KXEN	Festen, Mo.	

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WTT	Lewisburg, Pa.	2500	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	10000	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	10000	KLPP	Union, Mo.	10000
WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	10000	WDLA	Memphis, Tenn.	50000	KSEN	Shelby, Mont.	1000	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	10000
WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	2500	KOPY	Alice, Tex.	1000	KDEF	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5000	WGNV	Newburgh, N.Y.	50000
KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	10000	WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	10000	WSOQ	N. Syracuse, N.Y.	10000
KODA	Houston, Tex.	10000	1080-277.6			WGBR	Goldboro, N.C.	5000	WMT	Kings Minn., N.C.	10000
KAWA	Marlin, Tex.	10000	CHED	Edmonton, Alta.	10000	WCUE	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	10000	WREV	Reidsville, N.C.	10000
WELK	Charlottesville, Va.	10000	KSCD	Santa Cruz, Calif.	10000	WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1000	WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	10000
WMEV	Marion, Va.	10000	WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	50000	KNEE	McAlester, Okla.	1000	KEYD	Oakes, N. Dak.	10000
WPMH	Portsmouth, Va.	50000	WLOP	Louisville, Ky.	5000	KAGO	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000	WGAR	Cleveland, Ohio	50000
WCST	Berkeley Sprgs., W. Va.	2500	WKAO	Owosso, Mich.	2500	WNSL	Huntingdon, Pa.	5000	WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	2500
WSPT	Stevens Pt., Wis.	10000	WFUO	Amherst, N.Y.	1000	WNSL	Lighthouse, Pa.	10000	KGYN	Gaymon, Okla.	10000
1020-293.9			WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	10000	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	10000	KALY	Goldbeach, Oreg.	10000
KBBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	KWLI	Portland, Oreg.	10000	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000	KATZ	Rocky Mt., N.C.	10000
WCIL	Carbondale, Ill.	10000	WYRE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10000	WDIX	Orangeburg, S.C.	5000	WJUN	Mexico, Pa.	10000
WPED	Peoria, Ill.	10000	KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	50000	WTCY	Rock Hill, S.C.	10000	WRIB	Providence, R.I.	10000
KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50000	1090-275.1			WSNW	Seneca Township, South Carolina	10000	WALD	Walterboro, S.C.	10000
1030-291.1			CHEC	Lethbridge, Alta.	5000	WAPD	Chattanooga, S. Dak.	5000	WFWL	Camden, Tenn.	2500
WBZ	Boston, Mass.	50000	CHIC	Brampton, Ont.	250	WCRK	Morristown, Tenn.	1000	WCPH	Etowah, Tenn.	10000
WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1000	CHRS	St. Jean, Que.	1000	WTAW	Bryan, Tex.	10000	WHEY	Millington, Tenn.	2500
KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	50000	KTHS	Little Rock, Ark.	50000	KCTC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	10000	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	2500
1040-288.3			WCRA	Honolulu, HI.	2500	KIZZ	El Paso, Tex.	10000	KZEE	Weatherford, Tex.	2500
KHVV	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	KHAI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	10000	WLSB	Big Stone Gap, Va.	10000
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	KWAW	Waterloo, Iowa	10000	KIBG	Midland, Tex.	10000	WFAJ	Falls Church, Va.	50000
KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	10000	WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	5000	PNGP	Port Neches, Tex.	5000	KASY	Auburn, Wash.	2500
1050-285.5			WILD	Boston, Mass.	10000	KOLJ	Quannah, Tex.	5000	KZOI	Chelan, Wash.	10000
CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	10000	WMUS	Muskegon, Mich.	10000	KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	10000	WRNE	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	5000
KCSB	St. Boniface, Man.	10000	WJVS	San German P.R.	250	KOFE	Pullman, Wash.	10000	1230-243.8		
WBC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10000	KING	Seattle, Wash.	50000	KAYO	Seattle, Wash.	5000	CFCW	Camrose, Alta.	10000
CHUM	Toronto, Ont.	5000	1100-272.6			KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	10000	CHFC	Churchill, Man.	2500
WRES	Alexander City, Ala.	10000	KFAX	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	WABH	Dearfield, Va.	10000	CFKL	Schefferville, Que.	250
WCRI	Scottsboro, Ala.	2500	WLBG	Garrollton, Ga.	2500	WELC	Welch, W. Va.	10000	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	250
KVVM	Show Low, Ariz.	2500	KWHL	Hempstead, N.Y.	10000	WAXX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	50000	CFHR	Hay River, Nwt.	1000
KVLC	Little Rock, Ark.	10000	WGPA	Cleveland, Ohio	50000	WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	CFYT	Dawson City, Yukon T.	1000
KOFCY	San Mateo, Calif.	10000	WGPA	Bethlehem, Pa.	2500	1160-258.5		CFPT	Port Arthur, Ont.	2500	
KQSD	Waco, Calif.	10000	1110-270.1			WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	50000	CKLD	Theford, Minnes. Que.	250
KLMO	Longmont, Colo.	2500	CFML	Cornwall, Ont.	1000	KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	50000	CKMP	Midland, Ont.	250
WJSB	Crestview, Fla.	10000	CFTJ	Galt, Ont.	250	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000	VOAR	St. John's, Nfld.	100
WJYK	Jacksonville, Fla.	10000	WALT	Tampa, Fla.	50000	WCVO	Montgomery, Ala.	10000	CKVD	Val O'Or, Que.	1000
WHBO	Tampa, Fla.	2500	KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	KCBQ	San Diego, Calif.	50000	WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1000
WRMF	Titusville, Fla.	5000	WMBI	Chicago, Ill.	50000	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	10000	WBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1000
WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	5000	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	50000	KOHO	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000	WBHP	Port Arthur, Ont.	2500
WBIE	Marietta, Ga.	5000	WBT	Charlotte, N.C.	50000	WLH	Mattoon, Ill.	2500	WOLS	Florence, Ala.	1000
WBNZ	Monticello, Ga.	2500	KBNB	Bend, Oreg.	5000	KST	Davenport, Iowa	10000	WNUZ	Tallegada, Ala.	2500
WDCZ	Decatur, Ill.	10000	WNR	Norristown, Pa.	5000	KVOD	Tulsa, Okla.	50000	WTBC	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	250
KNCO	Garden City, Kans.	10000	WJPJ	Caguas, P.R.	250	WLEO	Ponce, P.R.	250	KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	2500
WNES	Central City, Ky.	5000	WHIM	Providence, R.I.	10000	KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	50000	KJUN	Siabe, Ariz.	2500
KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	2500	1120-267.7			WVVA	Wheeling, W. Va.	50000	KAAA	Kingman, Ariz.	2500
KCIJ	Shreveport, La.	2500	WUST	Bethesda, Md.	2500	1180-254.1		KATO	Safford, Ariz.	2500	
KVPI	Villa Platte, La.	2500	KMOX	St. Louis, Mo.	50000	WLDS	Jacksonville, Ill.	10000	KCON	Conway, Ark.	1000
WQMP	Silver Spring, Md.	10000	WWOL	Buffalo, N.Y.	10000	WHAM	Rochester, N.Y.	50000	KFPW	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000
WPAG	Ann Arbor, Mich.	10000	KCLE	Cleburne, Tex.	2500	1190-252.0		KBTM	Jonesboro, Ark.	250	
KLOH	Pipestone, Minn.	10000	1130-265.3			KZON	Tolleson, Ariz.	250	KGEK	Bakersfield, Calif.	300
WACR	Portage, Miss.	10000	KIKW	Vancouver, B.C.	50000	KEZY	Anaheim, Calif.	1000	KWTC	Kingston, Ont.	10000
KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	2500	KSDO	Dubuque, Calif.	1000	KNBA	Vallejo, Calif.	2500	KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	10000
KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	10000	KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	1000	WOWD	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	50000	KXO	El Centro, Calif.	250
KLVG	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	KWKH	Shreveport, La.	50000	WANO	Annapolis, Md.	10000	KDAC	Ft. Bragg, Calif.	250
WBVC	Conway, N.H.	10000	WCAR	Detroit, Mich.	50000	WQOX	Framingham, Mass.	10000	KGFL	Los Angeles, Calif.	250
WLEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	10000	WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000	WLIB	New York, N.Y.	10000	KPRJ	Paso Robles, Calif.	1000
WSTS	Massena, N.Y.	2500	WNEW	New York, N.Y.	50000	KEX	Portland, Oreg.	50000	KRDG	Reading, Calif.	250
WHN	New York, N.Y.	50000	1140-263.0			KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	50000	KWGO	Stockton, Calif.	250
WBTL	Farmville, N.C.	2500	CFTK	Terrace, B.C.	1000	1200-249.9		KEXO	Grand Junction, Colo.	250	
WFSC	Franklin, N.C.	10000	CKXL	Calgary, Alta.	10000	WAOI	San Antonio, Tex.	50000	KBBR	Leadville, Colo.	250
WLDN	Lincolnton, N.C.	10000	CEI	Sydney, N.S.	5000	1210-247.8		KDOZ	Pueblo, Colo.	250	
WVGP	Tanana, N.C.	10000	KRAK	Sacramento, Calif.	50000	WCNT	Central, Ill.	10000	KGEE	Sterling, Colo.	250
KFMI	Tulsa, Okla.	2500	WME	Miami, Fla.	10000	WKNC	Saginaw, Mich.	10000	WINE	Manchester, Conn.	1000
KUBE	Pendleton, Oreg.	10000	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	10000	WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	10000	WCGG	Gainesville, Fla.	1000
KEED	Springfield, Oreg.	10000	KLPR	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10000	WAVI	Dayton, Ohio	2500	WONN	Lakeland, Fla.	250
WBUT	Butler, Pa.	10000	WITA	San Juan, P.R.	500	WCAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	50000	WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1000
WLVC	Williamsport, Pa.	10000	KSDO	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	10000	1220-245.8		WSBB	New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	1000	
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	10000	KORC	Mineral Wells, Tex.	2500	CJOC	Lethbridge, Alta.	10000	WNVY	Pensacola, Fla.	250
KLEN	Killeen, Tex.	2500	WRVA	Richmond, Va.	50000	CKDA	Victoria, B.C.	10000	CNHN	Quincy, Ill.	1000
KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	2500	1150-260.7			CJRL	Ikenora, Ont.	1000	WIND	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	250
KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	10000	CKSA	Lloydminster, Alta.	10000	CKCW	Moncton, N.B.	10000	WBIA	Augusta, Ga.	10000
KCAS	Slaton, Tex.	2500	CHSJ	St. John, N.B.	5000	CJSS	Cornwall, Ont.	10000	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1000
WGAT	Gate City, Va.	2500	CXOC	Hamilton, Ont.	10000	CKSM	Shawinigan, Quebec	10000	WXLI	Dublin, Ga.	2500
WBRG	Lynchburg, Va.	10000	CKIC	Brandon, Man.	10000	WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	10000	WFOF	Marietta, Ga.	1000
WCMS	Norfolk, Va.	10000	CKTR	Three Rivers, Que.	10000	WBTB	Butler, Ala.	10000	WSOK	Savannah, Ga.	250
KNBX	Kirkland, Wash.	10000	WBCA	Bay Minette, Ala.	10000	WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	10000	WAYK	Waycross, Ga.	1000
WCFE	Parkersburg, W. Va.	10000	WGEA	Geneva, Ala.	10000	KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	10000	KBAR	Burley, Idaho	250
WDCG	Eau Claire, Wis.	10000	WIRD	Irvington, Ala.	5000	KLIP	Fowler, Calif.	2500	KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	250
WLIP	Kenosha, Wis.	2500	KCKY	Coolidge, Ariz.	1000	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	10000	KRXK	Rexburg, Idaho	1000
KWIV	Douglas, Wyo.	2500	KXLR	No. Little Rock, Ark.	2500	KIKAR	Pomona, Calif.	2500	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1000
1060-282.8			CFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	CFSC	Denver, Colo.	10000	WQUA	Moline, Ill.	1000
CFGN	Calgary, Alta.	10000	KRRK	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WDEE	Hamden, Conn.	10000	WHCO	Sparta, Ill.	250
CJLR	Quebec, Que.	10000	KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	5000	WKRJ	Waukegan, Ill.	10000	WJOB	Birmingham, Ind.	1000
KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	5000	KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	10000	WKBX	Kissimmee, Fla.	10000	WSAL	Logansport, Ind.	1000
KPAY	Chico, Calif.	10000	WDEL	Wilmington, Del.	5000	WMET	Miami, Fla.	2500	WTCJ	Tell City, Ind.	2500
WNOE	New Orleans, La.	50000	WDBD	Daytona Bch., Fla.	1000	WSAF	Sarasota, Fla.	10000	WBOW	Terre Haute, Ind.	10000
WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	10000	WTMP	Tampa, Fla.	50000	WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	10000	KFBJ	Marshalltown, Iowa	10000
1070-280.2			WFPM	Fort Valley, Ga.	10000	WPLK	Rockmart, Ga.	50000	WHIR	Danville, Ky.	10000
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	50000	WJEM	Valdosta, Ga.	10000	WSFT	Thomason, Ga.	2500	WHLP	Paris, Ky.	10000
CHOK	Sarnia, Ont.	5000	WGGH	Marion, Ill.	50000	WLPO	LaSalle, Ill.	10000	KLIC	Monroe, La.	250
WAPI	Birmingham, Ala.	50000	WJRL	Rockford, Ill.	5000	WKRJ	Waukegan, Ill.	10000	WJBW	New Orleans, La.	1000
KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	KWKY	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	WSLM	Salem, Ind.	10000	KSLO	Opelousas, La.	250
WDCG	Coral Gables, Fla.	10000	KSAL	Salina, Kans.	5000	KJAN	Atlantic, Iowa	2500	WDQY	Batesville, Maine	250
WIBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	50000	WMST	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	5000	KOUR	Independence, Iowa	2500	WTHH	Calais, Maine	1000
KIRL	Wichita, Kans.	10000	WLDC	Mumfordsboro, Ky.	10000	KDOF	Ottawa, Kans.	2500	WUMC	Cumberland, Md.	1000
KHMO	Hannibal, Mo.	5000	WJBO	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	2500	WNNB	New Adams, Mass.	1000
WHPE	High Point, N.C.	10000	WGHM	Skowhegan, Maine	50000	KECL	Shreveport, La.	2500	WESX	Salem, Mass.	250
WMIA	Arecibo, P.R.	500	WHMC	Gaithersburg, Md.	1000	WLBH	Denham Springs, La.	2500	WNEB		

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	500d	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1000	CJSO	Srael, P.Q.	1000	1340—223.7		
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	500d	WFKT	Corona Beach, Fla.	500d	CKKW	Kitchener, Ont.	1000	CFBG	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1000
WFCY	Alma, Minn.	1000d	WFFG	Marathon, Fla.	5000d	WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1000	CJAF	Cabano, Que.	1000
WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WSSG	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d	CFSL	Weyburn, Sask.	1000
KVOX	Moorehead, Minn.	1000	WMTM	Moultrie, Ga.	5000d	KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	5000d	CFYK	Yellow Knife, N.W.T.	250
KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1000d	WNEA	Newman, Ga.	500	KWHN	Fort Smith, Ark.	5000	CHAD	Amos, Que.	250
KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	5000d	WIMO	Winder, Ga.	1000d	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1000d	CHLS	Yamoussoukro, S.S.	250
KONI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1000	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	5000	KHSJ	Hemel, Calif.	5000d	CHRD	Drummondville, Que.	250
KT00	Henderson, Nev.	5000d	WHLA	LaGrange, Ill.	1000	KLNO	Lebanon, Calif.	5000	CJQC	Quebec, Que.	250
WBLI	Newark, N.J.	2500	WHTQ	Franklin, Ill.	1000d	KUCD	Oceanside, Calif.	500	CICAR	I Parry Sound, Ont.	250
KRZE	Farmington, N.Mex.	5000d	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	5000	KCRS	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	KCOX	Woodstock, Ont.	250
WADO	New York, N.Y.	5000	WMFT	Terre Haute, Ind.	5000	KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1000d	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	250
WROC	Rochester, N.Y.	5000d	KGLO	Mason City, Iowa	5000	WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	WJ01	Florence, Ala.	250
WYAT	Salisbury, N.C.	5000	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1000	WGMA	Hollywood, Fla.	1000d	WFCB	Salma, N.C.	250
WYAL	Saturn Neck, N.C.	5000d	WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	WFCB	Sylacauga, Ala.	250
WONW	Defiance, Ohio	1000	KANB	Shreveport, La.	1000d	WFRB	Brimice, Fla.	5000d	KIBS	Seward, Alaska	250
WLMJ	Jackson, Ohio	1000d	WFBF	Baltimore, Md.	5000	WHLE	Griffin, Ga.	5000d	KIKO	Miami, Ariz.	250
KLCO	Potomac, Okla.	1000d	WDAI	Quincy, Mass.	1000d	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1000	KN0G	Nogales, Ariz.	250
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	5000	WOOD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5000	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	5000d	KPGE	Page, Ariz.	250
WBRX	Berwick, Pa.	5000	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	5000	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	5000d	KENT	Prescott, Ariz.	1000
WVHR	Hanover, Pa.	5000	KMMO	Marshall, Mo.	1000d	WBRT	Bardstown, Ky.	1000d	KBTB	Batesville, Ark.	1000
WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1000	KBRM	McCook, Nebr.	1000d	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	1000d	KABH	Hot Springs, Ark.	500
WGMN	Arcadio, P.R.	1000	KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	5000	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	1000d	KBR3	Springdale, Ark.	250
WANS	Anderson, S.C.	5000	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	250d	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	1000d	KENL	Arcata, Calif.	250
WJAY	Mullins, S.C.	1000d	WFOC	Fulton, N.Y.	1000	WICO	Salisbury, Md.	1000d	KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	250
WMPG	Columbia, Tenn.	1000d	WEWE	Rensselaer, N.Y.	5000d	WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	5000	KDOL	Mojave, Calif.	100
WNDT	Dayton, Tenn.	1000d	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1000d	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	1000	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	250
KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	5000	WLYC	Laurensburg, N.C.	500	WDMJ	Marquette, Mich.	1000d	KATY	San Luis Obispo, California	1000
KWHI	Brenham, Tex.	1000d	WSYD	Mt. Airy, N.C.	5000	WRWJ	Picayune, Miss.	5000d	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000
KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1000d	WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	KXLL	Clayton, Mo.	1000d	KOMY	Wasoville, Calif.	1000
KRAN	Morton, Tex.	5000d	WMVO	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	500	K01B	Soar, Nebr.	5000d	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	250
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000d	W00A	Baltimore, Md.	5000	WHG	Hornell, N.Y.	5000d	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	250
W00E	Altitude, Conn.	5000d	KDOV	Medford, Oreg.	5000d	WQSR	Solvay, N.Y.	5000d	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	250
WYVE	Wethersville, Va.	1000d	KACI	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000d	W00G	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	W00H	New Haven, Conn.	1000
KUDY	Spokane, Wash.	5000d	WWCH	Clarian, Pa.	500d	W00I	Washington, N.C.	5000	W00K	Washington, D.C.	250
KIT	Yakima, Wash.	5000d	WTHH	Hazleton, Pa.	1000d	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1000d	WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	250
WVAR	Richwood, W.Va.	1000d	WTKL	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000	WHK	Lancaster, Ohio	1000d	WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	250
WNAM	Neenah, Wis.	1000	W01G	Greer, S.C.	1000d	W01C	Clinton, Okla.	1000d	WR0D	Daytona Beh., Fla.	1000
1290—232.4			K0LY	Mobridge, S.Dak.	1000d	KATR	Eugene, Ore.	1000d	WDRS	Lake City, Fla.	1000
CFAM	Altona, Man.	10000	WMTN	Morristown, Tenn.	5000d	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	5000	W01S	Marianna, Fla.	1000
CKSL	London, Ont.	5000	WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	5000	WGET	Gettysburg, Pa.	1000	W01T	Waco, Tex.	250
WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1000d	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1000	WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	W01U	Sebring, Fla.	250
WSHF	Sheffield, Ala.	1000d	KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	1000d	W01V	Seranton, Pa.	1000	W01W	Valparaiso-Nileville, Fla.	250
WMLS	Sylacauga, Ala.	1000d	KGFS	Laredo, Tex.	5000	W01X	Piedmont, P.R.	1000	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1000
KE0S	Fleetstaff, Ariz.	1000d	KKAS	Asheville, N.C.	5000	W01Y	Columbia, S.C.	1000	WGAU	Athens, Ga.	1000
K0UB	Tucson, Ariz.	1000d	KSTU	Logan, Utah	1000	KELO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000d	W01Z	Waynesboro, Va.	1000
K0MS	El Dorado, Ark.	5000d	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	5000	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	5000d	WGAA	Cedarhurst, Ga.	1000
K00A	Siloam Springs, Ark.	5000d	W01G	Morgantown, W.Va.	1000d	WMNR	Manchester, Tenn.	1000d	W01K	Columbus, Ga.	1000
KHSL	Chico, Calif.	5000	W01C	St. Albans, W.Va.	1000d	KVMC	Colo. City, Tex.	1000d	W01L	Lyons, Ga.	250
KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	5000d	1310—228.9			KXVZ	Houston, Tex.	5000	W01F	Tifton, Ga.	1000
KMEN	San Bernardino, California	5000	K0Y0	Ottawa, Ont.	5000	W01X	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	KWLV	Wampa, Idaho	250
KACL	Santa Barbara, Calif.	5000d	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1000d	W01Y	Richmond, Va.	1000d	KPST	Preston, Idaho	250
W00C	Harford, Conn.	5000d	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1000d	KXRO	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	KSKT	Sun Valley, Idaho	1000
WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1000d	CHGB	St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Quebec	5000d	KHIT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1000d	W01Y	Deatur, Ill.	1000
W01C	Ocala, Fla.	5000	WJAM	Marion, Ala.	5000d	WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1000d	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	250
W01C	Panama City Beach, Florida	500d	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	5000	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5000	WJ01	Joliet, Ill.	250
W01R	W. Palm Bch., Fla.	5000	K01D	Malvern, Ark.	1000d	1330—225.4			W01J	Bedford, Ind.	1000
W01E	Americus, Ga.	1000d	K01T	Bartow, Calif.	500d	W01S	Scottsboro, Ala.	1000d	W01K	Elkhart, Ind.	1000
W01H	Canon, Ga.	1000d	KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1000d	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	5000d	K01S	Kirkland, Iowa	250
W01C	Savannah, Ga.	5000	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1000	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	5000d	K01L	Estherville, Iowa	100
KSNR	Pocatello, Idaho	1000d	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	500d	KFCF	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	250
W01R	Peoria, Ill.	5000	KFKA	Greely, Colo.	1000	KLBS	Los Banos, Calif.	5000	K01E	Pittsburg, Kans.	250
KPRT	Pratt, Kansas	5000	W01H	Norwich, Conn.	5000	KABN	Bainbridge, Ga.	5000	W01M	Ashland, Ky.	250
W01B	Benton, Ky.	5000d	W01D	Orland, Fla.	5000	W01N	Pierce, Fla.	1000	W01G	Bowling Green, Ky.	250
KJEF	Jennings, La.	1000	W01C	Buchanan, Mo.	5000	W01E	Lakeland, Fla.	1000d	W01Y	Richmond, Ky.	250
W01R	Houston Lake, Mich.	5000	W01B	Waynesboro, Ga.	1000d	W01Y	Milton, Fla.	5000d	KV0B	Bastrop, La.	250
W01L	Niles, Mich.	5000	W01K	West Point, Ga.	1000d	W01N	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000d	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	250
W01A	Saline, Mich.	5000	KLIX	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000	W01L	Dublin, Ga.	5000d	WFAU	Augusta, Maine	1000
KBMO	Benson, Minn.	5000	W01S	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	W01E	Evanston, Ill.	5000d	W01U	Houlton, Maine	1000
W01E	Batesville, Miss.	1000d	K01S	Perry, Iowa	5000	WRAM	Northmouth, Ill.	1000	W01G	Gardner, Mass.	1000
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1000d	W01K	Keokuk, Iowa	1000	W01R	Rockford, Ill.	1000d	W01B	New Bedford, Mass.	1000
KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	5000	W01C	Dunkirk, N.Y.	5000	W01S	Evansville, Ind.	5000	W01B	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000
K01I	Omaha, Neb.	5000	KIKS	Sulphur, La.	5000	KWHL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000	W01E	Bad Axe, Mich.	250
W01E	Keen, N.H.	5000	KUZN	W. Monroe, La.	1000d	KFWL	Wichita, Kans.	5000	W01A	Grand Rap., Mich.	1000
KSR0	Socorro, N.M.	1000d	W01B	Portland, Maine	1000d	WYGO	Corbin, Ky.	5000d	W01S	Hillsdale, Mich.	1000
W01L	Babylon, N.Y.	1000	W01R	Worcester, Mass.	5000	W01M	Morohead, Ky.	1000d	W01E	Manistee, Mich.	1000
W01B	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	W01M	Dearborn, Mich.	5000	KV0L	Lafayette, La.	1000	W01N	Memphis, Mich.	250
W01Y	Hickory, N.C.	5000	W01C	Traverse City, Mich.	1000d	W01A	Harve deGrace, Md.	1000	W01E	Royal Oak, Mich.	1000
W01E	Sanford, N.C.	1000d	KRBT	St. Peter, Minn.	1000d	W01C	Waltham, Mass.	5000	K01M	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1000
W01P	Belair, Ohio	1000d	W01X	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1000d	W01L	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	W01E	Evelev, Minn.	1000
W01D	Dayton, Ohio	5000	K01B	Great Falls, Mont.	5000	W01P	Greenville, Miss.	1000d	K01C	Rochester, Minn.	1000
KUMA	Pendleton, Oreg.	5000	K01B	Great Falls, Mont.	5000	W01D	Meridian, Miss.	1000d	K01M	Willmar, Minn.	1000
KL1Q	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	W01K	Asbury Park, N.J.	250	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1000d	W01B	Brookhaven, Miss.	250
W01G	Altouna, Pa.	5000	W01K	Camden, N.J.	250	W01S	Gaup, Mex.	1000	W01M	New Mex.	250
W01E	Providence, R.I.	5000	W01C	Albany, N.M.	1000d	W01V	New York, N.Y.	5000	K01E	Mexico, Mo.	250
W01G	Sumter, S.C.	1000	W01P	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	5000d	W01W	New York, N.Y.	5000	KL1D	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	250
KAT0	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1000	W01B	Utica, N.Y.	1000	W01E	Owego, N.Y.	1000d	K01M	Salem, Mo.	250
KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1000d	W01E	Asheville, N.C.	5000	W01Z	Troy, N.Y.	1000	K01K	Springfield, Mo.	250
KLVY	Crockett, Tex.	500d	W01C	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	W01H	Campbell, Ohio	5000	K01A	Helena, Mont.	250
KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	5000	W01K	Durham, N.C.	1000	W01I	Findlay, Ohio	1000d	K01K	Weston, Mont.	1000
KTRN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	5000	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1000	W01V	Findlay, Ohio	1000d	W01L	Miles City, Mont.	1000
WPVA	Colonial Hgts., Va.	5000d	W01C	Albany, N.Dak.	1000d	K01J	Portland, Oreg.	1000d	K01E	Missoula, Mont.	250
WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1000d	W01D	Newport, Oreg.	5000	W01B	Bellefonte, Pa.	5000	KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	500
W01S	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	W01F	Bedford, Pa.	5000d	W01C	Erle, Pa.	5000	K01F	Kearney, Nebr.	1000
W01V	Waynesville, Va.	5000	W01G	Ephrata, Pa.	5000d	W01L	Conway, S.C.	5000d	K01D	Sidney, Nebr.	1000
KAPY	Port Angeles, Wash.	1000d	W01E	Warren, Pa.	5000d	W01C	Greenville, S.C.	5000	K01K	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000
W01L	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000d	W01D	Kingstree, S.C.	5000d	W01E	Crossville, Tenn.	1000d	K01E	Bethel, N.H.	1000
W01C	Sparta, Wis.	5000d	W01D	Whittanooga, Tenn.	5000	W01R	Dyersburg, Tenn.	5000	W01C	Hanover, N.H.	1

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KDXU	St. George, Utah	250	WNAU	New Albany, Miss.	5000	KTOB	Petaluma, Calif.	250	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	250
WSNO	Barro, Va.	1000	KGMB	Brookfield, Mo.	5000	KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1000	KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	250
WTSB	Brattboro, Vt.	1000	KTCB	Malden, Mo.	10000	KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	250	KZLD	Laredo, Tex.	250
WFTR	Front Royal, Va.	250	WTOC	Ithaca, N.Y.	5000	KSYC	Yreka, Calif.	1000	KZZN	Littlefield, Tex.	250
WENZ	Highland Springs, Va.	250	WPDM	Patuxent, N.Y.	5000	KBO	Golden, Colo.	10000	KFTY	Paris, Tex.	250
WREL	Lexington, Va.	250	WPBG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KGUC	Gunnison, Colo.	250	KGKB	Benton, Tex.	250
WVVA	Martinsville, Va.	1000	WPNC	Plymouth, N.C.	10000	KCMS	Manitou Sprgs., Colo.	100	KVVC	Vernon, Tex.	250
KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	WPTO	Sproue Pine, N.C.	10000	KOLR	Sterling, Colo.	250	KVGO	Ogden, Utah	1000
KCLX	Colfax, Wash.	1000	WOHO	Toledo, Ohio	1000	WTOR	Torrington, Conn.	250	KWKT	Brattleboro, Vt.	250
KBNP	Port Angeles, Wash.	1000	KVLH	Valley, Okla.	1000	WTRL	Bradenton, Fla.	250	WKEP	Newport, Vt.	1000
KAYE	Puvalup, Wash.	1000	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	5000	WJBS	DeLand, Fla.	250	WCVV	Culpeper, Va.	250
WPAR	Parkersburg, W.Va.	250	KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	5000	WMBF	Miami Beach, Fla.	250	WVEC	Hampton, Va.	250
KFIZ	Fond du Lac, Wis.	250	WCN	San Marcos, Tex.	5000	WSRA	Milton, Va.	250	WRTT	Wynnesboro, Va.	250
WDLB	Marshfield, Wis.	1000	WFAR	Farell, Pa.	10000	WGRG	Starke, Fla.	250	KBRO	Bremerton, Wash.	1000
WPPF	Park Falls, Wis.	1000	WMLL	Portage, Pa.	5000	WTTB	Verona Beach, Fla.	250	KLOG	Kelso, Wash.	250
WRCO	Richland Center, Wis.	1000	WQXL	Columbia, S.C.	5000	WSIR	Winter Haven, Fla.	250	KENE	Toppensish, Wash.	250
KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	250	WEAG	Alcoa, Tenn.	10000	WMOG	Brunswick, Ga.	250	KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	250
KVOW	Riverton, Wyo.	250	WVOL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	5000	WJMJ	Cordele, Ga.	1000	WTRG	Charleston, W.Va.	250
1460—205.4											
CJOY	Geolph, Ont.	10000	KRBC	Abilene, Tex.	5000	WNR	Monroe, Ga.	250	WTCG	Fairmont, W.Va.	250
CKRB	Ville St. Georges, Quebec	10000	KCN	San Marcos, Tex.	5000	WSFB	Quitman, Ga.	250	WVTV	Princeton, W.Va.	250
CJNB	N. Battleford, Sask.	10000	KELA	Centralia, Wash.	5000	WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	250	WEZ	Beloit, Wis.	1000
WFMH	Cullman, Ala.	5000	KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	5000	WSYL	Sylvania, Ga.	250	WLCX	LaCrosse, Wis.	1000
WFNH	Phenix City, Ala.	5000	WHY	Huntington, W.Va.	5000	KTOH	Lihue, Hawaii	1000	WGM	Medford, Wis.	1000
KZOT	Marianna, Ark.	500	WJBT	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	250	WOSH	Oshkosh, Wis.	1000
KCOF	Paris, Ark.	500	WBKV	West Bend, Wis.	10000	WKRR	Carroll, Ill.	250	KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	250
KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	5000	KTWO	Casper, Wyo.	5000	WADN	Danville, Ill.	1000	KLME	Laramie, Wyo.	100
KDON	Salinas, Calif.	5000	1480—202.6			WBBR	East St. Louis, Ill.	1000	KTRP	Thermopolis, Wyo.	250
KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	10000	WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1000	WOPR	Oak Park, Ill.	1000	KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1000
KYSN	Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	10000	WBTS	Bridgeport, Ala.	10000	WZOE	Princeton, Ind.	100	1500—199.9		
WYAR	Bartow, Fla.	10000	WIXI	Irontdale, Ala.	5000	WBKV	Richmond, Ind.	1000	CHUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1000
WZEP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	10000	WABB	Mobile, Ala.	5000	KBUR	Burlington, Iowa	1000	KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	5000
WMBR	Jacksonville, Fla.	10000	KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	KRIB	Maquokette, Iowa	250	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	5000
WDMF	Buford, Ga.	10000	KCCN	Canton, Ark.	1000	KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	250	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	10000
WROY	Carmi, Ill.	10000	KWUN	Concord, Calif.	5000	KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	250	WTKD	Detroit, Mich.	10000
WIXN	Dixon, Ill.	10000	KRED	Eureka, Calif.	5000	WFKY	Frankfort, Ky.	250	KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	500
WKAM	Goshen, Ind.	10000	KYOS	Merced, Calif.	5000	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	1000	KPIR	Eugene, Ore.	10000
WCOH	North Vernon, Ind.	10000	KSEA	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000	WOMI	Owensboro, Ky.	1000	WMNT	Manati, P.R.	250
KSD	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	KLUX	Pueblo, Colo.	10000	WSP	Paris, Ky.	1000	KTXO	Sherman, Tex.	250
KCB	Chenoa, Ill.	10000	WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	5000	WKIC	Bogalusa, La.	1000	KAN	Wharton, Tex.	500
WRVK	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	5000	WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	10000	KEUN	Eunice, La.	250	1510—199.1		
WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	WTHR	Panama Beach, Fla.	5000	KCIL	Houma, La.	1000	CKOT	Tillsonburg, Ont.	1000
KBSF	Springhill, La.	10000	WXIV	Windemere, Fla.	10000	KRUS	Ruston, La.	250	KASK	Oro, Calif.	100
WEMD	Easton, Md.	5000	WZVE	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WPOB	Portland, Maine	1000	KIRV	Fresno, Calif.	500
WBET	Brookton, Mass.	5000	WRSD	Augusta, Ga.	5000	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1000	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	10000
WBRN	Big Rapids, Mich.	10000	WDSB	Geneva, Ill.	1000	WARK	Warrenton, Md.	1000	KMOR	Littleton, Colo.	1000
WPDN	Portage, Mich.	1000	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000	WHA	Haverhill, Mass.	250	WNLC	New London, Conn.	5000
KDMA	Monticello, Minn.	5000	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000	WMLC	Milford, Mass.	250	WKAI	Macomb, Ill.	250
WELZ	Belzoni, Miss.	10000	WRSW	Warsaw, Ind.	500	WTXL	W. Springfield, Mass.	1000	WMEX	Boston, Mass.	5000
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	5000	KLEE	Ottumwa, Iowa	5000	WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1000	WTKR	Three Rivers, Mich.	5000
KRNY	Kearney, Nebr.	5000	KBEA	Mission, Kans.	10000	WBFC	Freemont, Mich.	1000	KANS	Indianapolis, Mo.	10000
KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	KLEO	Wichita, Kans.	5000	WMDN	Midland, Mich.	1000	WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1000
WKOK	Albany, N.Y.	5000	WKOA	Hopkinsville, Ky.	10000	WCBQ	Whitehall, Mich.	250	WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	5000
WDXD	New Rochelle, N.Y.	5000	WKAK	Keokuk, Iowa	10000	KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	250	KCTY	Chillicothe, Tenn.	250
WHED	Rocky Hill, N.Y.	5000	WTKL	Keokuk, Iowa	10000	KLGR	Redw. Falls, Minn.	1000	KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	250
WFGV	Fuquay Sprgs., N.C.	10000	KANY	Jonesville, La.	5000	WLX	Biloxi, Miss.	1000	KGA	Spokane, Wash.	5000
WRKB	Kannapolis, N.C.	5000	KJOE	Shreveport, La.	10000	WCLD	Cleveland, Miss.	250	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	10000
WMMH	Marshall, N.C.	5000	WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	5000	WHIC	Philadelphia, Miss.	250	1520—197.4		
WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	5000	WMAX	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10000	WTUP	Tupelo, Miss.	250	KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	500
WPVL	Painesville, Ohio	5000	WIOS	Tawas City, Mich.	10000	WVIM	Vicksburg, Miss.	250	KACY	Port Hueneau, Calif.	10000
WRD	El Reno, Okla.	5000	KAUS	Austin, Minn.	10000	KDMO	Carthage, Mo.	250	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	5000
KROW	Dallas, Okla.	5000	KGCX	Sidney, Mont.	5000	KTRR	Rolla, Mo.	1000	WVSL	Shelbyville, Ind.	250
WMB	Ambidge, Pa.	5000	KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1000	KDRD	Sedalia, Mo.	1000	KSIB	Greston, Iowa	1000
WCMB	Harrisburg, Pa.	1000	KWEW	Hobbs, N. Mex.	5000	KBOW	Butte, Mont.	250	WRSS	Stanford, Ky.	5000
WBCU	Union, S.C.	1000	WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	10000	WEMJ	Macon, Nebr.	1000	KXTV	Waco, La.	500
WGO	Walhalla, S.C.	5000	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	5000	WLBB	Atlantic City, N.J.	250	WKWB	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000
WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	5000	WYON	New York, N.Y.	5000	KRSN	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	250	WFFY	Minneapolis, N.Y.	10000
WLEN	Lafayette, Tenn.	10000	WYOK	Charlotte, N.C.	10000	KRTN	Raton, N. Mex.	250	KOMA	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000
KBRZ	Freeport, Tex.	5000	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	5000	WGSS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	250	KGON	Oregon City, Ore.	10000
KLLL	Lubbock, Tex.	5000	WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	5000	WETA	Batavia, N.Y.	250	WWWV	Rio Piedras, P.R.	250
WACO	Waco, Tex.	1000	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	5000	WKN	Kingsport, N.Y.	250	1530—196.1		
WPRW	Manassas, Va.	5000	WCIN	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000	WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1000	1530	196.1	
WRAD	Radford, Va.	5000	WTR	Wichita, Kan.	5000	WDL	Port Jervis, N.Y.	250	KFBK	Sacramento, Calif.	5000
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	5000	WWS	Wichita, Kan.	5000	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	250	KMAM	Butler, Mo.	250
KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	5000	WWS	Wichita, Kan.	5000	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	250	WENG	Englewood, Fla.	1000
WBUS	Buckhannon, W.Va.	10000	WISL	Shamokin, Pa.	1000	WFLB	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	WCKY	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000
WRAC	Racine, Wis.	5000	WSPH	Shippensburg, Pa.	5000	WFLC	Leaksville, N.C.	250	KGBT	Harlingen, Tex.	5000
WTMB	Tamah, Wis.	10000	KSDR	Watertown, S.D.	10000	WRNB	New Bern, N.C.	1000	WQVA	Quantico, Va.	250
1470—204.0											
CHOW	Welland, Ontario	1000	WJFC	Jefferson City, Tenn.	5000	WRMT	Rocky Mount, N.C.	250	1540—195.0		
CFOX	Pointe Claire, Que.	1000	WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	5000	WSTP	Salisbury, N.C.	250	ZNS	Nassau, B.W.I.	10000
WBLD	Everson, Ala.	10000	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	1000	WVSM	Valdese, N.C.	250	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000
KZNG	Hot Springs, Ark.	10000	KLV	Pasadena, Tex.	1000	KNOC	Hettinger, N. Dak.	250	WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1000
KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	5000	KAPE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KOY	York, N. Dak.	1000	WBNI	Boonville, Ind.	250
KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	5000	KONT	Spanish Fork, Utah	10000	WBX	Chillicothe, Ohio	1000	WLOI	LaPorte, Ind.	250
KXOA	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	WCFR	Springfield, Vt.	10000	WJMO	Cleveland Hghts., Ohio	250	WLF	Waterloo, Iowa	5000
WMMW	Meriden, Conn.	10000	WRLE	Richmond, Va.	5000	WOHI	E. Liverpool, Ohio	1000	KNEF	Xenia, Ohio	250
WPDN	Pompano Beach, Fla.	10000	WBL	Richmond, Va.	5000	WMOA	Marietta, Ohio	250	KLKC	Parsons, Kans.	250
WAGG	Ade, Ga.	10000	WBU	Union, Va.	5000	WWRN	Marion, Ohio	1000	WDDN	Wheaton, Md.	1000
WADL	Athens, Ga.	10000	KFHA	Lakewood, Wash.	10000	KWRV	Guthrie, Okla.	250	WPTR	Albany, N.Y.	5000
WCLA	Claxton, Ga.	1000	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	10000	KBYZ	Yreka, Calif.	1000	WIFM	Elkin, N.C.	250
WGRA	Rome, Ga.	1000	WISM	Madison, Wis.	5000	WESB	Bradford, Pa.	1000	WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1000
WMP	Chicago Heights, Ill.	10000	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	10000	WAZL	Hazleton, Pa.	1000	WJMJ	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000
WMBD	Peoria, Ill.	10000	CFMR	Fort Simpson NWT.	250	WSDR	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	WPMS	Punkatuney, Pa.	1000
WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	10000	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	1000	WGAL	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	WADK	Newport, R.I.	1000
KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	10000	KCCR	Kitchener, Ont.	1000	WBCB	Levittown, Pa.	1000	KULF	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5000
KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	10000	CKBM	Montagny, Que.	1000	WMRF	Levittown, Pa.	1000	KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1000
KARE	Atchison, Kans.	1000	WANA	Aniston, Ala.	250	WMGW	Meadville, Pa.	250	KBVU	Bellevue, Wash.	1000
KLIB	Liberal, Kans.	1000	WAFJ	Decatur, Ala.	1000	WNBT	Wellsville, Pa.	250	WTKM	Hartford, Conn.	5000
WSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	10000	WRLD	Lanett, Ala.	250	WMDP	Fajardo, P.R.	250	1550—193.5		
KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	5000	WHBB	Selma, Ala.	250	WSB	Beaufort, S.C.	250	CBE	Windsor, Ont.	1000
WLAM	Lebanon, Maine	5000	KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1000	WGCD	Chester, S.C.	250	WBHM	Birmingham, Ala.	5000
WJY	Salisbury, Md.	5000	KAIR	Tucson, Ariz.	250	WMRB	Greenville, S.C.	1000	WAAV	Huntsville, Ala.	5000

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WZST Tampa, Fla.	10000d		WKKK Vanceburg, Ky.	250d	WPMP Pascagoula-Moss Point, Mississippi	1000d	WISO Jonesboro, Tenn.	5000d
WSMA Smyrna, Ga.	10000d		WABL Amite, La.	500d	KCGM Columbia, Mo.	250d	WDBL Jackson, Tenn.	1000d
WJIL Jacksonville, Ill.	1000d		KLIA Leesville, La.	1000d	KESM Eldorado Springs, Mo.	250d	KGAS Carthage, Tex.	1000d
WGTW New Castle, Ind.	1000d		KMAR Winsboro, La.	1000d	KNIM Maryville, Mo.	250d	KERC Eastland, Tex.	500d
KEDD Dodge City, Kans.	1000d		WAQE Taunton, Md.	5000d	WNJH Hamonton, N.J.	250d	KINT El Paso, Tex.	1000d
WYR Irvine, Ky.	1000d		WPEP Towson, Mass.	1000d	WCRV Washington, N.J.	500d	KYOK Houston, Tex.	5000d
WMSK Morganfield, Ky.	250d		WDEW Beverly, Mass.	500d	KRAZ Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000d	KCBD Lubbock, Tex.	1000d
WYNE Baton Rouge, La.	5000d		WDMO Westfield, Mass.	1000d	WPAC Patchogue, N.Y.	1000d	KBUS Mexia, Tex.	500d
KREB Shreveport, La.	1000d		WMRP Flint, Mich.	1000d	WKCY Albemarle, N.C.	250d	KFOJ Station, Tex.	1000d
WSHN Fremont, Mich.	1000d		WFUR Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WPB Benson, N.C.	500d	WRLA Luray, Va.	500d
KBLR Bolivar, Mo.	5000d		KUXL Golden Valley, Minn.	5000d	WVKO Columbus, Ohio	1000d	WRGM Richmond, Va.	5000d
KGMO Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000d		WONA Winona, Miss.	1000d	WVLO Blackwell, Okla.	250d	KETO Seattle, Wash.	5000d
KJO St. Joseph, Mo.	5000d		WLEX Lexington, Mo.	250d	WCOY Columbia, Pa.	500d	WIKX New Richmond, Wis.	5000d
WCCR Canadaigua, N.Y.	250d		WAFS Amsterdam, N.Y.	1000d	WEND Ebensburg, Pa.	1000d	WSWW Platteville, Wis.	5000d
WBAZ Kingston, N.Y.	500d		WFLR Dundee, N.Y.	1000d	WANB Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WTRW Two Rivers, Wis.	1000d
WVVM Utica, N.Y.	1000d		WFRU Fredonia, N.Y.	250d	WORG Orangeburg, S.C.	1000d	WAWA West Allis, Wis.	1000d
WTYN Tryon, N.C.	1000d		WAPK Riverhead, N.Y.	1000d	WYCL York, S.C.	250d	KCHY Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000d
WPEG Winston-Salem, N.C.	1000d		WATK Taylorsville, N.C.	1000d	WSKT Colonial Village, Tenn.	250d		
KUTT Fargo, N.D.	5000d		WALC Siler City, N.C.	1000d	WLSH Shelbyville, Tenn.	1000d		
WDLR Delaware, Ohio	5000d		WPCA Piqua, Ohio	250d	WSKT South Knoxville, Tenn.	250d		
KMAD Madill, Okla.	250d		WPCW Piqua, Ohio	250d	KGAF Gainesville, Tex.	250d		
WLOA Bradock, Pa.	1000d		KTAT Frederick, Okla.	250d	KIRT Mission, Tex.	1000d		
WTTT Towanda, Pa.	500d		KOLS Pryor, Okla.	1000d	KTLU Rusk, Tex.	500d		
WKFE Yaou, P.R.	500d		KGGG Forest Grove, Oreg.	1000d	KWED Seguin, Tex.	1000d		
WBCS Bennettsville, S.C.	1000d		KOHU Hermiston, Oreg.	1000d	KBYP Shamrock, Tex.	250d		
WTHB N. Augusta, S.C.	1000d		WBUX Doylestown, Pa.	1000d	WILA Danville, Va.	1000d		
KPHC Canby, Oreg.	1000d		WSHH Latrobe, Pa.	250d	WPUV Pulaski, Va.	500d		
WBCB Navasota, Tex.	250d		WFGN Gaffney, S.C.	250d	WTTN Watertown, Wis.	1000d		
KWPI Cookeville, Tenn.	250d		WJES Johnston, S.C.	250d				
WKPT Kingsport, Tenn.	10000d		WLSR Loris, S.C.	1000d				
WKBA Vinton, Va.	1000d		WHLP Centerville, Tenn.	1000d				
WBOF Virginia Beach, Va.	5000d		WCLC Cleveland, Tenn.	1000d				
WXVA Charlottesville, Va.	5000d		WTRB Ripley, Tenn.	1000d				
KOQT Bellingham, Wash.	1000d		KZOL Farwell, Tex.	250d				

1923

CFRS Simcoe, Ont.	250d
KPMC Bakersfield, Calif.	1000d
KIQS Willows, Calif.	250d
WBYS Canton, Ill.	250d
KSWI Council Bluffs, Iowa	1000d
WXDR Paducah, Ky.	1000d
KQYX Joplin, Mo.	250d
WXDR New York, N.Y.	5000d
WTNS Coshocton, Ohio	1000d
WTDQ Toledo, Ohio	5000d
KWCO Chickasha, Okla.	1000d
WRSJ Bayamon, P.R.	5000d
KCAD Abilene, Tex.	5000d
KHBR Hillsboro, Tex.	250d
KCVL Port Lavaca, Tex.	500d
KHOK Hoquiam, Wash.	1000d

1911

CHUB Nanaimo, B.C.	1000d
CFRY Portage la Prairie, Manitoba	250d
CFOR Orillia, Ont.	1000d
WCRL Oneonta, Ala.	250d
WRWJ Selma, Ala.	1000d
WBRI Brinkley, Ark.	250d
KBJT Fordyce, Ark.	250d
KRKC King City, Calif.	250d
KCVR Lodi, Calif.	1000d
KACE Riverside, Calif.	1000d
KLOV Loveland, Colo.	250d
WTFB Auburndale, Fla.	5000d
WPAP Fernandina Beach, Florida	1000d
WKOC Okeechobee, Fla.	1000d
WJWE Ward Ridge, Fla.	250d
WMES Ashburn, Ga.	1000d
WGDH Clayton, Ga.	1000d
WEAC College Park, Ga.	1000d
WGSR Millen, Ga.	250d
WOKZ Altton, Ill.	1000d
WFLR Freeport, Ill.	5000d
WBEE Harvey, Ill.	1000d
WTAY Robinson, Ill.	250d
WILQ Frankfort, Ind.	250d
WAWK Kendallville, Ind.	250d
WOWI New Albany, Ind.	1000d
KMBO Fairfield, Iowa	1000d
KJFJ Webster City, Iowa	250d
KDY Marysville, Kans.	250d
KWSK Pratt, Kans.	250d

1892

CBJ Chicoutimi, Que.	1000d
WJHB Talladega, Ala.	1000d
KYND Tempe, Ariz.	1000d
KPCA Marked Tree, Ark.	250d
KEDF Van Buren, Ark.	1000d
KPON Anderson, Calif.	1000d
KWIP Merced, Calif.	500d
KDAY Santa Monica, Cal.	5000d
KHUM Santa Rosa, Calif.	500d
KPIK Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	5000d
WJL Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1000d
WGRC Green Cove Springs, Florida	500d
WDMF Mount Dora, Fla.	1000d
WCLS Columbus, Ga.	1000d
WPFE Eastman, Ga.	500d
WLBG Gainesville, Ga.	5000d
WKIG Glenville, Ga.	1000d
WKQD Aurora, Ill.	250d
WQDN DuQuoin, Ill.	250d
WBEA Pittsfield, Ill.	250d
WKID Urbana, Ill.	250d
WICB Connerville, Ind.	250d
WJVA South Bend, Ind.	1000d
WAMW Washington, Ind.	250d
KCHA Charles City, Iowa	500d
KWNT Davenport, Iowa	500d
KDSN Denison, Iowa	500d
WAXU Georgetown, Ky.	1000d
WKTL Letchfield, Ky.	250d
WPKY Princeton, Ky.	250d
KLHN Havensville, La.	250d
WLOU Lake Charles, La.	1000d
KPQC Bradbury Hgts., Md.	1000d
WOWE Allegan, Mich.	250d
WJUD St. Johns, Mich.	1000d
KDOM Windom, Minn.	250d
WAMY Amy, Miss.	5000d
WGLC Centerville, Miss.	250d
WESY Leland, Miss.	1000d

1887

WATM Atmore, Ala.	5000d
WVNA Tusculumbia, Ala.	5000d
KPBA Pine Bluff, Ark.	1000d
KLIV San Jose, Calif.	5000d
KUDU Ventura, Calif.	1000d
KCIN Victorville, Calif.	5000d
WRYW Waterbury, Conn.	500d
WOWY Clewiston, Fla.	500d
WILZ St. Petersburg Beach, Florida	1000d
WELE S. Daytona Bch., Fla.	1000d
WALG Albany, Ga.	1000d
WLFA LaFayette, Ga.	5000d
WTFG Thomas, Ga.	500d
WNMP Evanston, Ill.	1000d
WNAK Gainesburg, Ill.	5000d
WGEE Indianapolis, Ind.	5000d
WPCO Mt. Vernon, Ind.	500d
KWBG Boone, Iowa	1000d
KVGB Great Bend, Kans.	1000d
WLBan, Ky.	1000d
KEVL White Castle, La.	1000d
WETT Ocean City, Md.	1000d
WTVB Coldwater, Mich.	5000d
WDOG Marine City, Mich.	1000d
WMIC St. Helen, Mich.	500d
KRAD E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1000d
WOKJ Jackson, Miss.	5000d
KDEX Dexter, Mo.	1000d
KPRS Kansas City, Mo.	1000d
KCLU Rolla, Mo.	1000d
WSMN Nashua, N.H.	5000d
WERA Plainfield, N.J.	500d
WAUB Auburn, N.Y.	500d
WEHH Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.	500d
WGGO Salamanca, N.Y.	5000d
WVOE Chadburn, N.C.	1000d
WGTC Greenville, N.C.	1000d
WNOS High Point, N.C.	1000d
WKRK Akron, Ohio	5000d
WSRW Hillsboro, Ohio	500d
KHEN Henryetta, Okla.	500d
KTIL Tillamook, Oreg.	1000d
WZUM Carnegie, Pa.	1000d
WCBG Chambersburg, Pa.	5000d
WEZZ Chester, Pa.	1000d
WXRFB Guayama, P.R.	1000d
WYNG Warwick, R.I.	1000d
WABV Abbeville, S.C.	1000d
WACA Camden, S.C.	1000d
KCCR Pierre, S.Dak.	1000d

1600-1875

CHVC Niagara Falls, Ont.	1000d
WEUP Huntsville, Ala.	5000d
WAPX Montgomery, Ala.	1000d
KCW Tucson, Ariz.	500d
KGST Fresno, Calif.	1000d
KHOW Pomona, Calif.	1000d
KHER Santa Maria, Calif.	500d
KUBA Yuba City, Calif.	5000d
KLAK Lakewood, Calif.	5000d
WKEN Dover, Del.	500d
WTKX Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1000d
WRFW Key West, Fla.	500d
WHEW Riviera Beach, Fla.	1000d
WOKB Winter Garden, Fla.	1000d
WGKA Atlanta, Ga.	1000d
WNGA Nashville, Ga.	1000d
WCGO Chicago Hgts., Ill.	1000d
WMCW Harvard, Ill.	500d
WVTV Joliet, Ill.	500d
WARU Peru, Ind.	1000d
KLGA Algona, Iowa	5000d
KCRG Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000d
KMDO Ft. Scott, Kans.	500d
WSTL Eminence, Ky.	1000d
KFNW Ferriday, La.	500d
KLVI Vidalia, La.	500d
WINX Rockville, Md.	1000d
WBOS Brookline, Mass.	5000d
WTYM East Longmeadow, Mass.	5000d
WHRV Ann Arbor, Mich.	1000d
WTRU Muskegon, Mich.	500d
WKD Clarkdale, Miss.	1000d
WFFF Columbia, Miss.	500d
KATZ St. Louis, Mo.	500d
KTNN Trenton, Mo.	500d
KNCY Nebraska City, Nebr.	500d
KRFS Superior, Nebr.	500d
WMCOR Oneida, N.Y.	500d
WLGK Sag Harbor, N.Y.	500d
WXXW Troy, N.Y.	500d
WWRD Woodside, N.Y.	5000d
WGV Charlotte, N.C.	1000d
WIDU Fayetteville, N.C.	1000d
WFRS Reidsville, N.C.	1000d
WZKN Elizabethtown, N.C.	1000d
WKDK Carrington, N.Dak.	500d
WBLV Springfield, Ohio	1000d
WDTT Tiffin, Ohio	500d
KUSH Cushing, Okla.	1000d
KASH Eugene, Oreg.	1000d
KSTH St. Helens, Oreg.	1000d
WHOL Allentown, Pa.	500d
WEZN Elizabethtown, Pa.	500d
WLFIS Ft. Inn. S.C.	1000d
WHBT Harrison, Tenn.	5000d
WKBJ Milan, Tenn.	1000d
KBBB Berger, Tex.	500d
KBOR Brownsville, Tex.	1000d
KWEL Midland, Tex.	1000d
KCFH Cuero, Tex.	500d
KMAE McKinney, Tex.	1000d
KOGT Orange, Tex.	1000d
KBBC Centerville, Utah	1000d
WHLL Wheeling, W.Va.	5000d
WFCW Ripon, Wis.	5000d

U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Location

Abbreviations: C.L., call letters; Kc., frequency in kilocycles; N.A., network affiliation—A: American Broadcasting Co.; C: Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; M: Mutual Broadcasting System; N: National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.
Abbeville, Ala.	WARI	1480		Ahoskie, N.C.	WGFR	1340		Alexandria, Minn.	KXRA	1490	A
Abbeville, La.	KROF	960		Aiken, S.C.	WAKN	950		Alexandria, Mo.	WPIK	730	M
Abbeville, S.C.	WABV	1590		Aitkin, Minn.	WAKR	1000	D	Algona, Iowa	KLGA	1600	
Aberdeen, Md.	WAMD	970		Akron, Ohio	WADU	1350	C	Alice, Tex.	KOPY	1070	
Aberdeen, Miss.	WMPA	1240			WADC	1150	M	Allegan, Mich.	WOWE	1580	
Aberdeen, S.Dak.	KABR	1420			WHLO	640	M	Allentown, Pa.	WHOL	1600	
	KSDN	930	A	Alamogordo, N.M.	KALG	1290	M		WABE	790	
	KBKW	1450			KRAC	1270			WKAP	1390	
	KXRO	1320		Alamosa, Colo.	KGW	1450	M		WSAN	1470	N
	KRBC	1470	A	Albany, Ga.	WALG	1590	A	Alliance, Nebr.	CKOW	1400	
Ahbiene, Tex.	KCAD	1560			WGPC	1450	C	Alliance, Ohio	WFAH	1310	
	KNIT	1280			WJAZ	960		Alma, Ga.	WCQS	1400	
	KWKC	1340	M		WANY	1390		Alma, Mich.	WYFZ	1280	
Abingdon, Va.	WBB1	1230		Albany, Ky.	WANY	1390		Alpena Township, Mich.	WATC	1450	
Ada, Okla.	KADA	1230	A	Albany, Minn.	KASM	1150		Alpine, Tex.	KVLF	1240	M
Adel, Ga.	WAAG	1470		Albany, N.Y.	WKBY	1400		Altavista, Va.	WKDE	1280	
Adrian, Mich.	WABJ	1490	A		WKOD	1460	M	Alton, Ill.	WOKZ	1570	
Aguaadilla, P.R.	WABA	850			WPTK	1540	M	Altona, Man.	CFAM	1290	N
					WROR	590	C	Altoona, Pa.	WFBG	1290	A
				Albany, Oreb.	KWIL	790	M		WRTA	1240	A

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Alturas, Calif.	WVAM 1430 C	Augusta, Maine	WRDW 1480 C	Belfton, S.C.	WHPB 1390	Braddocks Heights, Md.	WMHI 1370
Altus, Okla.	KCNO 570	Aurora, Colo.	WRDO 1400 N	Belfton, Tex.	KTON 940	Bradenton, Fla.	WTRL 1490
Alva, Okla.	KWVW 1450	Aurora, Ill.	WFOU 1340 M	Belzoni, Miss.	WELZ 1460	Bradford, Pa.	WBRD 1420
Amarillo, Tex.	KALV 1430	Aurora, Minn.	WMRO 1280	Bend, Ore.	KBNB 1450 M	Bradford, Tex.	WSEL 1490 M
	KFBU 1010 M	Austin, Minn.	WKDD 1580	Bennetsville, S.C.	WBSB 1550 M	Brainerd, Minn.	KLIZ 1380
	KGNC 710 N	Austin, Tex.	KAUS 940 M	Bennington, Vt.	WBTN 1370	Brampton, Ont.	CHIC 1090
	KIXZ 940 C		KQAZ 970	Benson, Minn.	KBMO 1290	Brandon, Man.	CKX 1150
	KRAY 1360		KNOW 1490 A	Benson, N.C.	WPYB 1580	Branson, Mo.	KBHM 1220
Ambridge, Pa.	KZJP 1310		KASE 970	Benton, Ark.	KBA 690	Brantford, Ont.	CKPC 1380
Amerleau, Ga.	WMBA 1460		KATF 1340	Benton, Ky.	WCB 690	Brattleboro, Vt.	WKVJ 1490 N
Ames, Iowa	WDEC 1290		KTCB 590 C	Benton Harbor, Mich.	WHFB 1660		
	KSAI 1430		KOKE 1370	Berkeley, Calif.	KRE 1400	Brawley, Calif.	KROP 1300 A
	W01 640		KVET 1300 M	Berkeley Springs, W.Va.	WV02 1470	Brazil, Ind.	WITE 1380
Amherst, N.S.	CKDH 1400		KBIG 740	Berlin, N.H.	WM0U 1230	Breckenridge, Minn.	KBMW 1450
Amherst, N.Y.	WUFD 1080		WAVP 1390	Berry Hill, Tenn.	WY0L 1470	Breckenridge, Tex.	KSTB 1430
Amite, La.	WABL 1570		WV0D 1420	Berryville, Ark.	KTCN 1480	Bremerton, Wash.	KBRO 1430
Amory, Miss.	WAMY 1580		WBAB 1440 M	Berwick, Pa.	WBRX 1280	Brenham, Tex.	KWHI 1280
Amos, Que.	CHAD 1340		WLEW 1340	Bessemer, Ala.	WYAM 1450	Brevard, N.C.	WPNF 1240 M-N
Amsterdam, N.Y.	WAFS 1570		WAGR 930	Bethesda, Md.	WUST 1120	Brewton, Ala.	WBJ 1240 M
	WCSS 1490		WAZA 1360	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA 1100	Bridgeport, Ala.	WBTS 1400
Anacosta, Mont.	KANA 1230		KBRK 1490	Beverly, Mass.	WML0 1570	Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC 600 M
Anacortes, Wash.	KAAC 1340		KAFY 1350	Biddford, Maine	WY02 1450 M		
Anaheim, Calif.	KEZY 1190		KBIS 970	Big Delta, Alaska	WXLR 1890	Bridgeton, N.J.	WNSN 1450 A-M
Anchorage, Alaska	KBRY 1270		KERN 1410 C	Big Lake, Tex.	KBLT 1290	Bridgewater, N.S.	CKBW 1000
	KFQD 730 C-A		KGEE 1280	Big Rapids, Mich.	WBRN 1460	Brigham City, Utah	KBUH 800
	KENI 550 A-M-N		KUZZ 800	Big Sprg., Tex.	KBST 1490 A	Brighton, Colo.	KBRN 800
Andalusia, Ala.	WCTA 920		KLYD 1350		KHEM 1270	Brinkley, Ark.	KBRI 1570
Anderson, Calif.	KPON 1580		KWAC 1490	Big Stone Gap, Va.	KBYG 1400 M	Bristol, Conn.	WBIS 1440
Anderson, Ind.	WHM 1470 M		KPAC 1560 A	Biloxi, Miss.	WLOX 570 M	Bristol, Tenn.	WOPJ 1490 N
	WHBU 1240 C		KPUG 1170 M		WVMI 520	Bristol, Va.	WFHG 980 M
Anderson, S.C.	WAIM 1230 C		KWMB 1490		KBMY 1240 M		
	WANS 1280 M		WMEW 940	Billings, Mont.	KGHL 790 N	Brockton, Mass.	WBET 1460
Andrews, Tex.	KACT 1360		WUBM 750		KOOK 970 C		
Annapolis, Md.	WANN 1190		WCAO 600		KOIN 910	Brockville, Ont.	CFJR 1450
	WABW 810		WCBM 880 C		KOIN 910	Broken Bow, Nebr.	KCNI 1280
	WANA 1450		WFBR 1300		KOIN 910	Brookfield, Mo.	KGHM 1470
Ann Arbor, Mich.	WHRV 1600 M		WTH 1230 M		KOIN 910	Brookhaven, Miss.	WJMB 1340 M
	WPAF 1050		WISD 1010		KOIN 910		
Anna, Ill.	WRAJ 1440		WV01 1400 A-M		KOIN 910	Brookings, Ore.	KURY 910
Anniston, Ala.	WANA 1490		WV02 1420 A-M		KOIN 910	Brookings, S.Dak.	KBRK 1430
	WDNG 1450 A		WV03 1430 A-M		KOIN 910	Brookline, Mass.	WBOS 1600
	WMA 1390		WV04 1440 A-M		KOIN 910	Brownville, Fla.	WVJB 1450
Anoka, Minn.	KANO 1470		WV05 1450 A-M		KOIN 910	Brownfield, Tex.	KY02 1260
Ansonia, Conn.	WADS 690 N		WV06 1460 A-M		KOIN 910	Brownsville, Tex.	KBOR 1600 M
Antigo, Wis.	WATK 900		WV07 1470 A-M		KOIN 910	Brownwood, Tex.	KBWD 1380 A
Antioch, N.S.	CJFX 580		WV08 1480 A-M		KOIN 910		
Apollo, Pa.	WAVL 910		WV09 1490 A-M		KOIN 910		
Apple Valley, Cal.	KAVR 960		WV10 1500 A-M		KOIN 910		
Appleton, Wis.	WHBY 1230 M		WV11 1510 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WRAB 1380		WV12 1520 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arab, Ala.	WAPG 1480		WV13 1530 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arceata, Fla.	WAPG 1480		WV14 1540 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arceata, Calif.	KENL 1340		WV15 1550 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ardmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240 A		WV16 1560 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arcebo, P.R.	WCMM 1280		WV17 1570 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WMA 1070		WV18 1580 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WNIK 1230		WV19 1590 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arkadelphia, Ark.	KVRC 1240 M		WV20 1600 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ark. City, Kans.	KSOK 1280		WV21 1610 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arlington, Fla.	WQTY 1220		WV22 1620 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arlington, Va.	WEAM 780		WV23 1630 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WEAM 780		WV24 1640 A-M		KOIN 910		
Artesia, N.M.	KSPV 990 M		WV25 1650 A-M		KOIN 910		
Arvada, Colo.	KDAB 550		WV26 1660 A-M		KOIN 910		
Asbury, Ga.	WMES 1570		WV27 1670 A-M		KOIN 910		
Asbury Park, N.J.	WILK 1310		WV28 1680 A-M		KOIN 910		
Asheboro, N.C.	WGRW 1260		WV29 1690 A-M		KOIN 910		
Asheville, N.C.	WVLS 1360 N-M-A		WV30 1700 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WSKY 1230		WV31 1710 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WNNC 570 C		WV32 1720 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ashland, Ky.	WCMI 1340 C		WV33 1730 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WTRC 1420		WV34 1740 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ashland, Ohio	WNO 1340		WV35 1750 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ashland, Ore.	KWIN 1300 M		WV36 1760 A-M		KOIN 910		
	KRVC 1350		WV37 1770 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ashland, Va.	WIVE 1430		WV38 1780 A-M		KOIN 910		
Ashland, Wis.	WATW 1400		WV39 1790 A-M		KOIN 910		
Astatabula, Ohio	WREO 970		WV40 1800 A-M		KOIN 910		
Astoria, Ore.	KAST 1370 M		WV41 1810 A-M		KOIN 910		
	KARE 1470		WV42 1820 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atchison, Kans.	WGAU 1340		WV43 1830 A-M		KOIN 910		
Athens, Ga.	WDOL 1470		WV44 1840 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WRF 960		WV45 1850 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WATH 970		WV46 1860 A-M		KOIN 910		
Athens, Ohio	WOUR 1340		WV47 1870 A-M		KOIN 910		
Athens, Tenn.	WLF 1450 M		WV48 1880 A-M		KOIN 910		
Athens, Tex.	KBUD 1410		WV49 1890 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atlanta, Ga.	WPLO 590 C		WV50 1900 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WAKE 1340		WV51 1910 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WAOK 1380		WV52 1920 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WERD 860		WV53 1930 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WGKA 1800		WV54 1940 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WGST 920 A		WV55 1950 A-M		KOIN 910		
	W1IN 790		WV56 1960 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WQXI 970		WV57 1970 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WSB 750 N		WV58 1980 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WYZE 1480 C		WV59 1990 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atlanta, Tex.	KALT 900		WV60 2000 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atlantic, Iowa	KJAN 1200		WV61 2010 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atlantic Beach, Fla.	WKTX 1600		WV62 2020 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atlantic City, N.J.	WFPG 1450 C		WV63 2030 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WLDB 1490 A-M		WV64 2040 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WMID 1340 A		WV65 2050 A-M		KOIN 910		
Atmore, Ala.	WATN 1590		WV66 2060 A-M		KOIN 910		
Attleboro, Mass.	WARA 1320		WV67 2070 A-M		KOIN 910		
Auburn, Ala.	WADZ 1230 A		WV68 2080 A-M		KOIN 910		
Auburn, Calif.	KAHI 950 A		WV69 2090 A-M		KOIN 910		
Auburn, N.Y.	WMBO 1340 M		WV70 2100 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WAUB 1590		WV71 2110 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WAB 1250		WV72 2120 A-M		KOIN 910		
Auburn, Wash.	KATB 1270		WV73 2130 A-M		KOIN 910		
Auburndale, Fla.	WBLB 930		WV74 2140 A-M		KOIN 910		
Auburndale, Wis.	WAUG 1050		WV75 2150 A-M		KOIN 910		
Augusta, Ga.	WBQ 1340 M		WV76 2160 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WBIA 1230 N		WV77 2170 A-M		KOIN 910		
	WGAC 580 A		WV78 2180 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV79 2190 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV80 2200 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV81 2210 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV82 2220 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV83 2230 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV84 2240 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV85 2250 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV86 2260 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV87 2270 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV88 2280 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV89 2290 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV90 2300 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV91 2310 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV92 2320 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV93 2330 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV94 2340 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV95 2350 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV96 2360 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV97 2370 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV98 2380 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV99 2390 A-M		KOIN 910		
			WV00 2400 A-M		KOIN 910		

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Gresham, Oreg.	KGRO 1230	Hillsboro, Tex.	KHBR 1560	WJAN 970	Kilgore, Tex.	WKIZ 1500	
Gretna, Va.	WMNA 730	Hillsdale, Mich.	WCSSR 1340	WBC15 540	Kilgore, Tex.	KOCA 1240	
Griffin, Ga.	WEKU 1450 M	Hillsville, Va.	WHVH 1400	WHCU 870 C	Killeen, Tex.	KLEN 1050 M	
	WHIE 1320	Hilo, Hawaii	KHBC 970 C	WTKO 1470 A	Kimball, Nebr.	KIMB 1270	
	WRIX 1410		KIPA 1111	Iuka, Miss.	King City, Calif.	KKAC 1570	
Grinnell, Iowa	KGRN 1410		KINO 850 M	Jackson, Ala.	Kinsman, Ariz.	KRAA 1230	
Groton, Conn.	WSAJ 1340	Hinesville, Ga.	KGML 990	Jackson, Mich.	Kings Mountain, N.C.	WKMT 1220	
Grundy, Va.	WNRG 1250	Hobart, Okla.	KJTS 1420	Jackson, Miss.	Kingsport, Tenn.	WKIN 1320	
Guayama, P.R.	WGRF 1590	Hobbs, N.Mex.	KWEV 1480 M		Kingston, N.Y.	WBAB 1550 M	
Guelph, Ont.	CJOY 1460	Holbrook, Ariz.	KDJJ 1270			WGHQ 920	
Gulfport, Miss.	WROA 1390	Holdredge, Nebr.	KLVR 1360			WKNY 1490 C	
	WGCM 1490 A	Holland, Mich.	WHTC 450			CFRC 1490	
	KGIC 1490	Hollister, Calif.	KGHT 1520	Jackson, Ohio		CKLC 1380	
Gunnison, Colo.	WGSV 1270	Hollywood, Fla.	WGMA 1320	Jackson, Tenn.		CKWS 960	
Guntersville, Ala.	KWRV 1490	Holyoke, Mass.	WREB 930		Kingstree, S.C.	WKDK 1310	
Guthrie, Okla.	KGYN 1220	Homer, La.	KHAL 1320		Kingsville, Tex.	KIRL 1330	
Guymon, Okla.	WARK 1490 C	Homestead, Fla.	WSDB 1430	Jacksonville, Fla.	Kinston, N.C.	WELS 1010	
Hagerstown, Md.	WJEJ 1240 A-M	Homestead, Fla.	WJLD 1400			WFTC 960 A	
	WHAN 930	Honolulu, Hawaii	KGMB 590 C			WISP 1230 M	
Haines City, Fla.	WIRB 1230 M		KHAI 1090		Kirkland, Wash.	KCDI 1460	
Haleyville, Ala.	WDDW 1410		KPOI 1380			CNBX 1050	
Halfway, Md.	CBH 790		KIKI 830		Kirkland Lake, Ont.	CJL 560	
Halifax, N.S.	CHNS 960		KIGU 760 N		Kirkville, Mo.	KIRL 1450 A	
	CJCH 920		KHVV 1040		Kissimmee, Fla.	WKBB 1220	
	WDEE 1220		KORL 650 M	Jacksonville, Ill.	Kittener, Ont.	CKCR 1490	
Hamden, Conn.	WERH 970		KNDI 1270			CKKW 1320	
Hamilton, Ala.	KYYQ 950		KOHO 1170		Kittanning, Pa.	WACB 1380	
Hamilton, Mont.	WMOH 1450		KTRG 990	Jacksonville, N.C.	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	KAGO 1150 M	
Hamilton, Ohio	CHIQ 1280		KULA 690 A			KFW 1450 A-C	
Hamilton, Ont.	CHML 900		KTH 1340			KLAD 960	
	CKOC 1150	Hood River, Oreg.	KXAR 1490			KNIA 1320	
	KCLW 900	Hoopeville, Va.	WHAP 1340	Jamestown, N.Dak.		WBIR 1240 A	
	WHAN 930	Hopkinsville, Ky.	WHOP 1230 C			WVIV 860	
	WJOB 1230		WKOA 1480	Jamestown, N.Y.		WVTE 620 N	
	WFFR 1400	Hoquiam, Wash.	WHOK 1560			WVGN 1340 M	
	WNJH 1570	Hornell, N.Y.	WHEA 1480 M	Jamestown, Tenn.		WVXV 900 M	
	WBHC 1280	Hot Springs, Ark.	KAAB 1340 A	Janesville, Wis.		WNOX 990 C	
	WVEC 1490		KBHS 590	Jasper, Ala.		WCVQ 960	
	WHAN 930		KZNG 1470 M			WIOU 1350 C	
	KHMO 1070	Hot Springs, S. Dak.	KOHF 580	Jasper, Ind.		WKOZ 1350 A	
	WTSL 1400		WHDF 1410	Jasper, Tex.		WTKJ 1350	
	WDCR 1340	Houghton, Mich.	WHGR 1290	Jefferson City, Mo.		WEMJ 1490	
	WHVR 1280		WHOU 1340		LaCrosse, Wis.	WKBH 1410 N	
	WHLN 1410	Houlton, Maine	WHGR 1290	Jefferson City, Tenn.		WLCX 490	
	KGST 1530	Houma, La.	KCIL 1490 N		Ladysmith, Wis.	WLDY 1340	
	WHBT 1600	Houston, Miss.	WCPC 1320	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Lafayette, Ga.	WVAF 1450	
	WEBQ 1240	Houston, Mo.	KHTN 2350	Jennings, La.	Lafayette, Ind.	WASK 1450 M	
	WHGB 1400 A	Houston, Tex.	KCOH 1430	Jerome, Idaho		WAZY 1410	
	WCMB 1460 M		KILT 610	Jerseyville, Ill.		WBAA 920	
	WKBO 1230 N		KNUZ 1230	Jesup, Ga.	Lafayette, La.	KPEL 1420 A	
	KHOZ 900		KODA 1010	Johnson City, Tenn.		KVOL 1330 N	
Harrison, Ark.	WHBG 1360		KRPC 950 N			KXW 1520	
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA 550 N		KTH 790	Johnston, S.C.	Lafayette, Tenn.	WEEN 1460	
	WHBN 1420		KTRH 740 C	Johnston, N.Y.	LaFollette, Tenn.	WLF 930	
Harrdsburg, Ky.	WRC 1360 C		KXYZ 1320 A	Johnstown, Pa.	LaGrande, Oreg.	KLBM 1450	
Hartford, Conn.	WCOC 1290 M		KYOK 1590		LaGrande, Ga.	WLAG 1240 M	
	WPOP 1410 M-A	Howell, Mich.	WHMI 1350			WTRP 620	
	WTIC 1080 N	Hudson, N.Y.	WHUC 1230	Joliet, Ill.	LaGrande, Ill.	WVIV 860	
Hartford, Wis.	WTKM 1540	Hugo, Okla.	KIHN 1340	Joliette, Que.	LaGrande, Tex.	KLVL 1570	
Hartselle, Ala.	WHRT 860	Hunt, Que.	KWAL 240	Jonesboro, Ark.	LaJunta, Colo.	KBZZ 1440 M	
Hartselle, S.C.	WHSC 1450 M	Humasac, P.R.	WALO 240		Lake Charles, La.	KLOU 1580	
Hartwell, Ga.	WHKC 980	Humboldt, Tenn.	WIRJ 740	Jonesboro, La.		KPLC 1470 N	
Harvard, Ill.	WMCV 1600	Huntingdon, Pa.	WHUN 1150	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Lake City, Fla.	WDSR 1340	
Harvey, Ill.	WBEE 1570	Huntingdon, Ind.	WHLT 1300	Jonesville, La.	Lake City, S.C.	WJOT 1260	
Hastings, Mich.	WBCH 1220	Huntington, N.Y.	WGSN 740	Jonquiere, Que.	Lakeland, Fla.	WLAK 1430 N	
Hastings, Nebr.	KHAS 1230	Huntington, W.V.	WKEE 800 M-A	Joplin, Mo.		WONN 1230 M	
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WBKH 950		WSA 930 N			WYRE 1380	
	WFOR 1290 N		WWHY 1470 M	Junction, Tex.	Lake Placid, N.Y.	WIRD 920	
	WHSY 1250 A	Huntsville, Ala.	WBHP 1230 M	June City, Kans.	Lake Providence, La.	WFA 1590 N	
	WXXX 1310		WEUP 1600	Juneau, Alaska	Lake Tahoe, Calif.	KOWL 1490	
Haverhill, Mass.	WHAV 1490		WFIX 1450		Lakeview, Oreg.	KQIK 1230	
Havre, Mont.	KOJM 610 M		WAAA 1550 A	Kailua, Hawaii	Lake Wales, Fla.	WIPC 1280	
Havre de Grace, Md.	WASA 1330	Huntsville, Ont.	CKAR 630	Kaimuki, Hawaii	Lakewood, Colo.	KLAK 1600	
	WCEB 610	Huntsville, Tex.	KSAM 1490	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Lakewood, Wash.	KFHA 1480	
Hawkinsville, Ga.	KLUV 1580	Huron, S.Dak.	KIJV 1340		Lake Worth, Fla.	WLZ 1380	
Hays, Kans.	KAYS 1400	Hutchinson, Kans.	KWBW 1450 N	Kalispell, Mont.	Lamar, Colo.	KLBR 920 M	
Hayward, Wis.	WHSM 910	Hutchinson, Minn.	KWHK 1260		Lamesa, Tex.	KPET 690	
Hazard, Ky.	WKIC 1390 M	Idabel, Okla.	KBEL 1240		Lampasas, Tex.	CKYL 1450	
Hazlehurst, Miss.	WMDC 1220	Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID 590 C	Kamloops, B.C.	Lancaster, Calif.	KAVL 610	
Hazleton, Pa.	WAZL 1490 N-M		KIFI 1260 A-M	Kane, Pa.	Lancaster, Ohio	WHOK 1320	
	WHTH 1360 M	Independence, Ia.	KTEE 900	Kankakee, Ill.	Lancaster, Pa.	WLA 1390 A-M	
Helena, Ark.	KFFA 1300		KUPI 980	Kannapolis, N.C.		WLCM 1360	
Helena, Mont.	KCAP 1340 M	Independence, Kan.	KIND 1010 M	Kans. City, Kans.	Lander, S.C.	KOVE 1330 M	
	KBLL 1240 N		KANS 1510	Kansas City, Mo.	LaNett, Ala.	WRLD 1490 A	
Hemet, Calif.	KHSJ 1320	Independence, Mo.	KANS 1510		Lansdale, Pa.	WNPV 1440	
Hempstead, N.Y.	WHY 1160	Indiana, Pa.	WDAD 1450 C		Lansford, Pa.	WLSH 1410	
Henderson, Ky.	WSDN 860	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A		Lansing, Mich.	WLS 320	
Henderson, Nev.	KBMI 1400		WGEE 1590			WJIM 1240 A-N	
Henderson, N.C.	KTOO 1280		WIBC 1070			WMRT 1010	
Henderson, Tex.	WHNC 890 M		WIRE 1430 N	Kearney, Nebr.	Lapeer, Mich.	WMPC 1230	
	WHVH 1450		WISH 1310 C		LaPorte, Ind.	WLOI 1540	
Hendersonville, N.C.	KGR1 1000		WXLW 950 M	Keene, N.H.	Laramie, Wyo.	KLME 1490	
	KWRD 1470		WDLT 1390			KOWB 1250 M	
	WHKP 1450 A	Indianola, Miss.	KRED 1400 A	Kelowna, B.C.	Laredo, Tex.	KNIS 1300	
Henryetta, Okla.	KHEN 1590	Inglewood, Calif.	KTYM 1460			KVOZ 1490 M	
Hereford, Tex.	KPAN 860	Inkster, Mich.	WCHB 1440	Kendallville, Ind.	LaSalle, Ill.	WLPO 1220	
Herkimer, N.Y.	WHY 1160	International Falls, Minn.	WCNN 1590	Kendy, Tex.	LaSarre, Que.	CKLS 1240	
Hermiston, Oreg.	KOHU 1570		KGHS 1230	Kennett, Mo.	LasCruces, N.Mex.	KOBE 1450	
Herrin, Ill.	WJPF 1340 M	Invrik, N.W.T.	CHAK 860	Kennewick-Pasco, Wash.		KGR1 570	
Hettinger, N.Dak.	KNDK 1490	Iola, Kansas	KALN 1370		Las Vegas, Nev.	KERB 1450 A	
Hibbing, Minn.	WMFG 1240 N	Ionia, Mich.	KXIC 800	Kenora, Ont.		KLAS 1290 C	
Hickory, N.C.	WHKY 1290 A	Iowa City, Iowa	WSUI 910	Kenosha, Wis.		KORK 1340 M	
	WIRC 690	Iron Mtn., Mich.	WMIQ 1450 A	Kentville, N.S.		KRAM 920	
Highland Park, Tex.	KVIL 1150	Iron River, Mich.	WIKB 1230 M	Keokuk, Iowa		KLUC 1050	
Highland Springs, Va.	WENZ 1450	Irontdale, Ala.	WIXI 1480 M	Kermitt, Tex.		KVEG 970	
High Point, N.C.	WMFR 1230 A	Ironton, Ohio	WIRO 1230 M	Kerrville, Tex.		KLVS 1290	
	WNOS 1590	Ironwood, Mich.	WIWM 1430 M	Ketchikan, Alaska		KTKN 930 C-A	
	WHPE 1070	Irvine, Ky.	WIRV 1550	Kewanee, Ill.		WKEI 1450	
Hillsboro, Ohio	WSRW 1590	Isabella, P.R.	WISA 1390	Keyser, W.Va.		WKYR 1270 M	
Hillsboro, Oreg.	KUIK 1360	Ispheming, Mich.	WJPD 1240	Key West, Fla.		WKWF 1600 A-M	

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Moscow, Idaho	KRPL 1400	Newnan, Ga.	WETZ 1330 M	Ogden, Utah	KLO 1430 M	Parsons, Kans.	KLKC 1540
Moses Lake, Wash.	KSEM 1470		WCOH 1400 M		KANN 1250	Pasadena, Calif.	KALI 1430
	KWIQ 1260		WNEA 1300 M		KSVN 730		KPPC 1240
Moultrie, Ga.	WMGA 1400 A	New Orleans, La.	WDSU 1280 N		KVOG 1490		KWKW 1300
	WMTM 1300		WJBW 1230	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	WSLB 1400 M	Pasadena, Tex.	KLVL 1420
Moundsville, W.Va.	WMOD 1370		WJMR 990 M	Oil City, Pa.	WKRR 1340		KLK 650
Mountain Grove, Mo.	KRS 1360		WOK 800	Okeechobee, Fla.	WYB 890	Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.	KPK 1500
Mountain Home, Ark.	KTLO 1490		WNOE 1060	Okla. City, Okla.	KBYE 890 A		WPMP 1580 A
Mt. Airy, N.C.	WPAQ 740		WSMB 1350 A		KLPR 1140	Pasco, Wash.	KORD 910
	WSYD 1300 M		WNPS 1450		KOCY 1340		KPKW 1340
Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WVMC 1360		WTIX 690		KOMA 1520	Paso Robles, Calif.	KPRL 1230 M
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	WBRB 1430		WWL 870 C		KTOK 1000 A-M	Patchogue, L.I., N.Y.	KALK 1370
	WBRB 1430		WWQM 600		KJEM 800		WPAC 1580
Mt. Oora, Fla.	WMDF 1580	Newport, Ark.	WYD 940 M		KWY 939		WPAT 930
Mt. Jackson, Va.	WSIG 790		KNBY 1280	Okmulgee, Okla.	KOKL 1240	Paterson, N.J.	KVLR 1470
Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	WVIP 1310	Newport, Ky.	WNOP 740	Old Saybrook, Conn.	WLIS 1420	Pauls Valley, Okla.	KVHL 1470
Mt. Olive, N.C.	WDJS 430	Newport, N.H.	WCNL 1010	Olden, N.Y.	WMNS 1360	Pawtucket, R.I.	WTR 550 A
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	WCEN 1150	Newport, Oreg.	KNPT 1310		WHDL 1450 A	Payette, Idaho	KEOK 1450
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	KIMP 960	Newport, R.I.	WADK 1540	Olney, Ill.	WVNL 740	Peace River, Alta.	KCYL 1330
Mt. Shasta, Calif.	KIWSO 620	Newport, Tenn.	WLIK 1270	Olympia, Wash.	KGY 1240 M	Peeps, Tex.	KIUN 1400
Mt. Sterling, Ky.	WMST 1150	Newport, Vt.	WLIK 1490		KITN 920	Peekskill, N.Y.	WLLA 1420
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	WMIX 940	Newport News, Va.	WTIO 1270	Omaha, Nebr.	KBOJ 1490	Pekin, Ill.	WSIV 1410
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	WPCC 1590				KFB 1110 N	Pell City, Ala.	WFHK 1430
Mt. Vernon, Ky.	WRVK 1460	New Richmond, Wis.			KOIL 1290	Pembroke, Ont.	CHOV 1350
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	WMVO 1300		WIXK 1590		KOOO 1420	Pendleton, Oreg.	KKID 1240 A
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBRC 1430	New Rochelle, N.Y.	WVOX 1460		KMED 660 M		KUBE 1050
Muleshoe, Tex.	KMUL 1380	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.			WOW 990 C		KUMA 1290
Mullins, S.C.	WLY 1280		WSBB 1230 M	Omak, Wash.	KWY 939	Pennington Gap, Va.	WSWV 1570
Muncie, Ind.	WLBC 1340 C		WSSB 1550	Oneida, N.Y.	WMCR 1600		WBOP 980
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	WLCC 1150	Newton, Iowa	KCOB 1280	Oneida, Tenn.	WBNT 1310	Pensacola, Fla.	WDEB 610 C
Murphysboro, Ill.	WMUR 1490	Newton, Kans.	KJRG 950	O'Neill, Nebr.	KBRJ 1350		WBNS 1450
Murray, Ky.	WNBS 1340	Newton, Miss.	WBKN 1410	Oneonta, Ala.	WCRL 1570		WBYV 1230 A
Murray, Utah	KMUR 1230	Newton, N.J.	WNNJ 1360	Oneonta, N.Y.	WDSO 730		WCOA 1370 N
Muscantine, Iowa	KWPC 860	Newton, N.C.	WNNC 1230	Ontario, Calif.	KASK 1610		WFA 900
Muscle Shoals City, Ala.	WLAJ 1450	New Ulm, Minn.	KNJ 860	Ontario, Oreg.	KSKS 1380	Penticton, B.C.	CKOK 870 N
Muskegon, Mich.	WKBY 850 A	New Westminster, B.C.	CKNW 980	Opelousas, La.	KSLO 1230	Peoria, Ill.	WAAP 1350 N
	WTRU 1600	New York, N.Y.	WABC 770 A	Op. Ala.	WMRI 860		WMBD 1470 C
	WMUS 1090		WBNX 1380	Opportunity, Wash.	KZUN 680		WIRL 1290
Muskogee, Okla.	KBIX 1490 A		WCBS 880	Orange, Mass.	WCAT 1390	Perry, Fla.	WPED 1020 M
	KBUS 1380		WED 1330	Orange, Tex.	COB 1600	Perry, Ga.	WRY 1400
Myrtle Beach, S.C.	WMBY 1430		WED 1480	Orange, Va.	WMA 1340	Perry, Iowa	KDLS 910
Naacodoches, Tex.	KEEE 1250 A		WINS 1010 M	Orangeburg, S.C.	WDIX 1150	Perryton, Tex.	KEYE 1400 M
	KSFA 860		WL18 1190		WORG 1580	Peru, Ind.	WARU 1600
Nampa, Idaho	KFXO 580		WMCA 570		WTND 920	Petaluma, Calif.	KTDB 1490
	KWLW 1340		WHN 1050	Orange Park, Fla.	WAYR 550	Peterborough, Ont.	CHEX 980
Nanaimo, B.C.	CHUB 1370		WNEW 1130	Oregon City, Oreg.	KGON 1520 M		WV 1450
Nanticoke, Pa.	WNAK 1730		WNYC 830	Orland, Fla.	WQX 1380	Petersburg, Va.	WSSV 1240 M
Napa, Calif.	KVON 1440		WOR 710		WDBO 580 C	Petoskey, Mich.	WMBN 1340
Nanles, Fla.	WNGO 1270	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	WHLD 670 N		WHOO 990 M	Phenix City, Ala.	WPX 1460 A
Narrows, Va.	WNRR 990		WHLB 1220	Ormond Beh., Fla.	WKIS 740 N	Philadelphia, Miss.	WHOC 1490
Nashua, N.H.	WOTW 900		WJL 1440 M	Orford, Idaho	KLER 950	Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU 1210 C
	WSMN 1590	Niagara Falls, Ont.	CHVC 1600	Ortonville, Minn.	KDIO 1350		WAS 1480
Nashville, Ark.	KBHC 1260	Nicholasville, Ky.	WNVL 1250	Osage Beh., Mo.	KRMS 1150		WFLN 900
Nashville, Ga.	WNGA 1600	Niles, Mich.	WNIL 1290	Osceola, Ark.	KOSE 860		WHAT 1340
Nashville, Tenn.	WKDA 1240	Nogales, Ariz.	KNOG 1340 A	Osceola, Ark.	KCSB 1350		WIBG 990
	WLAC 1510	Nome, Alaska	KICY 850	Oshkosh, Wis.	WOSH 1440 A		WIP 610
	WMAK 1300	Norfolk, Nebr.	WJAG 780	Oshkosh, Iowa	KOE 740		WJMJ 1540
	WNAH 1360 M	Norfolk, Va.	WNOR 1230	Oswego, N.Y.	WSGD 1440		WPE 950 M
	WSIX 980 A		WCMS 1050	Othello, Wash.	KRSC 1400		WRCV 1060 N
	WSM 650 N	Normal, Ill.	WRAP 850	Otsego, Mich.	WDMC 980	Philensburg, Pa.	WPBH 1260
Natchez, Miss.	WMIS 1240 N	Norman, Okla.	WIOK 1440	Ottawa, Ill.	WCMY 1430	Phillipsburg, Kans.	KKAN 1490
	WNAT 1450 M		WNAD 640	Ottawa, Ont.	KOFO 1220	Phoenix, Ariz.	KIFN 860
Natchitoches, La.	KNOC 1450 M	Norman Wells, North-west Territory	CFNW 1240		CBD 910		KKXV 1400
Naugatuck, Conn.	WOWW 860	Norristown, Pa.	WNAR 1110	Ottumwa, Iowa	CKOY 1310		KHAT 1480
Navasota, Tex.	KWBC 1550	N. Adams, Mass.	WMNB 1230		KBIZ 1240 A		KHP 950
Nebraska City, Nebr.		N. Augusta, S.C.	WBUS 1380		KLEE 1480		KOY 550 A
	KNCY 1600		WTHB 1550	Owatonna, Minn.	KRFO 1390		KOOL 960 C
Needles, Calif.	KSFE 1340	N. Battleford, Sask.	GJNB 1460	Owego, N.Y.	WEBO 1330		KPHO 910 A
Neenah, Wis.	WNAH 1280	North Bay, Ont.	CFCH 600	Owensboro, Ky.	WOM1 1490 M		KRD 740
Nellisville, Wis.	CKLN 1390	North Bend, Oreg.	KFR 1340 C		WOM1 1420 A		KRIZ 230
Nelson, B.C.	WNKY 1480	North Charleston, S.C.	WNCG 910	Owen Sound, Ont.	CFOS 560		KTAR 620 N
Neon, Ky.	KBTN 1420	Northfield, Minn.	WCAL 770	Owosso, Mich.	WOAP 1080	Picayune, Miss.	WRJW 1320
Neosho, Mo.	KNEM 1240	Northampton, Mass.	WHMP 1400 M	Oxford, Miss.	WSUH 1420	Piedmont, Ala.	WPID 1280
Nevada, Mo.	KNEM 1240	N. Little Rock, Ark.	KDXE 1350 A	Oxford, N.C.	WOXF 1340	Pierre, S.Dak.	KGFX 630
New Albany, Ind.	WOWI 1570	North Platte, Nebr.	KJLT 970	Oxnard, Calif.	KOXR 910		KCCR 900
New Albany, Miss.	WNAU 1470	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	WSOQ 1220 M	Ozark, Ala.	WQZK 900	Pikeville, Ky.	WPK 900
Newark, Del.	WWRK 1260	No. Vancouver, B.C.	CKLG 730	Pacuah, Ky.	KWBY 570 M	Pine Bluff, Ark.	KCLA 1400
Newark, N.J.	WIRZ 970	N. Vernon, Ind.	WOCH 1460		WPAD 1450 C		KADL 1270
	WHBI 1280	No. Wilkesboro, N.C.	WKBC 910	Page, Ariz.	KPGE 1340		KOTN 1490 M
	WNJR 1430	Norwalk, Conn.	WNLK 1350	Pahokee, Fla.	WRIM 1250		KPBA 1590
	WVJN 620	Norwich, Conn.	WICH 1310	Painesville, Ohio	WPVL 1460	Pine City, Minn.	WCPS 1350
Newark, N.Y.	WACK 1420	Norwich, N.Y.	WCNN 970	Painville, Ky.	WSL 1450	Pineville, Ky.	WMLF 1230
Newark, Ohio	WVAC 1430	Oakdale, La.	KREH 900	Palatka, Fla.	WSUZ 800	Pineville, W.Va.	WWYO 970
New Bedford, Mass.	WBSM 420	Oakes, N.Dak.	KEYD 1220	Palestine, Tex.	KNET 1450	Pipestone, Minn.	KLOH 1050
	WNBH 1340 M	Oak Grove, La.	KWCL 1280	Palm Beh., Fla.	WQXT 1340 A	Piqua, Ohio	WPTV 1570
New Bern, N.C.	WHIT 1450 M	Oak Hill, W.Va.	KEWB 910	Palm Spgs., Calif.	KCMJ 910 C	Pittsburg, Calif.	KKIS 990
	WRNB 1490	Oakland, Calif.	KABL 960		KDES 920	Pittsburg, Kans.	KKSE 1340
Newberry, S.C.	WKDK 1240		KOIA 1310		KPAL 1450		KOKA 1020
New Boston, Ohio	WIDI 1010		WOPA 1490	Palmdale, Calif.	KPAL 1450	Pittsburgh, Pa.	KQV 1410 A
New Braunfels, Tex.	KNB 1420	Oak Park, Ill.	WATO 1290 M	Palo Alto, Calif.	KIBE 1220		WAMO 860
New Britain, Conn.	WHAU 910 A	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	CHWO 1250	Pampa, Tex.	KPDN 1340 M		WJAS 1320 N
	WRYM 840	Ocala, Fla.	WPMC 1290 N		KHHH 1230		WPT 1250
New Brunswick, N.J.	WCTC 1450		WKOS 1370	Panama City, Fla.	WDLF 590		WYRE 1080
Newburgh, N.Y.	WGNU 1420		WETT 1590		WPCF 1430 A		WWSW 970
Newburyport, Mass.	WNB 1270	Ocean City, Md.	WET 1590	Panama City Beach, Fla.	WTHR 1480	Pittsfield, Ill.	WBRA 1580
New Carlisle, Que.	CHNC 610	Oceanlake, Oreg.	KBCH 1380		WSCM 1290	Pittsfield, Mass.	WBEC 1420 A
New Castle, Ind.	WGN 1550	Oceanside, Calif.	KUCD 1320	Paradise, Calif.	KMET 930		WBRK 1340 M
Newcastle, N.B.	CKMR 790	Ocala, Fla.	WTCM 1290 N	Paragould, Ark.	KORS 1490	Pittsboro, N.C.	WPT 1540
New Castle, Pa.	WKST 1280 A		WKOS 1370	Paris, Ark.	KCCL 1460	Plainfield, N.J.	WERA 1590
Newcastle, Wyo.	KASL 1240		WETT 1590	Paris, Ill.	WPRS 1440	Plainview, Tex.	KVOP 1400 M
New Glasgow, N.S.	CKEK 1320		WKB 1380	Paris, Ky.	WDX 1440		KPLA 1050
New Haven, Conn.	WAVZ 1300		KUCD 1320	Paris, Tenn.	WTPR 710	Plant City, Fla.	WPLA 910
	WEL 960		KSZ 1380	Paris, Tex.	KPLT 1490	Plantville, Wis.	WSWV 1590
	WNL 1340 A		KEOS 920		KFTV 1250	Plattsburg, N.Y.	WEAT 960 A-N
New Iberia, La.	KNAN 1240		KOSA 1230 C	Parkersburg, W.Va.	WCEF 1050		WRY 1340 M
	KVIM 1360		KOYL 1310		WPAP 1450 C	Pleasanton, Tex.	KBOP 1380
New Kensington, Pa.	WKPA 1150		KRIG 1410 M		WTAP 1230 A-M	Pleasantville, N.J.	WONO 1400
New London, Conn.	WNLC 1510 M		KOEL 950	Park Falls, Wis.	WPFP 1450	Plymouth, Mass.	WPLM 1390
New Martinsville, W.Va.			KOGA 930	Parry Sound, Ont.	CKAR-1 1340	Plymouth, N.C.	WPNC 1470
						Plymouth, Wis.	WPLY 1420

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Peachontas, Ark.	KPOC 1420	Pulaski, Va.	WPUV 1580		WHEC 1460 C		WLCY 1380 M
Pocatello, Idaho	KSEI 930 N	Pullman, Wash.	KWSC 1250		WRVM 680	St. Petersburg Beach,	FLA. WLZ 1590
	KWIK 1240 M		KOFE 1150		WSAY 1370	St. Thomas, Ont.	CHLO 680
	KSNM 1290				WROC 1280 N	Salamanca, N.Y.	WGGO 1590
Pocomoke City, Md.	WDMV 540	Punxsutawney, Pa.	WPME 1540	Rockford, Ill.	WRKQ 1440 A	Salem, Ill.	WJBD 1350
Pointe Claire, Que.	CFDX 1470	Putnam, Conn.	WINY 1350		WJRL 1150	Salem, Ind.	WSLM 1220
Pomona, Calif.	KFAP 1500	Puyallup, Wash.	KAYE 1450	Rock Hill, S.C.	WRRR 1380	Salem, Mass.	WWSK 1230 M
	KKAR 1220	Quantico, Va.	KOLJ 1450		WVQA 1340	Salem, Mo.	KSMO 1340
Pompano Beach, Fla.		Quebec, Que.	CBV 980		WTVC 1150	Salem, Oreg.	KSLM 1390 A
	WL0D 980		CHRC 800	Rockingham, N.C.	WAYN 900		KAPT 1220
	WPOM 1470 A		CJLR 1060	Rock Island, Ill.	WHBF 1270 C		KBZY 1490 N
Ponca City, Okla.	WBZB 1230 M		CJQC 1340	Rockland, Maine	WRKD 1450 A		KGAY 1430
Ponce, P.R.	WPRP 910	Quesnel, B.C.	CKCV 1280	Rockmart, Ga.	WPLK 1220	Salmon, Idaho	WBLU 1480
	WPIB 1420	Quincy, Fla.	WCNQ 570	Rock Springs, Wyo.	KVRS 1360 A	Salida, Colo.	ICVRH 340 M
	WPAB 550	Quincy, Ill.	WGEM 1440 A		WRXN 1600	Salina, Kans.	KSAL 1150 M
	WLEO 1170		WTAD 930 C	Rockville, Md.	WRKH 580	Salinas, Calif.	KOON 1460
	WISO 1260	Quincy, Mass.	WJDA 1300	Rocky Ford, Colo.	KAVI 1320		KSBW 1380 M
Pontiac, Mich.	WPDN 1440	Quincy, Wash.	KPOR 1370	Rocky Mount, N.C.	WCEC 810	Saline, Mich.	WOJA 1290
Pontotoc, Miss.	WSEL 1460	Quitman, Ga.	WSFB 1490		WEED 1390 A	Salisbury, Md.	WB0C 960
Portlar Bluff, Mo.	KWOC 930	Racine, Wis.	WRAC 1460		WRMT 1490		WICO 1320 A
	CLID 1340		WRJL 1400 A	Rocky Mount, Va.	WYTI 1570	Salisbury, N.C.	WSTP 1490 M
Portage, Pa.	WMLM 1470	Radford, Va.	WRAD 1450 A	Rogers, Ark.	KAMO 1390	Salmon, Idaho	WSAT 1280 A
Portage, Wis.	WPDFR 1350	Raleigh, N.C.	WKIX 850 A	Rogers City, Mich.	WHAK 960	Salt Lake City, Utah	KSRB 910 A
Portage la Prairie, Man.			WPTF 680 N	Rogersville, Tenn.	WRGS 1370		KALL 960 A
	CFRY 1570		WLLF 570	Rolla, Mo.	KCLU 1590		KCPK 1320 N
Portageville, Mo.	KMIS 1050		WRAL 1240	Rome, Ga.	KTRR 1480		KLUB 570 M
Port Alberni, B.C.	CJAV 1240	Rapid City, S.Dak.	KIMM 1150 C		WLAQ 1410		KNAK 1280
Portales, N.Mex.	KENM 1450		KESD 1340		WRGA 1470 C		KSL 1160 C
Port Angeles, Wash.	KAPY 1000 D		KEZU 920	Rome, N.Y.	WKAL 1450 A		KSP0 1370
	KONP 1450	Raton, N.Mex.	KRTN 1490 A		WRNY 1350		KSXK 630
Port Arthur, Ont.	CFPA 1230	Ravenswood, W.Va.	WMOV 1360	Rosebvert, W.Va.	WRON 1400		KWH0 860
Port Arthur, Tex.	KOLE 1340	Rawlins, Wyo.	KRAl 1240 A-M	Roseburg, Oreg.	KRNR 1250	San Angelo, Tex.	KTEO 1340
	KPAC 1250 M	Raymond, Wash.	KSOX 1240		KYES 950		KGKL 960 A
Porterville, Calif.	KTIJ 1450 A	Rayville, La.	KRIH 990	Rosenberg, Tex.	KFRD 980		KPEP 1420
Port Hope, Ont.	KAC5 520	Reading, Pa.	WEEU 850 A	Rossville, Ga.	WRIP 980	San Antonio, Tex.	KWFR 1260
Port Huemene, Calif.	KACY 520	Redding, Calif.	WHUM 1240 C	Roswell, N.Mex.	KRSY 1230		KAPE 1480
Port Huron, Mich.	WHLS 1450		KRDG 1230 M		KGFL 1430		KROR 1460
	WTHH 1380 A		KQMS 1400	Rouyn, Que.	KAYT 970		KENS 880 C
Port Jervis, N.Y.	WDLC 1490	Red Bluff, Calif.	KV10 540	Roxboro, N.C.	KCRN 1400		KBER 1150
Port Lavaca, Tex.	KGUL 1560	Red Deer, Alta.	KBLF 1490	Royal Oak, Mich.	WRX0 1430		KITE 900
Portland, Ind.	WFGW 1440	Redlands, Calif.	CKRD 850		WEXL 1340		KUKA 1250
Portland, Maine	WCSN 970 N	Red Lion, Pa.	KCAL 1410	Rugby, N. Dak.	KGGA 1450		KUBO 1310
	WGAN 560 C	Red Lodge, Mont.	WGSJ 1440	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	KRRR 1340		KMAC 630 A
	WLOB 1310	Redmond, Oreg.	KRBN 1450	Rumford, Me.	WRUM 750		KNOO 860
	WPOR 1490 A-M	Red Wing, Minn.	KPRB 1240	Rupert, Idaho	KRUS 1490		KTSA 500
	KBPS 1450	Redwood Falls, Minn.	KLGR 1490	Rusk, Texas	KTLU 1580	San Bernardino, Calif.	WOA1 1200 N
	KBLE 1010	Reedsburg, Wis.	WRDB 1400	Russell, Kans.	KRSL 990		KCKC 1350
	KLIQ 1290	Reedsport, Oreg.	KRA 1470	Russellville, Ark.	WVWR 920		KFKM 590
	KKEX 1190	Regina, Sask.	CKBK 540	Russellville, Ky.	KXRI 510		KRNO 1240
	KGW 620 N		CJME 1300	Rutland, Vt.	WVWS 1490	Sandersville, Ga.	KMEN 1290 M
	KOIN 970 C		CKCK 620	Sackville, N.B.	WVWB 1000		WSNT 1470
	KPAM 1410	Reidsville, N.C.	CKRM 980	Sacramento, Calif.	WSYB 1380 M	San Diego, Calif.	KCBQ 1190
	KPDQ 800		WFR 1600 A		CBA 1070		KFMB 540 C
	KP0J 1330	Remsen, N.Y.	WRE 1220		KCR 1320 N		KGO 600 N
	KWJ1 1080 A	Reno, Nev.	WREN 1480		KFBK 1530 A		KGB 1360 A
Port Neches, Tex.	KPNB 1150		KOH 630 N		KGMS 1380 M		KSD 1300
Portsmouth, N.H.	WBBX 1380		KBET 1340 M	Safford, Ariz.	KAT 1140 M	Sandpoint, Idaho	KSP1 1400
	WHEB 750		KOLE 920 C		KGLU 1480 A	Sand Spring, Okla.	KTOW 340
Portsmouth, Ohio	WPAY 1400 C		KONE 1450	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	KATO 1230	Sandusky, Ohio	WLEC 1450 M
	WNXT 1260 A		KD0T 1280	Saginaw, Mich.	WNLG 1600	San Fernando, Calif.	KGIL 1260
Portsmouth, Va.	WH1H 1400 A-M		WE 1300		WVXJ 1210	Sanford, Fla.	WFSR 1360
	WPMH 1010	Rensselaer, N.Y.	WRXK 1230		WSAM 1400 N	Sanford, Me.	WSME 1250
	WAVY 1350 N	Rhineland, Wis.	WOBT 1240		WSGW 790 C	Sanford, N.C.	WEYE 1290
	WV01 1370	Rice Lake, Wis.	WJMC 1240 M	St. Albans, Vt.	WVSR 1420		WVWG 1050
	WV02 1380	Richfield, Utah	KSCV 980	St. Albans, W.Va.	WKLC 1300	San Francisco, Calif.	KFR 610 M
	WV03 1280	Richland, Wash.	KALE 960	St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Que.	CHGB 1310		KCBS 1100 C
	WV04 1470	Richland, Wis.	WR01 1450		WV01 1210		KFA 1100
	WV05 1370	Richlands, Va.	WRIC 540 A	St. Augustine, Fla.	WETH 1420		KGO 810 A
	WPAM 1450	Richmond, Ind.	WKBV 1490 A	St. Boniface, Man.	CKSB 1050		KNBC 680 N
	WPPA 1360 M	Richmond, Ky.	WEKY 1340 M	St. Catharines, Ont.	CKTB 610		KKH 1550 M
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WEOK 1390	Richmond, Va.	WBBL 1480	St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460		KSAY 1010
	WKIC 1450 A	Richmond, Wyo.	WRGM 590	St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM 1450 N		KSAN 1450
Powell, Wyo.	KPOW 1250 A-M	Ridgcrest, Calif.	WLEE 1480 M		WJON 1240	San German, P.R.	WRIS 1090
Poynette, Wis.	WIBU 1240		WEET 1320	St. George, Utah	WHM 1240	San Jose, Calif.	KLOK 1170
Prairie du Chien, Wis.			WMBG 1380 A	St. Helen, Mich.	CKBI 1590		KLIV 1590 M
	WPRE 980		WRNL 910 C	St. Helens, Oreg.	KOH1 1600		KEEN 1370
	KWSK 1570		WRVA 140 N	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	CKBS 1240		KXRZ 1500
	KPRT 1290	Richmond Hill, Ont.	WXGI 950	St. Jean, Que.	CHRS 1090	San Juan, P.R.	KFA 690 M
	KYCA 1480 N	Richmond, W.Va.	WVAR 1280	St. Jerome, Que.	CKJL 900		WHA 1100
	KYD 1340	Ridgecrest, Calif.	KRCK 1360	Saint John, N.B.	CHSJ 1150		WH0A
	KN0T 1450 A		KLOA 1420	St. Johns, Mich.	WJUD 1580		WIAC 740
	KTPA 1370	Rimouski, Que.	CJBR 900	St. John's, Nfld.	CBN 640		WIPR 940
	WAGM 950	Rio Piedras, P.R.	WRIO 1320		CJON 930		WKAQ 580 C
	WEGP 1390		WVW 1520		V0AR 1230		WKVM 810
	KPST 1340	Ripley, Tenn.	WTRB 1570		V0M 590		WKYN 630
	WPT 960	Ripon, Wis.	WCWC 1600		V0WR 800		WITA 1140
	WDOC 1310	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRIV 1390	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	WTWN 1340	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	KATY 1340
	KOAL 1230 M		WAPC 1570	St. Joseph, Mich.	WSJM 1400		KCJH 1280
	WAIP 1270	Riverside, Calif.	KPRO 1440	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 680		KSJL 1400
	CKBI 900		KACE 1570		CKJO 1550 M		KVCE 920 M
	CKPG 550	Riverton, Wyo.	KY0W 450 M	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	CFGT 1270	San Marcos, Tex.	KQV 1470
	CFAY 1240	Riviera Beach, Fla.	WHEW 1600		KATZ 1600	San Mateo, Calif.	KQFY 1050
	CFAY 1250	Riviere du Loup, Que.	CJFP 1400	St. Louis, Mo.	KFU0 850	San Rafael, Calif.	KTIM 1510
	WPAY 1580	Roanoke, Ala.	WELR 1360		KFOU 850	San Saba, Tex.	KBAL 1410
	WHWH 1580	Roanoke, Va.	WRIS 1410 M		KMXD 1120 C	Santa Ana, Calif.	KWBZ 1480
	WLOH 1490 A		WHYE 910		KSD 550	Santa Barbara, Cal.	KDB 1490
	KR0C 690		WROV 1240 A		KSTL 690		KD0 900
	KARY 1310	Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	WCBT 1230 M		KWK 1380		KIST 1340 N
	WEN 700		WR01 1320		KX0K 630		KTMS 1250 A-M
	WHIM 1110	Roaring Sprgs., Pa.	WV01 1310		WVW 770 M		KACL 1290
	WICE 1290		WVAR 1280	St. Louis Park, Minn.	WIL 1430 A	Santa Cruz, Calif.	KSCO 1080
	WJAR 920 N	Roberval, Que.	WCKR 1370		CRSI 950	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	KTRC 1400 A
	WLKW 990	Robinson, Ill.	WTAY 1570		KWBI 1400		KL200 C
	WPRO 630	Rochester, Minn.	KROC 1340 N	St. Mary's, Pa.	KSTP 1500 N	Santa Maria, Cal.	KCOY 1400
	WRIB 1220 M		KWEB 1270	St. Paul, Minn.	KDWB 630 M		KHER 1600
	KIXX 1400 A		WVNH 930	St. Peter, Minn.	KRBI 1310		KSMA 1240
	KEYY 1450		WVBF 950 M	St. Peter, Minn.	WRPI 680		
	KOVS 590		WHAM 1180 N	St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN 620 A		
	KOLS 1570						
	KDZA 1230						
	KAPI 690						
	KFEL 970						
	KGHI 1350 A-M						
	KCSJ 590						
	KTUX 1480						
Pulaski, Tenn.	WKSR 1420 A						

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Santa Monica, Cal.	KSEE 1480	Siloam Sprngs., Ark.	KUOA 1290 M	Suffolk, Va.	CFBR 550	Tolleson, Ariz.	KZON 1190
Santa Paula, Calif.	KDAY 1580	Silsbee, Tex.	KKAS 1300	Summersville, Ga.	CH90 900	Tomah, Wis.	WTMB 1480
Santa Rosa, Calif.	KSPA 1400	Silver City, N.Mex.	KSIL 1340 C	Sulphur, La.	WLPM 460 A	Tompkinsville, Ky.	WTKY 1370
	KSRO 1350	Silver Springs, Md.	WQMR 1050	Summerside, P.E.I.	KIKS 1310	Tooele, Utah	KDYL 990
	KHUM 1580	Simcoe, Ont.	CFRS 1560	Superior, Nebr.	CSJW 1230	Topeka, Kans.	WBW 580 C
	KVRE 1460	Sinton, Tex.	KTOD 1590	Superior, Wis.	CJRW 1240		KEWI 1450
Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	KJAX 1150	Sioux City, Iowa	KSCJ 1360 A	Sumter, S.C.	WGTA 930		WREN 1240 A
Saranac Lake, N.Y.	KSXY 1420	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	KMNS 620 M		WIG 1290 M	Toppenish, Wash.	KTOP 1490 M
Sarasota, Fla.	WNBZ 1240 A		KTR 1500		WSSG 1340 A	Toronto, Ont.	KHNS 1490
	WSAF 1250		KISD 1230	Sunbury, Pa.	WKOK 1240 A		CBL 740 N
	WSPB 1450 C		KELO 1320	Sunnyside, Wash.	KREW 1230		CFRB 1010 C
	WYND 1280		KNWC 1270	Sun Valley, Ida.	KSKI 1340		CHUM 1050 M
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	WSPN 900		KSOC 1140 A	Superior, Nebr.	KRFS 1600		CJBC 860
	CHOK 1070	Sitka, Alaska	KIFW 1290 C-A	Superior, Wis.	WDSM 710		CKEY 580 M
Sarnia, Ont.	CFQC 600		KSEW 1400		WQMN 1320		CKFH 1430
Saskatoon, Sask.	CFNS 1170	Skowhegan, Maine	KCFW 1150		WQMN 1320	Torrington, Conn.	WZJZ 990
	CKOM 1250	Slaton, Tex.	CKAS 1050		KSUE 1240		WTOR 1490 M
		Smithfield, N.C.	WMPM 1270	Susanville, Calif.	SWAT 800	Torrington, Wyo.	KGOS 1490
		Smiths Falls, Ont.	CJET 630	Swaborsbo, Ga.	WJAT 820	Towanda, Pa.	WTTC 1550
		Smyrna, Ga.	WSMA 1550	Sweetwater, Tenn.	WDEH 800	Towson, Md.	WAQE 1570
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan	WSOO 1290	Snyder, Tex.	KSNY 1450 M	Sweetwater, Tex.	KXOX 1240	Trail, B.C.	CJAT 610
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	CJIC 1050	Socorro, N.Mex.	KSRC 1290	Swift Current, Sask.	CKSW 1470	Traverse City, Mich.	WTGM 1540
	CKCY 920	Soda Sprngs., Idaho	KTF 540	Sydney, N.S.	CJCB 1270	Trenton, Mo.	KTTN 1600
	WBYG 1450 M	Solvay, N.Y.	WQSR 320	Sylacauga, Ala.	WFEB 1340 M	Trenton, N.J.	WAAT 1300
	WEAS 900	Somerset, Ky.	WSFC 1240 M		WMLS 1290		WBUD 1260
	WSAY 630 N	Somerset, Pa.	WVSC 990	Sylva, N.C.	WMSJ 1480		WTTM 920 M
	WSGA 1400	Sonora, Calif.	KVML 1450	Sylvania, Ga.	WWSL 1490	Trinidad, Colo.	KCRT 1240 M
	WTOC 1290 C	Sonora, Tex.	KCKG 1240	Syracuse, N.Y.	WFEL 1390 M	Troy, Ala.	WTBF 970 M
	WSOK 1230 A	Sorel, P.Q.	CJCS 1540		WDR 1260	Troy, N.Y.	WTRY 980
Savannah, Tenn.	WORM 1010	South Beloit, Ill.	WBEL 1380		WOLF 1490 A	Troy, N.C.	WXXW 1000
Sayre, Pa.	WATS 960	So. Bend, Ind.	WNDU 1490 A		WSYR 570 N		WJRM 1390
Schaffersville, Que.	CFKL 1230		WJVA 1580 M	Tabor City, N.C.	WTAB 1370	Truckee, Calif.	KHOE 1400
Schenectady, N.Y.	WGY 810 N		WSBT 960 C	Tacoma, Wash.	KMB 1380		CKCL 600
	WSNY 1240	Southbridge, Mass.	WESQ 970		KWJ 850	Truth or Consequence	
	WYAL 1260	So. Easton, Va.	WHLF 190 A		KTNT 1400	New Mexico	KCHS 1400
Scottland Neck, N.C.	WYAL 1260	Southern Pines, N.C.	WEEB 990		KVI 570 M	Tryon, N.C.	WTYN 1550 M
Scottsbluff, Nebr.		South Daytona Beach, Florida	WELE 1590	Taft, Calif.	KTKR 1310	Tucson, Ariz.	KTUC 1400 A
			WEL 1590	Tahlequah, Okla.	KTQ 1950		KXEW 1600
		So. Gastonia, N.C.	WGAS 1420	Talladega, Ala.	WHJB 1580		KAIR 1490
		So. Haven, Mich.	WJOR 940		WHT 1280 M		KCEE 790
		So. Knoxville, Tenn.	WSKT 1580	Tallahassee, Fla.	WMEN 1330		KTAN 560 A
		So. Paris, Me.	WKTI 1450		WRFB 1410		KUCB 1290 M
		So. Pittsburg, Tenn.	WEPG 910		WTAL 1270 M		KEVT 690
		So. St. Paul, Minn.	KDWB 630 M		WTNT 1450 C		KOBY 940
		So. Williamsport, Pa.	WMPT 1450	Tallahassee, Fla.	WLS 1300		KMOP 1390
			KONT 1480	Tallulah, La.	KTLD 1360		KFF 1550
		Spanish Fork, Utah	KUB 1270	Tampa, Fla.	WDAE 1550 C		KTKT 450 C
		Saras, Nv.	KBUE 1230		WZST 1550		KOLD 1450 C
		Sparta, Ill.	WHCO 1230		WFLA 970 N	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	KTNN 1400 M
		Sparta, Tenn.	WSMT 1050		WHBO 1050 M	Tulare, Calif.	KGOK 1270 M
		Sparta, Wis.	WKLI 990		WINQ 1010		KGEN 1370
			WCOW 1290		WMP 1150	Tulia, Tex.	KTUE 1260
		Spartanburg, S.C.	WZOD 1400 M		WSD 1300	Tullahoma, Tenn.	WJIG 740
			WDRD 910 N	Taos, N.Mex.	KKIT 340	Tulsa, Okla.	KAKC 970
			WSPA 950 C	Tarboro, N.C.	WCPS 760		KMPS 1500
			KICD 1240	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	WRBB 1470		KRMG 740 C
		Spencer, Iowa	WSP 1400	Tasley, Va.	WESR 1330		KELI 1430 C
		Spencer, W.Va.	KGA 1510 A	Taunton, Mass.	WEP 1370		KVVO 1170 N
		Spokane, Wash.	KLYK 1230	Tawas City, Mich.	WIOS 1480		KFMJ 1050
			KPEC 1380	Taylor, Tex.	KTAE 1260		WLEO 580 M
			KHO 590 N	Taylorville, N.C.	WTLK 1570		KTFP 490 A
			KNEW 790 M	Taylorville, Ill.	WTIM 1410		KCE 1490
			KREM 970	Tell City, Ind.	WTJ 1250		WJRD 1150
			KXLY 920 C	Tempe, Ariz.	KYND 1580		WACT 1420
			KCFA 1330	Temple, Tex.	KTEM 1140		WNPT 1280 A
		Springdale, Ark.	KBRS 1340 A	Terrace, B.C.	CFTK 1400		WTUG 790
		Springfield, Ill.	WCVS 1450 A-M	Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW 1230 N	Tuscumbia, Ala.	WTBC 1230 M
			WMA 970 N		WFMT 1300 A	Tuskegee, Ala.	KWTA 1590
			WTAX 1240 C	Terrill, Tex.	WTI 1480	Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.	KDHI 1250
		Springfield, Mass.	WBZA 1030	Terrytown, Nebr.	KTCT 690	Twin Falls, Idaho	KTFF 1270 N
			WHYN 560 C	Texasarkana, Ark.	KOSY 790 M		KLTX 1310 M
			WMAS 1450 M	Texasarkana, Ark.	KCMC 740 A		WTWV 1590
			WST 1270		KATQ 940		KDOK 1330
		Springfield, Mo.	KGBX 1260 N	Texas City, Tex.	KTF 1400		KGJB 1490 M
			KICK 1340	Thayer, Mo.	KTLC 920		KTBB 600 A
			KTTS 1400 C	The Dalles, Ore.	KODL 1440		KZEY 690
			KWTO 560 A		KRMW 1300		WTRN 1340
		Springfield, Ohio	WIZE 1340 A	Thermopolis, Wyo.	KRTR 1490 M		KMSL 1250 M
			WBLY 1600	Thief River Falls, Minn.	KTHE 1240		KCCN 1300
		Springfield, Ore.	KEL 1050		KTRF 1230	Union, Mo.	KLPW 1220
		Springfield, Tenn.	WDBL 1590	Thibodaux, La.	CKLD 1230	Union, S.C.	WBCU 1460
		Springfield, Vt.	WCFB 1480	Thibodaux, La.	KTIB 630	Union City, Tenn.	WENK 1240
		Springhill, La.	KBSF 1460	Thomaston, Ga.	WSFT 1220	Uniontown, Pa.	WNBS 580
		Spruce Pine, N.C.	WTOE 1470		WPGA 1590	Urbana, Ill.	WIL 580
		Stamford, Conn.	WSTC 1400	Thomasville, Ala.	WJDB 630	Utica, N.Y.	WBXB 950 C
		Stamford, Tex.	KDWT 1400	Thomasville, Ga.	WPA 1250		WBVM 1550
		Stamford, Ky.	WRGR 1490	Thomasville, N.C.	WKTG 730		WRUN 1150
		Stark, Fla.	WWSO 1230	Thomson, Ga.	WTWC 790		WVLD 1410 A
		Starkville, Miss.	WSSJ 1450 N	Three Rivers, Mich.	WTLA 1240 M		KVO 1500
		State College, Pa.	WMAJ 1450 N		WLKM 1510		CKVD 1230
			WRNS 1390	Three Rivers, Que.	CHLN 550		WSUM 1490
		Statesboro, Ga.	WVRS 1240		WPS 1150		WGOV 950 M
		Statesville, N.C.	WLS 1400	Ticonderoga, N.Y.	WTFS 1250		WGA 910 A
			WDBM 550	Timn, Ohio	WTF 1600 M		WJEM 1150
		Staunton, Va.	WTON 1240 A	Tifton, Ga.	WTF 1340		WLD 1400
			WAF 900		WVGS 1430		KVSH 940
		Stephenville, Tex.	KSTV 1510	Tillamook, Ore.	KTIL 1590		KNBA 1190
		Sterling, Colo.	KGEC 1230	Tillsonburg, Ont.	CKCT 1510		KOVC 1490 M
			KOLR 1480	Timmins, Ont.	CFOL 820		CFLY 1370
		Sterling, Ill.	KWST 1240		KCG 680		WNSM 1340
		Stevensville, Ohio	WSTV 1340 M	Titusville, Fla.	WRMF 1050		WNS 1580
		Stevens Point, Wis.	WSP 1010	Titusville, Pa.	WTIV 1230		WMT 730
		Stillwater, Minn.	WAVN 1220	Toccoa, Ga.	WLET 1420 M		WERT 1220
			KSPJ 780		WNE 630		WKKS 1570
		Stillwater, Okla.	KWJ 1280	Toledo, Ohio	WOHO 1470 M		CBU 690
		Stockton, Calif.	KST 420		WSPD 1370 N		CFUN 1410
			KJWG 1230 A		WTOD 1560 C		CHQM 1320
			KAYL 990		WTOL 1230 A		CJDR 600
		Storm Lake, Iowa	CJCS 1240		KTOD 1230		CKWK 190 M
		Stratford, Ont.	WIZZ 1250				
		Streator, Ill.	WVPO 840				
		Stroudsburg, Pa.	WVPO 840				
		Stuart, Fla.	WST 1450 M				
		Stuart, Va.	WHEO 1270				
		Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	WDR 910				
		Sturgis, Mich.	WSTR 1230				
		Stuttgart, Ark.	KWAK 1240 M				
		Sudbury, Ont.	CKSO 790				

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KBIM	Roswell, N.Mex.	910	KCLN	Clinton, Iowa	1310	KELD	El Dorado, Ark.	1400	KCA	Spokane, Wash.	1510
KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	970	KCLO	Leavenworth, Kans.	1400	KELI	Tulsa, Okla.	1430	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	1580
KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	1490	KCLS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	600	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1240	KGAK	Gallup, N.Mex.	1330
KBIZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1240	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1590	KELO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1320	KGAL	Lebanon, Oreg.	920
KBJT	Fordyce, Ark.	1570	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	1240	KELP	El Paso, Tex.	920	KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1590
KBKR	Baker, Oreg.	1490	KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	900	KELR	El Reno, Okla.	1460	KGAY	Salem, Oreg.	1430
KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1450	KCLX	Colfax, Wash.	1450	KELY	Ely, Nev.	1230	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	1360
KBLA	Burbank, Calif.	1490	KCMO	Texarkana, Tex.	1230	KENA	Mena, Ark.	1450	KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1540
KBLC	Red Bluff, Calif.	1490	KCMF	Paoli, Sprng, Calif.	1490	KENB	Tombich, Wash.	1580	KGBL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1020
KBLO	Blackfoot, Idaho	980	KCMG	Kansas City, Mo.	810	KENI	Anchorage, Alaska	550	KGBT	Harlingen, Tex.	1530
KBLL	Bolivar, Mo.	1550	KCMS	Manitou Sprngs., Colo.	1490	KENL	Arcaata, Calif.	1340	KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	1250
KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1290	KCNI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1280	KENP	Portales, N.Mex.	1450	KGCA	Rugby, N.D.	1450
KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	1320	KCNO	Alturas, Calif.	570	KENN	Farmington, N.M.	1390	KGCX	Sidney, Mont.	1480
KBLY	Gold Beach, Oreg.	1220	KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	1470	KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1460	KGDN	Edmonds, Wash.	630
KBMI	Henderson, Nev.	1400	KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1280	KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	980	KGEE	Eberk, Calif.	1230
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1400	KCOG	Centerville, Iowa	1430	KENY	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	630	KGEK	Stirling, Colo.	1230
KBMO	Benson, Minn.	1290	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1430	KEOK	Payette, Idaho	1450	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1140
KBMW	Breckinridge, Minn.	1450	KCOK	Tulare, Calif.	1270	KEOS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1290	KGEN	Tulare, Calif.	1370
KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	1470	KCOL	T. Collins, Colo.	1420	KEPS	Kennewick, Wash.	610	KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	1390
KBMZ	Billings, Mont.	1240	KCON	Conway, Ark.	1230	KEPR	Kennewick, Wash.	610	KGEZ	Kalispee, Mont.	600
KBND	Bend, Oreg.	1110	KCOR	San Antonio, Tex.	1350	KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1270	KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	1450
KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	890	KCOW	Alliance, Nebr.	1400	KERB	Kermit, Tex.	600	KGFL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1230
KBOB	Oskaloosa, Iowa	740	KCOY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1400	KERD	Grand, Tex.	1280	KGFL	Roswell, N.Mex.	1400
KBOC	Boise, Idaho	950	KCPT	Park City, Utah	1320	KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	1340	KGFW	Fort Worth, Tex.	1340
KBOK	Malvern, Ark.	1310	KCRA	Sacramento, Calif.	1320	KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1410	KGFX	Pierre, S.Dak.	630
KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1490	KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1460	KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	1230	KGFX	Coffeyville, Kans.	690
KBOM	Bismark-Mandan, N. Dak.	1270	KCRC	Enid, Okla.	1390	KESM	Eldorado Springs, Mo.	1580	KGGG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1570
KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1490	KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1600	KEST	Boise, Idaho	790	KGGM	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610
KBOP	Pesantown, Tex.	1380	KCRM	Crane, Tex.	1380	KETO	Seattle, Wash.	1590	KGHL	Pueblo, Colo.	1350
KBOR	Brownsville, Tex.	1490	KCRS	Midland, Tex.	1550	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1440	KGHF	Billings, Mont.	790
KBOW	Butte, Mont.	1490	KCRV	Trinidad, Mo.	1240	KETZ	Union, Mo.	1490	KGIB	Brantley, Okla.	1440
KBXP	Dallas, Tex.	1480	KCSJ	Pueblo, Colo.	590	KEVL	Minneapolis, Minn.	1440	KGHS	International Falls, Minn.	1230
KBYY	Medford, Oreg.	730	KCSR	Chadron, Nebr.	1450	KEVT	Tucson, Ariz.	690	KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	1520
KBPS	Portland, Oreg.	1450	KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1030	KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	910	KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	1260
KBRC	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1490	KCTI	Gonzales, Tex.	1450	KEWI	Topeka, Kans.	1440	KGIW	Alamosa, Colo.	1450
KBRK	Brinkley, Ark.	1570	KCTJ	Childress, Tex.	1510	KEWJ	Portland, Oreg.	1190	KGJL	Tyler, Tex.	1400
KBRM	Brookfield, S.Dak.	1430	KCTK	Tucson, Ariz.	1290	KEYG	Grand Junction, Colo.	1230	KGLK	San Angelo, Tex.	960
KBRN	McCook, Nebr.	1430	KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1250	KEYD	Oakes, N.Dak.	1220	KGLM	Miami, Okla.	910
KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	800	KCUL	Fort Worth, Tex.	1540	KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	1400	KGLN	Greenwood Sprngs., Colo.	980
KBRD	Bremerton, Wash.	1490	KCVL	Colville, Wash.	1270	KEYJ	Jameson, N.Dak.	1400	KGLU	Mason City, Iowa	1300
KBRR	Leadville, Colo.	1230	KCVR	Lodi, Calif.	1570	KEYL	Long Prairie, Minn.	1400	KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1480
KBRZ	Springdale, Ark.	1340	KCYL	Lampasas, Tex.	1450	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1450	KGMB	Honolulu, Hawaii	590
KBRV	Soda Springs, Ida.	1490	KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	1550	KEYT	Provo, Utah	1450	KGMB	Omaha, Neb.	1150
KBRX	O'Neil, Mo.	1350	KDAD	Wend, Calif.	800	KEYZ	Williston, N.Dak.	1360	KGMI	Bellingham, Wash.	790
KBRZ	Fresport, Texas	1460	KDAK	Carrington, N.D.	1600	KEZY	Rapid City, S.Dak.	920	KGMO	Sape Girardeau, Mo.	1220
KBSF	Springhill, La.	1460	KDAL	Duluth, Minn.	610	KFAA	Anaheim, Calif.	1190	KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1380
KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	1490	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	790	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	1110	KGMT	Fairbury, Nebr.	1310
KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1340	KDAP	Lubbock, Tex.	580	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1350	KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1420
KBTM	Jonesboro, Ark.	1230	KDAS	San Antonio, Calif.	1470	KFAL	Fulton, Mo.	900	KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	1400
KBTN	Neosho, Mo.	1450	KDDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1480	KFAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1450	KGND	Oberlin, Kans.	1370
KBTO	El Dorado, Kans.	1430	KDDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1480	KFAR	Fairbanks, Alaska	610	KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	1390
KBTR	Denver, Colo.	710	KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1360	KFAX	San Francisco, Calif.	1100	KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	810
KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1370	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	800	KFAY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1250	KGON	Oregon City, Oreg.	1520
KBUD	Athens, Tex.	1410	KDBS	Alexandria, La.	1410	KFBB	Great Falls, Mont.	1310	KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1490
KBUH	Brigham City, Utah	800	KDDD	Dumas, Tex.	800	KFBC	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1240	KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	1340
KBUN	Bemidji, Minn.	1450	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	1240	KFBI	Sacramento, Calif.	1530	KGRH	Henderson, Tex.	1000
KBUW	Burlington, Iowa	1590	KDEN	Denver, N.Mex.	1150	KFBA	Amarillo, Tex.	1440	KGBD	Bend, Oreg.	940
KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	1590	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	1340	KFDF	Van Buren, Ark.	1580	KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	1410
KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	1010	KDED	El Cajon, Calif.	910	KDFM	Beaumont, Tex.	560	KGRS	Gresham, Oreg.	1230
KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	1310	KDES	Palm Sprngs., Calif.	920	KDFR	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1360	KGRT	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	570
KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1380	KDET	Center, Tex.	930	KFEF	Pueblo, Colo.	970	KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1600
KBVU	Bellevue, Wash.	1540	KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1590	KFEZ	St. Joseph, Mo.	680	KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	760
KBWD	Brownwood, Tex.	1380	KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1240	KFGA	Sacramento, Calif.	1530	KGUO	Guadalupe, Colo.	1490
KBEA	Oke, Okla.	890	KDHI	Twenty-nine Palms, California	1250	KFGG	Fargo, N.D.	790	KGUL	Santa Barbara, Calif.	990
KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	1460	KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	920	KFGH	Boone, Iowa	1200	KGUL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1560
KBYP	Shamrock, Tex.	1580	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1310	KFHI	Wichita, Kans.	630	KGVV	Greenville, Tex.	1400
KBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1270	KDIB	Oakland, Calif.	1310	KFII	Los Angeles, Calif.	1480	KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	1290
KBZZ	Salina, Oreg.	1490	KDIO	Ortonville, Minn.	1350	KFIV	Tucson, Ariz.	1550	KGVW	Belgrade, Mont.	630
KBZY	Lajunta, Colo.	1400	KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	1250	KFIV	Modesto, Calif.	1360	KGWP	Portland, Oreg.	620
KCAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	1010	KDIJ	Holtbrook, Ariz.	1270	KFIZ	Fontana, Cal. Wis.	1530	KGWL	Enid, Okla.	1490
KCAD	Ableton, Okla.	1590	KDKA	Pittsburg, Pa.	1020	KFJB	Marshalltown, Iowa	1230	KGYO	Olympia, Wash.	1240
KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	1410	KDKJ	Clinton, Mo.	1280	KFJM	Grand Forks, N.Dak	1370	KGYN	Guymon, Okla.	1220
KCAP	Helena, Mont.	1340	KDLA	DeRidder, La.	1010	KFJZ	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1270	KAHI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1090
KCAR	Clarksville, Tex.	1350	KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	1230	KFKJ	Greeley, Colo.	1310	KHAK	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1380
KCAS	Slaton, Tex.	1350	KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1340	KFKF	Bellevue, Wash.	1330	KHAL	Homar, La.	1390
KCBC	Des Moines, Iowa	1090	KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	1240	KFKL	Lawrence, Kans.	1250	KHAR	Anchorage, Alaska	590
KCBD	Lubbock, Tex.	1590	KDLS	Perry, Iowa	1310	KFLD	Floyd, Mo.	900	KHAS	Phoenix, Ariz.	1230
KCBS	San Diego, Calif.	1170	KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1450	KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1380	KHIC	Phoenix, Ariz.	1480
KCBS	San Fran., Calif.	740	KDMO	Carthage, Mo.	1490	KFLM	Mountain Home, Ida.	1240	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	970
KCCF	Paris, Ark.	1460	KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	1290	KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	1450	KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1430
KCCO	Lawton, Okla.	1050	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	1440	KFLY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1240	KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	1560
KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	1390	KDOK	Tyler, Tex.	1330	KFMB	San Diego, Calif.	540	KHEM	Big Springs, Tex.	1270
KCCP	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1150	KDOL	Mojave, Calif.	1340	KFMJ	Tulsa, Okla.	1390	KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	1590
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	1590	KDOM	Windom, Minn.	1580	KFMD	Denver, Colo.	1050	KHER	Phoenix, Ariz.	1280
KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	790	KDOP	Salinas, Calif.	1460	KFMO	Flat River, Mo.	1240	KHER	Santa Maria, Calif.	1600
KCEY	Tunlock, Calif.	1390	KDOT	Reno, Nev.	1230	KFNF	Shenandoah, Iowa	920	KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	690
KCFA	Spokane, Wash.	1330	KDOV	Medford, Oreg.	1300	KFNV	Ferriday, La.	1600	KHFF	Fry, Ariz.	1420
KCFH	Cuero, Tex.	1600	KDQN	DeQueen, Ark.	1390	KFNW	Fargo, N.Dak.	900	KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	1290
KCFJ	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1250	KDRO	Sedalia, Mo.	1490	KFNO	Lincoln, Nebr.	1240	KHIT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1320
KCGM	Columbia, Mo.	1380	KDRS	Paragould, Ark.	980	KFNP	Long Beach, Calif.	1230	KHJL	Los Angeles, Calif.	590
KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	1580	KDSE	Des Moines, S.Dak.	1380	KFPW	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1490	KHJH	Harper, Mo.	1070
KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	1410	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	1580	KFQD	Anchorage, Alaska	730	KHOB	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1390
KCHI	Chillicothe, Mo.	1010	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	950	KFRA	Franklin, La.	1390	KHOE	Truckee, Calif.	1400
KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	1010	KDTA	Delta, Colo.	1400	KFRB	Fairbanks, Alaska	900	KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440
KCHR	Charleston, Mo.	1350	KDTH	Dubuque, Iowa	1370	KFRC	San Francisco, Calif.	610	KHOK	Hogauim, Wash.	1560
KCHS	Truth or Consequences, New Mexico	1400	KDUB	Lubbock, Tex.	1340	KFRD	Rosenberg, Tex.	980	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	1250
KCHV	Coahacilla, Chihuahua	970	KDVF	Hutchinson, Minn.	1240	KFRF	Denver, Colo.	1360	KHOW	Denver, Colo.	900
KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1590	KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	630	KFRM	Kansas City, Mo.	550	KHWP	Harper, Mo.	900
KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1490	KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	1200	KFRS	Longview, Tex.	1370	KHQ	Spokane, Wash.	590
KCII	Washington, Iowa	1380	KDXE	N. Little Rock, Ark.	1380	KFRU	Columbia, Mo.	1400	KHSJ	Hemet, Calif.	1320
KCIJ	Shreveport, La.	1050	KDXU	St. George, Utah	1450	KFSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1450	KHSL	Chico, Calif.	1290
KCIL	Houma, La.	1490	KDYL	Tooele, Utah	990	KFSB	Joplin, Mo.	910	KHTN	Houston, Mo.	1250
KCIM	Carroll, Iowa	1380	KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1230	KFSK	Denver, Colo.	1220	KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	1340
KCIN	Victorville, Calif.	1590	KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1240	KFRD	San Diego, Calif.	1360	KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	690
KCIB	Minot, N.Dak.	910	KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	1400	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150	KHVB	Burton, Mo.	1040
KCIH	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1280	KECK	Odesa, Tex.	920	KFST	Ft. Stockton, Tex.	860	KHVN	Honolulu, Hawaii	1040
KCKC	San Bernardino, Cal.	1350	KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	1550	KFTV	Ft. Morgan, Colo.	1400	KIAL	Astoria, Ore.	1230
KCKG	Sonora, Tex.	1240	KEDO	Longview, Wash.	1400	KFVN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	1230	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1290
KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	1340	KEEP	Springfield, Oreg.	1050	KFVJ	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	1230	KIBH	Seaward, Alaska	1340
KCKY	Coalgide, Ariz.	1350	KEEE	Acagoches, Tex.	1280	KFVJ	St. Louis, Mo.	850	KIBL	Belleville, Tex.	1490
KCLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1400	KEEF	Shreveport, La.	710	KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	980	KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	1230
KCLE	Cleburn, Tex.	1420	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	1370	KFXD	Nampa, Idaho	580	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1240
KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	1100	KEEP	Twin Falls, Idaho	1450	KFXM	San Bernardino, Calif.	590	KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1340
			KEES	Gladewater, Tex.	1430	KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	1420	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1490
			KEKO	Kailua, Hawaii	1330	KFYD	Lubbock, Tex.	790	KICD	Calteico, Calif.	1490
			KELA	Centralla, Wash.	1470	KFYR	Bismarek, N.Dak.	550	KICY	Nome, Alaska	850

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KROP	Abbeville, La.	960	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	970	KUTT	Fargo, N.Dak.	1550	KWNO	Winona, Minn.	1230
KROP	Brawley, Calif.	1300	KSXX	Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	1420	KUTY	Palmdale, Calif.	1470	KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	1580
KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1340	KTAC	Tacoma, Wash.	850	KUVR	Holdrege, Nebr.	1380	KWOA	Worthington, Minn.	730
KROW	Dallas, Ore.	1460	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1260	KUXL	Golden Valley, Minn.	800	KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	930
KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1260	KTAN	Tucson, Ariz.	580	KUZV	W. Monroe, La.	1310	KWON	Clinton, Okla.	1320
KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1240	KTCR	Phoenix, Ariz.	620	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	800	KWVO	Bartlesville, Okla.	1400
KRPL	Moscow, Idaho	1400	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	1570	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1480	KWOR	Worldand, Wyo.	1340
KRRR	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	1360	KTBE	Fort, Tex.	800	KVCF	Elmer, Nebr.	1450	KWOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1240
KRYV	Sherman, Okla.	910	KTCB	Austin, Tex.	900	KVCL	Winfield, La.	670	KWOT	Wichita, Calif.	1600
KRSC	Othello, Wash.	1400	KTCB	Malden, Mo.	1470	KVCV	Redding, Calif.	600	KWPC	Muscateine, Iowa	860
KRSD	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1340	KTCI	Terrytown, Nebr.	690	KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	920	KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1450
KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	950	KTCN	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	1330	KWPR	Claremore, Okla.	1270
KRSL	Russell, Kans.	990	KTCR	Minneapolis, Minn.	690	KVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	970	KWRA	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1400
KRSN	Los Alamos, N.Mex.	1490	KTCS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1410	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	1250	KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	1470
KRSY	Roswell, N.Mex.	1230	KTCE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1230	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1450	KWRE	Warrenton, Mo.	730
KRTN	Raton, N.Mex.	1490	KTEE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1480	KVEV	Glovis, N.Mex.	800	KWRG	Warrenton, Mo.	860
KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490	KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	1490	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1300	KWRO	Coquille, Oreg.	630
KRUN	Ballinger, Tex.	1400	KTEM	Temple, Tex.	1400	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	740	KWRV	Boonville, Mo.	1370
KRUS	Ruston, La.	1490	KTEO	San Angelo, Tex.	1340	KVFD	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1400	KWRW	McCook, Nebr.	1360
KRUX	Glendale, Ariz.	1360	KTER	Terrell, Tex.	1570	KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	1590	KWRW	Guthrie, Okla.	1490
KRVC	Ashland, Oreg.	1350	KTFI	Twin Falls, Idaho	1270	KVVI	Seattle, Wash.	1370	KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	1250
KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	1010	KTFJ	Seminole, Tenn.	1250	KVVI	Victoria, Tex.	1540	KWSD	Mt. Shasta, Calif.	620
KRXK	Rexburg, Idaho	1490	KTFB	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVVI	Highland Park, Tex.	1370	KWSH	Wewoka-Seminole, Okla.	1260
KRYC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1360	KTFB	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVIN	New Iberia, La.	1360			
KRZE	Farmington, N.M.	1280	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1240	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1470			
KRZY	Grand Prairie, Tex.	730	KTHS	Little Rock, Ark.	1090	KVIP	Redding, Calif.	530			
KSAC	Manhattan, Kans.	580	KTHT	Houston, Tex.	790	KVKM	Monahans, Tex.	1300			
KSAL	Salina, Kans.	1150	KTHB	Thibodaux, La.	630	KVLB	Cleveland, Tex.	1410			
KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	1490	KTIB	Tillamook, Oreg.	1390	KVLC	Little Rock, Ark.	1050			
KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1490	KTIP	Albina, Oreg.	1510	KVLE	Springfield, Mo.	560			
KSAR	San Antonio, Calif.	1010	KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	1450	KVLG	LaGrange, Tex.	1470			
KSBB	Salinas, Calif.	1380	KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	900	KVLH	Pauls Valley, Okla.	1470			
KSCB	Liberia, Kans.	600	KTJS	Hobart, Okla.	1420	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1220			
KSCJ	Sioux City, Iowa	1360	KTKN	Ketchikan, Alaska	930	KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	680			
KSCO	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1080	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	1310	KVMC	Colorado City, Tex.	1320			
KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	550	KTKA	Tucson, Ariz.	990	KVML	Sonora, Calif.	970			
KSDN	Aberdeen, N.Dak.	1300	KTKL	Tulita, La.	1360	KVMA	Flora, Ark.	1410			
KSON	San Oge, Calif.	1130	KTLN	Oenver, Colo.	1280	KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1010			
KSDR	Waterston, S.Oak.	1480	KTLQ	Mtn. Home, Ark.	1490	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1240			
KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1480	KTLQ	Tablequah, Okla.	1350	KVNU	Logan, Utah	610			
KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	930	KTLR	Rusk, Tex.	1580	KVOB	Bastrop, La.	1340			
KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	1340	KTLW	Texas City, Tex.	920	KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1230			
KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	950	KTMA	McAlester, Okla.	1400	KVOD	Albuquerque, N.M.	1700			
KSEF	Moscow, Idaho	1470	KTMB	McAlester, Okla.	1250	KVOD	Emporia, Kans.	1470			
KSEN	Shelby, Mo.	1150	KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	1230	KVOG	Oden, Utah	1490			
KSEO	Durant, Okla.	750	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1400	KVOL	Lafayette, La.	1330			
KSET	El Paso, Tex.	1340	KTNT	Tacoma, Wash.	1400	KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	800			
KSEW	Sitka, Alaska	1400	KTOC	Jonesboro, La.	920	KVON	Napa, Calif.	1440			
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1230	KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1590	KVOD	Tulsa, Okla.	1170			
KSFA	Nacogdoches, Tex.	830	KTOP	Mankato, Minn.	1420	KVOJ	Plainview, Wyo.	1400			
KSFE	Neodesha, Mo.	1340	KTOH	Lihue, Hawaii	1490	KVOR	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1300			
KSFO	San Francisco, Calif.	560	KTKO	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000	KVOU	Uvalde, Tex.	1400			
KSGM	Chester, Ill.	980	KTOO	Belton, Tex.	940	KVOV	Riverton, Wyo.	1450			
KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1520	KTOO	Henderson, Nev.	1280	KVOY	Moorhead, Minn.	1280			
KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1340	KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	1490	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1400			
KSIG	Crowley, La.	1450	KTOW	San Spring, Okla.	1340	KVOZ	Laredo, Tex.	1490			
KSIL	Silver City, N.Mex.	1340	KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	860	KVPA	Canyon, Tex.	1370			
KSIM	Sikeston, Mo.	1400	KTRB	Modesto, Calif.	860	KVPI	Ville Platte, La.	1050			
KSIR	Wichita, Kans.	900	KTRC	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1400	KVRC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240			
KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	1050	KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1420	KVRO	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1240			
KSIV	Woodward, Okla.	1450	KTRF	Thief River Falls, Minn.	1230	KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1460			
KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1230	KTRG	Honolulu, Hawaii	990	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	1340			
KSJB	Jamestown, N.Dak.	600	KTRH	Houston, Tex.	740	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360			
KSJI	Sun Valley, Idaho	1470	KTRI	Sioux City, Iowa	1470	KVSA	Manchester, Ark.	1220			
KSJK	Oak Falls, Iowa	660	KTRM	Beaumont, Tex.	990	KVSH	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1260			
KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	1160	KTRM	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1290	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	940			
KSLM	Salem, Oreg.	1390	KTRY	Bastrop, La.	730	KVSD	Ardmore, Okla.	1240			
KSLP	Opeλους, La.	1230	KTSA	San Antonio, Tex.	550	KVWC	Vernon, Tex.	1490			
KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1240	KTSA	San Antonio, Tex.	550	KVWM	Show Low, Ariz.	1050			
KSMA	Santa Maria, Calif.	1240	KTSL	Burnett, Tex.	1340	KVWO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1370			
KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	1340	KTSM	El Paso, Tex.	1380	KWAB	Bakersfield, Calif.	1490			
KSMO	Salem, Mo.	1440	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	1600	KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	920			
KSMB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1290	KTRT	Rolla, Mo.	1490	KWAK	Stuttgart, Ark.	1240			
KSNB	Pocatello, Ida.	1290	KTRS	Springfield, Mo.	1400	KWAL	Walla, Idaho	620			
KSNY	Snyder, Tex.	1450	KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	1400	KWAM	Memphis, Tenn.	990			
KSD	Des Moines, Iowa	1460	KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1260	KWAT	Watertown, S.Oak.	950			
KSDK	Arkansas City, Kans.	1280	KTUX	Public, Tex.	1480	KWBA	Baytown, Tex.	1360			
KSDN	San Diego, Calif.	1240	KTVO	Seattle, Wash.	1250	KWBC	Wichita, Kans.	1470			
KSDO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1140	KTWO	Casper, Wyo.	1470	KWBC	Navasota, Tex.	1550			
KSP	Salt Lake City, Utah	1370	KTXJ	Jasper, Tex.	1350	KWBE	Beatrice, Nebr.	1450			
KSOX	Raymondville, Tex.	1240	KTXO	Sherman, Tex.	1500	KWBG	Boone, Iowa	1590			
KSPA	Santa Paula, Calif.	1400	KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	1460	KWBW	Hutchinson, Kans.	1450			
KSPI	Stillwater, Okla.	780	KUAM	Agana, Guam	610	KWCB	Searcy, Ark.	1300			
K SPL	Diboll, Tex.	1260	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	1600	KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	1280			
KSPD	Sandpoint, Idaho	1400	KUBC	Monroese, Colo.	580	KWCO	Chickasha, Okla.	1360			
KSR	Salmon, Idaho	960	KUCB	Pendleton, Oreg.	1050	KWEB	Rochester, Minn.	1270			
KSRC	Socorro, N.Mex.	1290	KUDE	Oceanside, Calif.	1320	KWED	Sequin, Tex.	1580			
KSRO	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1350	KUOI	Great Falls, Mont.	1450	KWEI	Weiser, Idaho	1260			
KSRV	Ontario, Oreg.	1380	KUDL	Kansas City, Mo.	1380	KWEL	Midland, La.	1600			
KSSS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	740	KUEN	Ventura, Calif.	1590	KWEH	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1480			
KSSU	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1230	KUDS	Salt Lake City, Utah	910	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1270			
KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	1000	KUEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	900	KWFT	Wichita Falls, Tex.	620			
KSTB	Bremer, Mo.	1430	KUEG	Phoenix, Ariz.	740	KWGF	Stockton, Calif.	1230			
KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	690	KUGN	Eugene, Oreg.	590	KWHI	Brenham, Tex.	1280			
KSTH	St. Helen's, Oreg.	1600	KUKI	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1360	KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1260			
KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	1420	KUKJ	Walla Walla, Wash.	1420	KWHN	Fort Smith, Ark.	1320			
KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	1500	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	1250	KWHO	Salt Lake City, Utah	860			
KSTR	Grand Junction, Colo.	620	KUKL	Walla Walla, Wash.	1400	KWID	Altus, Okla.	1050			
KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1170	KUKO	Post, Tex.	1370	KWIO	Salt Lake City, Utah	1470			
KSTV	Stephens, Mo.	1490	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1350	KWKI	Pocatello, Idaho	1240			
KSUB	Cedar City, Utah	930	KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	690	KWIL	Albany, Oreg.	790			
KSDU	W. Memphis, Ark.	730	KULB	Ephrata, Wash.	730	KWIN	Ashland, Oreg.	580			
KSUE	Susanville, Calif.	1240	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	1390	KWIP	Mered, Calif.	1580			
KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KUMD	Pendleton, Oreg.	1290	KWIQ	Moses Lake, Wash.	1260			
KSUM	Bisbee, Ariz.	1230	KUNJ	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1400	KWJF	Dallas, Wyo.	1470			
KSVK	Ricehead, Utah	1390	KUOM	Siloam Springs, Ark.	720	KWIZ	Santa Ana, Calif.	1480			
KSVN	Ogden, Utah	730	KUOD	Minneapolis, Minn.	1290	KWJJ	Portland, Oreg.	1080			
KSPV	Artesia, N.Mex.	990	KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	1060	KWK	St. Louis, Mo.	1380			
KSWA	Graham, Tex.	1330	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980	KWKC	Abilene, Tex.	1340			
KSWC	Tucson, Ariz.	1240	KUR	Moab, Utah	1450	KWKH	Shreveport, La.	1130			
KSWI	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1560	KURL	Billings, Mont.	730	KWKW	Dallas, Calif.	1300			
KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	940	KURY	Fort, Tex.	710	KWYD	Des Moines, Iowa	1240			
KSWN	Lawton, Okla.	1390	KURY	Brookings, Oreg.	910	KWLC	Decorah, Iowa	1240			
KSWX	Salt Lake City, Utah	630	KUSD	Vermillion, S.Dak.	690	KWLO	Liberty, Tex.	1050			
KSYC	Yreka, Calif.	1490	KUSH	Cushing, Okla.	1600	KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1340			
			KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	1270	KWLW	Nampa, Idaho	1450			
			KUTA	Blanding, Utah	790	KWMT	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	540			
			KUTV	Yakima, Wash.	980	KWNA	Winemusea, Nev.	1400			

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	1220	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1430	WBMC	McMinnville, Tenn.	960	WCKI	Greer, S.C.	1300
WABG	Greenville, Miss.	950	WATQ	Waterbury, Conn.	1320	WBMD	Baltimore, Md.	750	WCKM	Winnboro, S.C.	1250
WABH	Deerfield, Va.	1150	WATT	Sayre, Pa.	960	WBME	West Point, Ga.	1310	WCKR	Miami, Fla.	610
WABI	Bangor, Maine	910	WATS	Cadillac, Mich.	1240	WBML	Macon, Ga.	1240	WCKY	Cincinnati, Ohio	1530
WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1490	WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	900	WBMT	Black Mountain, N.C.	1350	WCLA	Claxton, Ga.	1470
WABL	Amite, La.	1570	WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1400	WBND	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	1000	WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	1260
WABO	Waynesboro, Miss.	990	WATZ	Alpena, Mich.	1450	WBNE	Virgin Islands	1050	WCLC	Jamesburg, Tenn.	1250
WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1540	WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	1590	WBNC	Conway, N.H.	1050	WCLD	Cleveland, Miss.	1490
WABR	Winter Park, Fla.	1440	WAUC	Staufville, Fla.	1310	WBND	Boonville, Ind.	1540	WCLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	1570
WABT	Tuscarora, Pa.	580	WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1230	WBNR	Beacon, N.Y.	1260	WCLG	Morgantown, W.Va.	1300
WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	1590	WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050	WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	1460	WCLI	Corning, N.Y.	1450
WABW	Annapolis, Md.	810	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	1510	WBNT	Oneida, Tenn.	1310	WCLJ	Janesville, Wis.	1590
WABY	Albany, N.Y.	1400	WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	970	WBNX	New York, N.Y.	1380	WCLS	Columbus, Ga.	1280
WABZ	Albemarle, N.C.	1010	WAVI	Dayton, Ohio	1210	WBOW	Galax, Va.	1360	WCLT	Newark, Ohio	1570
WABC	Camden, S.C.	1590	WAVL	Apollo, Pa.	910	WBOC	Salisbury, Md.	960	WCLV	London, N.C.	1370
WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	1340	WAVN	Sturtevant, Minn.	1220	WBOD	Beach, Va.	1550	WCM	Wilmington, N.C.	1230
WACC	Chicago, Ill.	730	WAVO	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1420	WBOK	New Orleans, La.	800	WCMC	Harrisburg, Pa.	1460
WACK	Newark, N.Y.	1420	WAVP	Avon Park, Fla.	1390	WBOP	Pensacola, Fla.	980	WCME	Wardwood, N.J.	1390
WACL	Waycross, Ga.	570	WAVU	Albertville, Ala.	630	WBOS	Brookline, Mass.	1600	WCMI	Brunswick, Maine	930
WACO	Waco, Tex.	1460	WAVY	Portsmouth, Va.	1350	WBOW	Terre Haute, Ind.	1230	WCML	Ashland, Ky.	1340
WACR	Columbus, Miss.	1050	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1300	WBPO	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1400	WCMM	Arcadio, P.R.	1280
WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1420	WAWA	West Allis, Wis.	1590	WBQZ	Lock Haven, Pa.	1430	WCMP	Elkhart, Mich.	1270
WADA	Shelby, N.C.	1350	WAWB	Waukegan, Ind.	1380	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	960	WCMS	Norfolk, Va.	1050
WADC	Akron, Ohio	1350	WAWX	Zarephath, N.J.	1370	WBRE	Bradenton, Fla.	1420	WCMT	Marlin, Tenn.	1410
WADK	Wadsworth, N.C.	1210	WAWY	Wayne Beach, Fla.	1370	WBRE	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1340	WCMT	Ottawa, Ill.	1430
WADD	New York, N.Y.	1580	WAXU	Georgetown, Ky.	1580	WBRE	Lynchburg, Va.	1050	WCNC	Connersville, Ind.	1580
WADP	Kane, Pa.	960	WAXX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	1150	WBRE	Pittsfield, Mass.	1340	WCNC	Elizabeth City, N.C.	1240
WADS	Ansonia, Conn.	990	WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	1490	WBRR	Marion, N.C.	1420	WCND	Weldon, N.C.	1230
WABE	Allentown, Pa.	790	WAYD	Dundalk, Md.	860	WBRR	Marion, N.C.	1420	WCNE	Lincoln, Neb.	1230
WABF	Waynesville, N.C.	900	WAYE	Orange Park, Fla.	550	WBRO	Waynesboro, Ga.	1310	WCNL	Newport, N.H.	1010
WACF	Stator, Va.	600	WAYF	Charlotte, N.C.	610	WBRT	Bardston, Ky.	1320	WCNR	Bloomburg, Pa.	930
WAFS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1570	WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1230	WBRY	Boonville, N.Y.	900	WCNT	Centuria, Ill.	1210
WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1290	WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBRY	Berwick, Pa.	1280	WCNU	Crestview, Fla.	1010
WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1320	WAZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1360	WBRY	Waterbury, Conn.	1590	WCNX	Middletown, Conn.	1150
WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	950	WAZE	Clearwater, Fla.	860	WBSA	Bavannah, Ga.	1570	WCNY	Buffalo, N.Y.	1370
WAGM	Presque Isle, Maine	1020	WAZF	Hazen City, Miss.	1280	WBSB	Bennettsville, S.C.	1550	WCOC	Meridian, Miss.	910
WAGN	Memphis, Mich.	1340	WAZG	Lafayette, Ind.	1410	WBSG	Blackshear, Ga.	1350	WCOC	Greensboro, N.C.	1320
WAGO	Lumberton, N.C.	580	WAZH	Lafayette, Ind.	1410	WBSM	New Bedford, Mass.	1420	WCOD	Newnan, Ga.	1400
WAGS	Bishopville, S.C.	1380	WBAW	West Lafayette, Ind.	920	WBTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1110	WCOD	Coatesville, Pa.	1420
WAGY	Forest City, N.C.	1320	WBAB	Babylon, N.Y.	1440	WBTA	Batavia, N.Y.	1490	WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	1230
WAIK	Galesburg, Ill.	1460	WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1340	WBTH	Williamson, W.Va.	1400	WCOR	Cornelia, Ga.	1450
WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	1580	WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1150	WBTV	Winston, N.C.	1330	WCOR	Lebanon, Tenn.	900
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1230	WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	740	WBTV	Bennington, Vt.	1370	WCOS	Columbia, S.C.	1400
WAIN	Columbia, Ky.	1270	WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	570, 820	WBTO	Linton, Ind.	1600	WCOW	Lewiston, Maine	1240
WAIP	Frithard, Ala.	1270	WBAR	Bartow, Fla.	1460	WBTS	Bridgeton, Ala.	1480	WCOW	Montgomery, Ala.	1170
WAIR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1340	WBAT	Marion, Ind.	1400	WBUC	Buckhannon, W.Va.	1460	WCOW	Sparta, Wis.	1290
WAIC	Chicago, Ill.	820	WBAA	Barnwell, S.C.	740	WBUD	Trenton, N.J.	1260	WCOW	Columbia, Pa.	1580
WAJF	Decatur, Ala.	1490	WBAK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1360	WBUP	Butler, Pa.	1240	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	1440	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1340	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAKI	McMinnville, Tenn.	1230	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAKJ	Aiken, S.C.	990	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	910	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1590	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	790	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALA	Mobile, Ala.	1410	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALD	Waterboro, S.C.	1220	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALE	Fall River, Mass.	1400	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALF	Albany, N.Y.	1590	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALK	Patchogue, N.Y.	1370	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1340	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALM	Albion, Mich.	1260	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1240	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALT	Tampa, Fla.	1110	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WALY	Herkimer, N.Y.	1470	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMD	Aberdeen, Md.	970	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAME	Miami, Fla.	1260	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMI	Opp, Ala.	860	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAML	Laurel, Miss.	1340	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1420	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMD	Homestead, Pa.	860	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMB	Venice, Pa.	1320	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	1380	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMW	Washington, Ind.	1580	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAMY	Amory, Miss.	1590	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANA	Annisston, Ala.	1490	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	1580	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAND	Canton, Ohio	900	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1450	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANN	Annapolis, Md.	1190	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANS	Anderson, S.C.	1280	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANT	Richmond, Va.	990	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WANY	Albany, Ky.	1390	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAOK	Atlanta, Ga.	1380	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAOY	Wincennes, Ind.	1450	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	680	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	1570	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPF	Jacksonville, Fla.	990	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPP	McComb, Miss.	680	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1480	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPI	Birmingham, Ala.	1070	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPL	Appleton, Wis.	1570	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPQ	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1150	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1600	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WAQE	Towson, Md.	1490	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1320	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARB	Covington, La.	730	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1490	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARE	Ware, Mass.	1250	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1240	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1480	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARK	Hagerstown, Md.	1490	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARL	Arlington, Va.	780	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARM	Seranton, Pa.	930	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARO	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1150	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARP	Conansburg, Pa.	540	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WARU	Peru, Ind.	1600	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WASA	Harve de Grace, Md.	1330	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WASK	Lafayette, Ind.	1450	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATA	Boone, N.C.	1450	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATC	Cayler, Mich.	900	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATE	Knoxville, Tenn.	620	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATH	Athens, Ohio	970	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	900	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATM	Attmore, Ala.	1590	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	1350
WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	1240	WBAL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBUX	Doynton, Pa.	1570	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WDEC	Americus, Ga.	1290	WELI	S. Daytona, Fla.	1590	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1240	WGUS	North Augusta, S.C.	1380
WDEF	Hamden, Conn.	1220	WELF	New Haven, Conn.	960	WFPA	Fort Payne, Ala.	1400	WGYU	Bangor, Maine	1230
WDEG	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1370	WELK	Charlottesville, Va.	1010	WFPI	Atlantic City, N.J.	1450	WGYA	Genoa, Va.	1400
WDEH	Swainsboro, Tenn.	1130	WELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1410	WFPM	Fort Valley, Ga.	1130	WGYM	Greenville, Miss.	1260
WDEL	Wilmington, Del.	1150	WELN	Elmira, N.Y.	1410	WFRH	Hammond, La.	1430	WGPC	Selma, Ala.	1340
WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550	WELP	Tupelo, Miss.	580	WFRK	Franklin, Pa.	1430	WGRV	Asheboro, N.C.	1260
WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1570	WELQ	Easley, S.C.	1360	WFRB	Frostburg, Md.	740	WGSV	Schenectady, N.Y.	810
WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	1130	WELR	Roanoke, Ala.	1360	WFRS	Reidsville, N.C.	1600	WGVY	Greenville, Ala.	1380
WDEA	Memphis, Tenn.	1070	WELS	Kinston, N.C.	1010	WFRM	Freeport, Ill.	1570	WHAM	Madison, Wis.	970
WDIG	Dothan, Ala.	1450	WELY	Ely, Minn.	1450	WFRP	Coudersport, Pa.	600	WHAB	Baxley, Ga.	1260
WDIX	Orlando, S.C.	1330	WELZ	Edenburg, Pa.	1480	WFRQ	Frome, Va.	930	WHAC	Greenville, Mass.	1240
WDJS	Mt. Olive, N.C.	1430	WEMB	Erwin, Tenn.	1420	WFRX	West Frankfort, Ill.	1300	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	960
WDKD	Kingsree, S.C.	1310	WEMD	Easton, Md.	1460	WFSC	Franklin, N.C.	1050	WHAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1400
WDKN	Dickson, Tenn.	1260	WEMJ	Laconia, N.H.	1490	WFST	Caribou, Maine	600	WHAM	Rocheater, N.Y.	1180
WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1270	WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	1250	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	960	WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	930
WDLB	Marshfield, Wis.	1450	WENA	Bayamon, P.R.	1560	WFTG	London, Ky.	1400	WHAP	Hopewell, Va.	1340
WDLG	Port Jervis, N.Y.	1490	WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	1220	WFTL	St. Landersville, Fla.	1400	WHAR	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1400
WDLR	Delaware, Ohio	1350	WEND	Edenburg, Pa.	1580	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1240	WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	840
WDLM	E. Meline, Ill.	960	WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	1430	WFTR	Front Royal, Va.	1450	WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1340
WDLT	Indianola, Miss.	1380	WENK	Union City, Tenn.	1240	WFTW	Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.	1260	WHAV	Haverhill, Mass.	1490
WDLP	Panama City, Fla.	590	WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	1320	WFUL	Fulton, Ky.	1270	WHAW	Weston, W.Va.	980
WDMC	Otsego, Mich.	980	WENO	Madison, Tenn.	1430	WFUN	Huntsville, Ala.	1450	WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	910
WDMF	Bufile, Ga.	1460	WENT	Gloversville, N.Y.	1340	WFUN	Huntsville, Ala.	1450	WHAZ	Troy, N.Y.	1330
WDMG	Douglas, Ga.	860	WENY	Elmira, N.Y.	1230	WFVA	Fredericksburg, Mich.	1570	WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	710
WDMH	Marquette, Mich.	1320	WENZ	Bughkeepsie, N.Y.	930	WFVA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1390	WHBB	Selma, Ala.	1400
WDMS	Laurburg, Va.	1350	WEOE	Ely, Minn.	1450	WFVU	Fuquay Springs, N.C.	1460	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	1480
WDMV	Pocomoke City, Md.	540	WEPG	S. Pittsburgh, Tenn.	910	WFWL	Camden, Tenn.	1220	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	1270
WDMC	Durham, N.C.	620	WEPM	Martinsburg, W.Va.	1340	WFYC	Alma, Mich.	1280	WHBG	Harrisonburg, Va.	1360
WDNE	Elkins, W.Va.	1240	WERD	Plainfield, N.J.	1590	WFYA	Mincola, N.Y.	1520	WHBI	Newark, N.J.	1280
WDNG	Annisston, Ala.	1450	WERE	Atlanta, Ga.	860	WFYI	Cadartown, Ga.	1340	WHBL	Sheboygan, Wis.	1330
WDNT	Denton, Tenn.	1280	WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	1300	WFYI	Augusta, Ga.	1580	WHBN	Harrisburg, Ky.	1220
WDDB	Canton, Miss.	1370	WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	970	WGAD	Gadsden, Ala.	1350	WHBT	Tampa, Fla.	1400
WDLR	Frederick, Ky.	1310	WERS	Edenburg, Pa.	1580	WGAF	Valdosta, Ga.	910	WHBQ	Bloomington, Tenn.	560
WDDC	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1310	WERL	Eagle River, Wis.	950	WGAI	Elizabeth City, N.C.	560	WHBT	Harriman, Tenn.	600
WDOE	Dunkirk, N.Y.	1410	WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	1220	WGAL	Lancaster, Pa.	1490	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	1240
WDOG	Marine City, Mich.	1590	WESA	Charleroi, Pa.	940	WGAN	Portland, Maine	560	WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	1230
WDDK	Cleveland, Ohio	1260	WESB	Bradford, Pa.	1490	WGAP	Mayville, Tenn.	1400	WHCC	Waynesville, N.C.	1400
WDDL	Athens, Ga.	940	WESN	Greenville, S.C.	1650	WGAR	Cleveland, Ohio	1220	WHCO	Sparta, Ill.	1230
WDMN	Whitman, Ind.	1410	WESR	Newburg, S.C.	1580	WGAS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	1420	WHCU	New York, N.Y.	1370
WDDR	Sturgeon, Wis.	910	WESO	Southbridge, Mass.	970	WGAT	Gate City, Va.	1050	WHDF	Houghton, Mich.	1400
WDDS	Oenonta, N.Y.	730	WESR	Tasley, Va.	1330	WGAU	Athens, Ga.	1340	WHDH	Boston, Mass.	850
WDOT	Burlington, Va.	1400	WEST	Easton, Pa.	1400	WGAW	Gardner, Mass.	1340	WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1450
WDOV	Dover, Del.	1410	WESX	Salem, Mass.	1230	WGBA	Columbus, Ga.	1270	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	1440
WDDW	Dowagiac, Mich.	1440	WESY	Leland, Miss.	1580	WGBF	Freeport, N.Y.	1280	WHEB	Portsmouth, N.H.	750
WDDN	DuQuoin, Ill.	1580	WETC	Johnson City, Tenn.	780	WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	1280	HEC	Rochester, N.Y.	1460
WDC	Hartford, Conn.	1380	WETC	Wendell-Zeitlin, N.C.	540	WGBG	Greensboro, N.C.	1400	WHEE	Madison, Mo.	1370
WDCS	Dillon, S.C.	800	WETH	St. Augustine, Fla.	1420	WGBI	Scranton, Pa.	910	WHEN	Syracuse, N.Y.	620
WDSG	Dyersburg, Tenn.	1450	WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	930	WGBR	Goldsboro, N.C.	1150	WHED	Stuart, Va.	1270
WDSK	Cleveland, Miss.	1410	WETT	Ocean City, Md.	1590	WGBS	Miami, Fla.	710	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1310
WDSM	Superior, Wis.	710	WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	1250	WGBL	Red Lion, Pa.	1440	WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1430
WDSP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	1280	WETZ	New Martinsville, W.Va.	1330	WGBM	Gulfport, Miss.	1240	WHFW	Riveria Beach, Fla.	1600
WDSR	Lake City, Fla.	1340	WEUC	Ponce, P.R.	1420	WGCE	Geneva, Ala.	1490	WHFY	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1060
WDSU	New Orleans, La.	1280	WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	1600	WGEE	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHFC	Cicero, Ill.	1450
WDUN	Gainesville, Ga.	1240	WEVA	Emporia, Va.	860	WGEI	Quincy, Ill.	1430	WHGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	1400
WDUX	Waupeca, Wis.	800	WEVD	New York, N.Y.	1330	WGES	Chicago, Ill.	1390	WHGR	Houghton L., Mich.	1290
WDUZ	Green Bay, Wis.	1400	WEVE	Eveleth, Minn.	1340	WGET	Gettysburg, Pa.	1320	WHHH	Warren, Ohio	1440
WDVA	Danville, Va.	1250	WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	1400	WGEF	Beloit, Wis.	1490	WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1440
WDWH	Gainesville, Fla.	980	WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	1080	WGEF	Watska, Ill.	1360	WHIA	Hillsville, Va.	1400
WDVL	Vineland, N.J.	1270	WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	1340	WGFS	Covington, Ga.	1430	WHHY	Montgomery, Ala.	1440
WDWD	Dawson, Ga.	990	WEXY	Sanford, N.C.	1290	WGGG	Gainesville, Ga.	550	WHHM	Memphis, Tenn.	1340
WDWS	Champaign, Ill.	1400	WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	1220	WGGG	Gainesville, Fla.	1230	WHIE	Griffin, Ga.	1320
WDXB	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1490	WEZE	Boston, Mass.	1260	WGGI	Marion, Ill.	1150	WHIH	Portsmouth, Va.	1400
WDXI	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	1370	WEZI	Williamsburg, Ky.	1440	WGGJ	Salamanca, N.Y.	1590	WHIF	Medford, Mass.	1430
WDXE	Jackson, Tenn.	1310	WEZN	Elizabeth, Ohn, Pa.	1600	WGHC	Newport News, Va.	1310	WHIM	E. Providence, R.I.	1110
WDXL	Lexington, Tenn.	1480	WEZY	Cocoa, Fla.	1350	WGIC	Clayton, Ga.	1570	WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1010
WDXN	Clarksville, Tenn.	540	WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	570, 820	WGIM	Skowegan, Maine	1150	WHIO	Dayton, Ohio	1290
WDXR	Paducah, Ky.	1560	WFAB	Miami, Fla.	990	WGHN	Grd. Haven, Mich.	1370	WHIP	Mooresville, N.C.	1350
WDXV	Sumter, S.C.	1240	WFAG	Farmville, N.C.	1250	WGHQ	Kingston, N.Y.	920	WHIR	Danville, Ky.	1230
WDZ	Deatur, Ill.	1050	WFAH	Alliance, Ohio	1310	WGL	Grinswick, Ga.	1440	WHIS	Bluefield, W.Va.	1400
WEAB	Greer, S.C.	800	WFAI	Fayetteville, N.C.	1230	WGL	Manchester, N.H.	610	WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	1450
WEAG	Alamogordo, N.C.	1470	WFAR	Farrell, Pa.	1470	WGL	Charlotte, N.C.	1600	WHIY	Orlando, Fla.	1270
WEAM	Arlington, Va.	1390	WFAS	White Plains, N.Y.	1230	WGKA	Atlanta, Ga.	1600	WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	820
WEAN	Providence, R.I.	790	WFAU	Augusta, Me.	1340	WGL	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1250	WHJC	Matawan, W.Va.	1360
WEAQ	Eau Claire, Wis.	790	WFAV	Falls Church, Va.	1220	WGLC	Centerville, Miss.	1580	WHKF	Cleveland, Ohio	1420
WEAS	College Park, Ga.	1570	WFBC	Greenville, S.C.	1330	WGLI	Babylon, N.Y.	1290	WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	1290
WEAT	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	850	WFBD	Altoona, Pa.	1290	WGLM	Hollywood, Fla.	1320	WHLB	Virginia, Minn.	1400
WEAV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	960	WFBI	Bryant, S.C.	1460	WGLM	Hinesville, Ga.	990	WHLC	Altoona, Pa.	1290
WEAW	Evansville, Ind.	1330	WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	1260	WGMM	Millington, Tenn.	1380	WHLD	Altoona, Pa.	1270
WEBA	Baltimore, Md.	1360	WFBP	Baltimore, Md.	1300	WGMS	Washington, D.C.	570	WHLE	South Boston, N.Y.	1270
WECB	Duluth, Minn.	560	WFCT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1430	WGN	Chicago, Ill.	720	WHLF	Hempstead, N.Y.	1100
WECF	Brewton, Ala.	1240	WFDF	Flint, Mich.	910	WGN	Gastonia, N.C.	1450	WHLL	Wheeling, W.Va.	1600
WECG	Owego, N.Y.	1330	WFDR	Manchester, Ga.	1370	WGN	Wilmington, N.C.	1430	WHLM	Bloomburg, Pa.	550
WECB	Harrisburg, Ill.	1240	WFEB	Manchester, N.Y.	1370	WGN	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1450	WHLN	Harlan, Ky.	1410
WECB	Buffalo, N.Y.	970	WFEB	Sylacauga, Ala.	1340	WGN	Newburgh, N.Y.	1220	WHLO	Akron, Ohio	640
WECB	Milton, Fla.	1330	WFEC	Miami, Fla.	1220	WGO	Walhalla, S.C.	1460	WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1570
WECL	Eau Claire, Wis.	1050	WFFF	Columbia, Miss.	1600	WGOH	Grayson, Ky.	1370	WHLS	Port Huron, Mich.	1450
WEDC	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WFFG	Marathon, Fla.	1300	WGOH	Mobile, Ala.	980	WHM	Huntington, Pa.	300
WEDO	McKeesport, Pa.	810	WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	960	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1300	WHMA	Annisston, Ala.	1390
WEED	Southern Pines, N.C.	990	WFGN	Gaffney, S.C.	1570	WGVA	Valdosta, Ga.	950	WHMC	Gaithersburg, Md.	1150
WEED	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1380	WFHG	Hickory, N.C.	1430	WGPA	Bathlehem, Pa.	1100	WHMI	Howell, Mich.	1350
WEER	Rensselaer, N.Y.	1300	WFHK	Pell City, Ala.	1430	WGPC	Albany, Ga.	1450	WHMP	Northampton, Mass.	1400
WEEL	Boston, Mass.	590	WFHR	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	1290	WGR	Buffalo, N.Y.	550	WHN	New York, N.Y.	1050
WEEL	Fairfax, Va.	1310	WFIG	Sumter, S.C.	1320	WGR	Cairo, Ga.	790	WHN	Chattanooga, N.C.	890
WEEN	Lafayette, Tenn.	1460	WFIL	Philadelphia, Pa.	560	WGR	Green Cove Springs, Fla.	1580	WHNY	McCombs, Tex.	1250
WEER	Warrenton, Va.	1570	WFIM	Findlay, Ohio	1330	WGRD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1410	WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	1040
WEET	Richmond, Va.	1320	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1600	WGRF	Aquadella, P.R.	1340	WHOS	San Juan, P.R.	870
WEED	Reading, Pa.	850	WFIV	Fairfield, Ohio	1390	WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	1240	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	1490
WEW	Worcester, N.C.	1320	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	1220	WGRM	Lake City, Fla.	960	WHOF	Clinton, Ohio	1060
WEEX	Easton, Pa.	1230	WFKY	Frankfort, Ky.	1490	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOK	Lancaster, Ohio	1820
WEZZ	Chester, Pa.	1590	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	970	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	1400
WEGC	Concord, N.C.	1410	WFLB	Fayetteville, N.C.	1490	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	990
WEGP	Presque Isle, Maine	1390	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	1070	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOP	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1230
WEHH	Elmira Heights, N.Y.	1570	WFLM	Philadelphia, Pa.	900	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOS	Deatur, Ala.	800
WEIC	Horseheads, N.Y.	1290	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1570	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1330
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	1280	WFLS	Fredericksburg, Va.	1350	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOU	Houlton, Maine	1340
WEIR	Weirton, W.Va.	1430	WFLW	Monticello, Ky.	1360	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOW	Canton, Pa.	580
WEIS	Center, Ala.	990	WFMC	Goldsboro, N.C.	730	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHPB	Belton, S.C.	1390
WEIL	Scranton, Pa.	630	WFMD	Frederick, Md.	930	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHPE	High Point, N.C.	1070
WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1240	WFMH	Frederick, Md.	930	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHRT	Hartsville, Ala.	860
WEKY	Richmond, Ky.	1260	WFMI	Youngstown, Ohio	1390	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHRV	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1600
WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1260	WFMO	Fairmont, N.C.	860	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHSC	Hartsville, S.C.	1450
WELB	Elba, Ala.	1350	WFMC	Madisonville, Ky.	730	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHSM	Hartsville, S.C.	910
WELC	Welch, W.Va.	1150	WFNC	Fayetteville, N.C.	1390	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHST	Hartsville, S.C.	1230
WELD	Fisher, W.Va.	690	WFOD	Fostoria, Ohio	1430	WGRS	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHT	Holland, Mich.	1450
			WFOM	Marietta, Ga.</							

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WHTG	Eatonton, N.J.	1410	WIKX	New Richmond, Wis.	1590	WKBY	Richmond, Ind.	1490	WLAW	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1360
WHUB	Cockeysville, Tenn.	1400	WIXN	Dixon, Ill.	1460	WKBW	Buffalo, N.Y.	1520	WLBY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450
WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	1230	WIZD	Springfield, Ohio	1340	WKBX	Kissimmee, Fla.	1220	WLBA	Gainesville, Fla.	1580
WHUM	Reading, Pa.	1240	WIZR	Johnstown, N.Y.	930	WKCB	Muskegon, Mich.	850	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	1340
WHUN	Huntington, Pa.	1150	WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	1250	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	930	WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1400
WHUN	Anderson, Ind.	1470	WJAB	Westbrook, Me.	1440	WKDA	Warrenton, Va.	1420	WLBE	Leesburg, Va.	790
WHVF	Wausau, Wis.	1230	WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	850	WKDE	Nashville, Tenn.	1240	WLBG	Laurens, S.C.	860
WHVH	Henderson, N.C.	1450	WJAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	780	WKDE	Altavista, Va.	1280	WLBH	Mattoon, Ill.	1170
WHW	Hancock, N.J.	1460	WJAK	Clarksville, Tenn.	1480	WKDE	Waynes, S.C.	1450	WLBI	Seagrville, La.	1180
WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	1000	WJAM	Marietta, Ohio	1310	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	1600	WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410
WHWH	Princeton, N.J.	1350	WJAN	Ishpeming, Mich.	970	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	800	WLBK	DeKalb, Ill.	1360
WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	910	WJAR	Providence, R.I.	920	WKDX	Hamlet, N.C.	1400	WLBL	Stevens Point, Wis.	930
WHYL	Carlisle, Pa.	960	WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1320	WKEE	Huntington, W. Va.	800	WLBN	Lebanon, Ky.	1590
WHYN	Springfield, Mass.	560	WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	800	WKEI	Kewanee, Ill.	1450	WLBO	Lebanon, Pa.	1270
WIAC	San Juan, P.R.	740	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	990	WKEN	Dover, Del.	1600	WLBC	Bangor, Maine	1240
WIAM	Williamson, N.C.	710	WJAY	Mutins, S.C.	1290	WKFO	Gorham, Me.	1450	WLBD	Seagrville, Va.	1320
WIAD	Madison, Wis.	1310	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	960	WKFY	Covington, Va.	1340	WLCE	Lancaster, S.C.	1260
WIBB	Macon, Ga.	1280	WJBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1230	WKFD	Wickford, R.I.	1370	WLCL	Laurensburg, N.C.	1300
WIBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	1070	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1230	WKGJ	Knoxville, Tenn.	1340	WLCO	Eustis, Fla.	1240
WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	990	WJBD	Salem, Ill.	1350	WKHM	Jackson, Mich.	970	WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	910
WIBM	Jackson, Mich.	1450	WJBE	Detroit, Mich.	1500	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1390	WLCS	LaCrosse, Wis.	1490
WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1310	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	1230	WKID	Urbana, Ill.	1580	WLCT	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1380
WIBU	Paynette, Wis.	1240	WJBM	Yerkesville, Ill.	1450	WKIG	Olney, Ill.	1580	WLDB	Atlantic City, N.J.	1490
WIBV	Batesville, Mo.	1260	WJBN	Bethel, N.C.	1180	WKIL	Leonardtown, Md.	1180	WLDC	Seagrville, Va.	1370
WIBW	Topeka, Kans.	580	WJBS	DeLand, Fla.	1490	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	1320	WLDE	Ladysmith, Wis.	1340
WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	950	WJBT	Wheeling, W. Va.	1470	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1450	WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	1480
WICC	Bridgeport, Conn.	600	WJBW	New Orleans, La.	1230	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	740	WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	1450
WICE	Providence, R.I.	1290	WJCD	Seymour, Ind.	1390	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	850	WLEE	Richmond, Va.	1480
WICH	Norwich, Conn.	1310	WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	960	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	1500	WLEM	Emporium, Pa.	1240
WICK	Seranton, Pa.	1270	WJCN	Johnson City, Tenn.	910	WKJB	Mayaguez, P.R.	710	WLEO	Ponce, P.R.	1170
WICG	Salisbury, Md.	1420	WJCO	Johns Creek, Ga.	1300	WKKE	Wayne, Ind.	1290	WLEP	Seagrville, Va.	1320
WICU	Erie, Pa.	1330	WJDB	Thomville, Ala.	630	WKKD	Aurora, Ill.	1580	WLEQ	Toccoa, Ga.	1420
WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1490	WJDX	Jackson, Miss.	620	WKKO	Cocoa, Fla.	860	WLER	Erie, Pa.	1450
WIDE	Biddeford, Maine	1400	WJDY	Salisbury, Md.	1470	WKKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	1570	WLEW	Bad Axe, Mich.	1390
WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1600	WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1230	WKL A	Ludington, Mich.	1450	WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	1540
WIFL	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1400	WJEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	990	WKL C	St. Albans, Vt.	1300	WLFB	Little Falls, N.Y.	1230
WIMC	Elkin, N.C.	1540	WJEL	Hagerstown, Md.	1240	WKL E	Washington, Ga.	1370	WLFG	New York, N.Y.	1190
WIMG	Superior, Wis.	970	WJES	Keosauqua, Ia.	1150	WKL F	Lawton, Okla.	1360	WLFI	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1270
WIGM	Madison, Wis.	1490	WJER	Dover, Ohio	1450	WKL J	Sparta, Wis.	990	WLFL	Keosauqua, Mo.	1230
WIIN	Atlanta, Ga.	970	WJES	Johnston, S.C.	1570	WKL K	Cloquet, Minn.	1230	WLFO	Lenoir, Tenn.	770
WIKB	Iron River, Mich.	1230	WIET	Erie, Pa.	1400	WKL M	Wilmington, N.C.	980	WLIP	Kenosha, Wis.	1050
WIKC	Bogalusa, La.	1490	WIJF	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1480	WKL O	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WLJ	Mobile, Ala.	1360
WIKE	Newport, Vt.	1490	WIJB	Talladega, Ala.	1500	WKL P	Blackstone, Va.	1440	WLIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	1420
WIKY	Evansville, Ind.	820	WIJO	Opelika, Ala.	1480	WKL X	Paris, Ky.	1440	WLIV	Livingston, Tenn.	920
WIL	St. Louis, Mo.	1430	WIJG	Keosauqua, Ia.	1150	WKL Y	Warfield, Va.	740	WLJ	Lake City, Fla.	1370
WILA	Danville, Mo.	1080	WIJK	Jacksonville, Ill.	1550	WKL Z	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1470	WLK	New River, Mich.	1510
WILD	Boston, Mass.	1590	WIJM	Lansing, Mich.	1240	WKMC	Roaring Sprgs., Pa.	1370	WLKM	Providence, R.I.	990
WILE	Cambridge, Ohio	1270	WIJV	Savannah, Ga.	900	WKMF	Flint, Mich.	1470	WLLE	Raleigh, N.C.	570
WILI	Williamatic, Conn.	1400	WIJC	Commerce, Ga.	1270	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310	WLH	Lowell, Mass.	1400
WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	980	WIJD	Chicago, Ill.	1160	WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1360	WLJ	Wilson, N.C.	1350
WILL	Urbana, Ill.	580	WIJJ	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1440	WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	1370	WLWJ	Jackson, Ohio	1280
WILM	Wilmington, Del.	1450	WIJL	Wilmington, Tenn.	1490	WKML	Kingston, N.C.	1290	WLNA	Keokuk, N.Y.	1470
WILD	Frankfort, Ind.	1370	WIJL	Detroit, Mich.	1400	WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1290	WLNH	Laconia, N.H.	1600
WILS	Lansing, Mich.	1520	WIJH	Woodward, Ala.	1400	WKNX	Saginaw, Mich.	1210	WLNL	Laconia, N.H.	1350
WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	1590	WILK	Asbury Park, N.J.	1310	WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	1490	WLOA	Braddock, Pa.	1550
WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1150	WJLS	Beckley, W. Va.	560	WKO A	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1480	WLOB	Portland, Maine	1310
WIMO	Winder, Ga.	1300	WJMA	Orange, Va.	1340	WKO K	Sunbury, Pa.	1240	WLOC	Munfordville, Ky.	1150
WIMS	Michigan City, Ind.	1420	WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	1340	WKO P	Binghamton, N.Y.	1360	WLOD	Pompano Beach, Fla.	980
WINA	Charlottesville, Va.	1400	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1240	WKO Q	Waco, Tex.	1240	WLOE	Leaksville, N.C.	1410
WINC	Winchester, Va.	1400	WJMD	Philadelphia, Pa.	1540	WKO W	Wellston, Ohio	1330	WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	950
WIND	Chicago, Ill.	560	WJME	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1490	WKO Y	Madison, Wis.	1070	WLOG	Logan, W. Va.	1230
WINF	Manchester, Conn.	1230	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	990	WKO X	Framingham, Mass.	1190	WLOH	Princeton, W. Va.	1490
WING	Dayton, Ohio	1410	WJMS	Ironwood, Mich.	630	WKO Y	Bluefield, W. Va.	1240	WLOI	LaPorte, Ind.	1540
WINI	Murphysboro, Ill.	1420	WJMW	Athens, Ala.	730	WKO Z	Kosciusko, Miss.	1350	WLOK	Memphis, Tenn.	1480
WINF	Fort Myers, Fla.	1240	WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1240	WKOP	Wilmington, Pa.	1150	WLOL	Minneapolis, Minn.	1330
WINN	Louisville, Ky.	1240	WJND	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1230	WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1420	WLOM	Leaksville, N.C.	1060
WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	1010	WJOB	Hammond, Ind.	1230	WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	1400	WLOS	Ashville, N.C.	1380
WINR	Binghamton, N.Y.	680	WJOE	Ward Ridge, Fla.	1570	WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	550	WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	850
WINS	New York, N.Y.	1010	WJOI	Florence, Ala.	1340	WKRR	Mobile, Ala.	710	WLOX	Biloxi, Miss.	1490
WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1360	WJOJ	Joliet, Ill.	1340	WKRP	Murphy, N.C.	1390	WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	1460
WINX	Rockville, Md.	1600	WJOI	Joliet, Ill.	1340	WKRM	Camden, Tenn.	1370	WLPO	LaSalle, Ill.	1220
WINY	Putnam, Conn.	1350	WJOR	St. Louis, Minn.	940	WKRO	Galena, Ill.	1480	WLPI	Leaksville, Pa.	1150
WINZ	Miami, Fla.	940	WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	940	WKRS	Waukegan, Ill.	1220	WLSC	Chicago, Ill.	890
WIOI	New Boston, Ohio	1010	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1260	WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	920	WLSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1400
WIOK	Normal, Ill.	1440	WJOY	Burlington, Vt.	1230	WKRW	Cartersville, Ga.	1230	WLSC	Loris, S.C.	1570
WION	Ionia, Mich.	1430	WJPA	Washington, Pa.	1450	WKRX	Oil City, Pa.	1340	WLSD	Big Stone Gap, Va.	1220
WIOS	Tawas City, Mich.	1400	WJPD	Ishpeming, Mich.	1240	WKSB	Milford, Del.	930	WLSE	Wallace, N.C.	1400
WIOU	Kokomo, Ind.	1350	WJPF	Ferris, Ill.	1340	WKSC	Cershora, S.C.	1300	WLSH	Lansford, Pa.	1410
WIOP	Philadelphia, Pa.	610	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	1440	WKSK	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1600	WLSP	Pikeville, Ky.	1060
WIPC	Lake Wales, Fla.	1280	WJPR	Greenville, Miss.	1330	WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1420	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1270
WIPI	San Juan, P.R.	940	WJPS	Evansville, Ind.	1330	WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1280	WLSV	Escanaba, Mich.	600
WIPS	Tionderoga, N.Y.	1250	WJQS	Jackson, Miss.	1400	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310	WLST	Wellsville, N.Y.	790
WIRA	Fort Pierce, Fla.	1400	WJR	Detroit, Mich.	760	WKTD	Thomasville, Ga.	730	WLTC	Gastonia, N.C.	1370
WIRB	Enterprise, Ala.	600	WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1150	WKTF	Farlington, Maine	1360	WLVA	Lynchburg, Va.	590
WIRC	Hickory, N.C.	630	WJRI	Lenoir, N.C.	1380	WKTK	Shelbyton, Wis.	950	WLW	Cincinnati, Ohio	700
WIRD	Lake Placid, N.Y.	920	WJRL	Reef Point, Ill.	1150	WKTO	South Paris, Maine	1450	WLXC	Williamsport, Pa.	1060
WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	1430	WJRM	Troy, N.C.	1390	WKTX	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1600	WLYN	Lynn, Mass.	1360
WIRJ	Humboldt, Tenn.	740	WJRN	Newark, N.J.	970	WKTY	LaCrosse, Wis.	580	WMAB	Munising, Mich.	1400
WIRK	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1290	WJSB	Crestview, Fla.	1050	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	1340	WMAC	Netter, Ga.	1360
WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	1290	WJSE	Jonesboro, Tenn.	1540	WKVA	Leiwiston, Pa.	920	WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1230
WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	1230	WJST	Jamestown, N.Y.	1290	WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	810	WMAG	Forest, Miss.	860
WIRY	Irvine, Ky.	1550	WJTH	Johns, Mich.	1420	WKWC	Waynesboro, Va.	1420	WMAT	Springville, Pa.	1630
WIRY	Plattsburg, N.Y.	1340	WIUN	Mexico, Pa.	1220	WKWF	Key West, Fla.	1600	WMAS	Nashville, Tenn.	1300
WIS	Columbia, S.C.	560	WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	1580	WKWK	Wheeling, W. Va.	1400	WMAL	Washington, D.C.	630
WISA	Isabella, P.R.	1390	WJWL	Cleveland, Ohio	850	WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1290	WMAM	Marinette, Wis.	570
WISE	Ashville, N.C.	1310	WJWJ	Georgetown, Del.	900	WKXL	Concord, N.H.	1450	WMAN	Mansfield, Ohio	1400
WISH	Indianapolis, Ind.	1480	WJWS	South Hill, Va.	1470	WKXV	Knoxville, Tenn.	900	WMAP	Monroe, N.C.	1060
WISL	Shamokin, Pa.	1480	WJXN	Jackson, Miss.	1300	WKXY	Narasota, Fla.	930	WMAQ	Chicago, Ill.	1670
WISM	Madison, Wis.	1480	WJZM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1400	WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	930	WMAS	Springfield, Mass.	1430
WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	1150	WKAI	Macomb, Ill.	1510	WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	570	WMAX	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1480
WISD	Ponce, P.R.	1260	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	1450	WKYN	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630	WMAY	Springfield, Ill.	970
WISP	Kinston, N.C.	1230	WKAM	Goshen, Ind.	1460	WKYR	Keyser, W. Va.	1270	WMBA	Macon, Ga.	940
WISV	Butler, Pa.	1400	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1320	WKYW	Louisville, Ky.	900	WMBA	Ambridge, Pa.	1460
WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	1360	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	870	WKZO	Kalamazoo, Mich.	590	WMBC	Macon, Miss.	1400
WISR	Viroqua, Wis.	1360	WKAR	East Lansing, Mich.	1320	WKZ	Nashville, Tenn.	1470	WMBC	Peoria, Ill.	1380
WITA	San Juan, P.R.	1140	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	1360	WL A	Danbury, Conn.	800	WMBA	Seagrville, Va.	1380
WITE	Brazil, Ind.	1380	WKAY	Gasgow, Ky.	1490	WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1450	WMB	Joplin, Mo.	1450
WITB	Baltimore, Md.	1230	WKAZ	Charleston, W. Va.	950	WL A	La Grange, Ga.	1240	WMBI	Chicago, Ill.	1110
WITT	Lewisburg, Pa.	1010	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	810	WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	1430	WMBL	Morhead City, N.C.	740
WITW	Washington, N.C.	930	WKBB	La Crosse, Wis.	1410	WLAM	Lewiston, Maine	1470	WMBM	Miami Beach, Fla.	1490
WITX	Danville, Ill.	980	WKBS	San Juan, P.R.	870	WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	1390	WMBN	Petersburg, Mich.	1340
WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	990	WKBY	St. Marys, Pa.	1400	WLAW	Lawrence, Ky.	1480	WMBP	Auburn, Fla.	1460
WIVE	Ashland, Va.	1430	WKBJ	Milan, Tenn.	1600	WL A	Rome, Ga.	1410	WMBP	Springfield, Fla.	1460
WIVI	Christiansted, V.I.	970	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	1220	WLAR	Athens, Tenn.	1450	WMBU	Uniontown, Pa.	790
WIVK	Knoxville, Tenn.	860									

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WMCA	New York, N.Y.	570	WNAK	Nanticoke, Pa.	730	WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	1010	WQVA	Quantico, Va.	1200
WMCH	Church Hill, Tenn.	1260	WNAM	Neenah, Wis.	1280	WORT	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1550	WQXI	Atlanta, Ga.	790
WMCP	Columbia, Tenn.	1280	WNAR	Norristown, Pa.	1110				WQXL	Columbia, S.C.	1320
WMCR	Oneida, N.Y.	1600	WNAT	Natchez, Miss.	1450	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1270	WQXQ	Ormond Beh., Fla.	1380
WMCW	Harvard, N.Y.	1220	WNBA	New Albany, Miss.	1470	WOSH	Fulton, N.C.	1300	WQXR	New York, N.Y.	1560
WMDC	Hazlet, Miss.	1420	WNBP	Annapolis, Md.	1430	WOSU	Columbus, Ohio	1320	WQXT	Wash. Beach, Fla.	1340
WMDD	Fajardo, P.R.	1490	WNAX	Yankton, S.Dak.	570	WOTR	Corry, Pa.	680	WRAA	Luray, Va.	1330
WMDF	Mount Dora, Fla.	1580	WNBC	New York, N.Y.	1580	WOTR	Corry, Pa.	680	WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1360
WMDN	Midland, Mich.	1490	WNBF	Binghamton, N.Y.	1290	WOTT	Watertown, N.Y.	1410	WRAC	Racine, Wis.	1460
WMEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	920	WNBH	New Bedford, Mass.	1340	WOTW	Nashua, N.H.	900	WRAD	Radford, Va.	1460
WMEK	Chase City, Va.	980	WNBP	Newburyport, Mass.	1470	WOUB	Athens, Ohio	1340	WRAG	Carrollton, Ala.	590
WMEN	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330	WNBS	Murray, Ky.	1340	WOWE	Welch, W.Va.	1340	WRAJ	Anna, Ill.	1440
WMEY	Marion, Ind.	1010	WNBT	Wellsboro, Pa.	1490	WOWB	Osmah, Wis.	590	WRAL	Winston-Salem, Pa.	1240
WMEW	Baltimore, Md.	940	WNBC	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	1240	WOWE	Allegan, Mich.	1580	WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1240
WMEX	Boston, Mass.	1510	WNBA	Siler City, N.C.	1570	WOWI	New Albany, Ind.	1570	WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1330
WMFC	Monroeville, Ala.	1360	WNCC	Barnesboro, Pa.	950	WOWL	Florence, Ala.	1240	WRAN	Derfor, N.J.	1510
WMFD	Wilmington, N.C.	630	WNCG	N. Charleston, S.C.	910	WOWO	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1190	WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	850
WMFG	Hibbing, Minn.	1240	WNCO	Ashland, Ohio	1340	WOWW	Naugatuck, Conn.	860	WRAY	Reading, Pa.	1340
WMFH	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1450	WNDB	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1130	WOWY	Clewiston, Fla.	5000	WRBY	Princeton, Ind.	1250
WMFR	High Point, N.C.	1230	WNDR	Syracuse, N.Y.	1260	WOXF	Oxford, N.C.	1340	WRBB	Parson Springs, Fla.	1470
WMFT	Terre Haute, Ind.	1300	WNDS	South Bend, Ind.	1490	WOZK	Ozark, Ala.	900	WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	1300
WMGA	Moultrie, Ga.	1400	WNDE	Worcester, Mass.	1230	WPAB	Ponce, P.R.	550	WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	1480
WMGR	Bainbridge, Ga.	930	WNEG	Tacoia, Ga.	630	WPAC	Patchogue, N.Y.	1580	WRD	Washington, D.C.	930
WMGS	Bowling Green, Ohio	730	WNER	Live Oak, Fla.	1250	WPAD	Paducah, Ky.	1450	WRCD	Dalton, Ga.	1430
WMGW	Meadville, Pa.	1490	WNES	Central City, Ky.	1050	WPAG	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1050	WRCK	Tuscumbia, Ala.	1410
WMGY	Montgomery, Ala.	800	WNFB	New York, N.Y.	1130	WPAL	Charleston, S.C.	730	WRCC	Richland, Wis.	1450
WMIC	Atlantic City, N.J.	1340	WNEX	Zenon, N.Y.	1400	WPAM	Portsmouth, N.C.	1450	WRCE	Atlanta, Ga.	1470
WMIE	Miami, Fla.	1140	WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	1600	WPAP	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	1570	WRCP	Philadelphia, Pa.	1060
WMIK	Middlesboro, Ky.	560	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	1320				WRDB	Reedsburg, Wis.	1400
WMIL	Milwaukee, Wis.	1290	WNHC	New Haven, Conn.	1340	WPAQ	Mount Airy, N.C.	740	WRDO	Augusta, Maine	1400
WMIN	Mpls.-St. Paul, Minn.	1400	WNIA	Cheektowaga, N.Y.	1230	WPAR	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1450	WRDW	Augusta, Ga.	1480
WMIQ	Iron Mountain, Mich.	1450	WNIK	Arcadio, P.R.	1230	WPAT	Paterson, N.J.	930	WRBE	Holyoke, Mass.	930
WMIS	Natchez, Miss.	1240	WNJC	Newark, N.J.	1430	WPAX	Paxson, N.Y.	940	WRBC	Memphis, Tenn.	800
WMIX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	940	WNJR	Newark, N.J.	1430	WPAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1400	WRBE	Atlanta, Ga.	1450
WMJM	Cordele, Ga.	940	WNKY	Neon, Ky.	1480	WPAZ	Pottstown, Pa.	1370	WRER	Remsen, N.Y.	1480
WMLF	Pineville, Ky.	1230	WNLC	New London, Conn.	1510	WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	980	WREN	Topeka, Kans.	1250
WMLQ	Beverly, Mass.	1570	WNLK	Norwalk, Conn.	1390	WPCC	Clinton, S.C.	1400	WREO	Ashtabula, Ohio	970
WMLS	Savacuga, Ala.	1290	WNLV	Evansville, Ill.	1590	WPFC	Panama City, Fla.	1430	WREW	Reidsville, N.C.	1220
WMLT	Dublin, Ga.	1330	WNMC	Newton, N.C.	1230	WPGD	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1590	WRFB	Tallahassee, Fla.	910
WMMB	Melbourne, Fla.	1460	WNND	Newton, N.C.	1360	WPGM	Portsmouth, N.H.	1470	WRFC	Athens, Ga.	1470
WMMH	Marshall, N.C.	1460	WNNT	Newark, Va.	690	WPDO	Jacksonville, Fla.	600	WRFD	Worthington, Ohio	880
WMMM	Westport, Conn.	1260	WNOE	New Orleans, La.	1060	WPDF	Portage, Wis.	1350	WRFS	Alexander City, Ala.	1050
WMMN	Fairmont, W.Va.	920	WNOG	Naples, Fla.	1270	WPDX	Clarksburg, W.Va.	750	WRGA	Rome, Ga.	1470
WMMS	Bath, Maine	730	WNOH	Columbia, S.C.	1230	WPEG	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1550	WRGM	Richmond, Va.	1590
WMMW	Meriden, Conn.	1470	WNOI	Chattanooga, Tenn.	740	WPEH	Louisville, Ga.	1420	WRGR	Starkie, Fla.	1490
WMMX	Gretna, Va.	730	WNOP	Newport, Ky.	740	WPEL	Montrose, Pa.	1250	WRGS	Rogersville, Tenn.	1490
WMMB	No. Carolina, Mass.	1430	WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	1230	WPH	Philadelphia, Pa.	950	WRHA	Atlanta, Ga.	1400
WMMN	Morgantown, N.C.	430	WNOS	High Point, N.C.	1590	WPEO	Peoria, Ill.	1020	WRHI	Rock Hill, S.C.	1340
WMMN	Monomonia, Wis.	360	WNOW	York, Pa.	1250	WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	1360	WRIB	Providence, R.I.	1220
WMMI	Columbus, Ohio	920	WNXX	Knoxville, Tenn.	990	WPET	Greensboro, N.C.	950	WRIC	Richlands, Va.	540
WMMS	Olean, N.Y.	1360	WNPS	New Orleans, La.	1450	WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	790	WRIG	Wausau, Wis.	1450
WMMT	Manati, P.R.	1500	WNPT	Tuscatula, Ala.	1280	WPFB	Middletown, Ohio	910	WRIM	Pahokee, Fla.	1250
WMMZ	Montezuma, Ga.	1050	WNPV	Lansdale, Pa.	1440	WPFM	Eastman, Ga.	1350	WRIN	Richfield Springs, P.R.	1320
WMOA	Marietta, Ohio	1450	WNRG	Grundy, Va.	1250	WPFK	Park Falls, Wis.	1450	WRIP	Rossville, Ga.	980
WMOB	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1450	WNRK	Newark, Del.	1260	WPGA	Perry, Ga.	950	WRIS	Roanoke, Va.	1410
WMOD	Moundsville, W.Va.	1370	WNRI	Woonsocket, R.I.	1380	WPGC	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	1580	WRIT	Milwaukee, Wis.	1390
WMOE	Mobile, Ala.	1550	WNRV	Narrows, Va.	990	WPGW	Portland, Ind.	1440	WRIV	Riverhead, N.Y.	1340
WMOG	Brunswick, Ga.	1490	WNSL	Lafayette, La.	1260	WPHB	Phillipsburg, Pa.	1260	WRIX	Griffin, Ga.	1410
WMOH	Hamilton, Ohio	1450	WNSM	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	1340	WPIC	Sharon, Pa.	790	WRIZ	Coral Gables, Fla.	1550
WMOK	Metropolis, Ill.	920	WNTE	Tazewell, Tenn.	1250	WPI	Piedmont, Ala.	1280	WRJC	Muskegon, Wis.	1370
WMON	Montgomery, W.Va.	1340	WNUE	Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.	950	WPIK	Alexandria, Va.	730	WRJN	Racine, Wis.	1400
WMP	Ocala, Fla.	900	WNUZ	Talladega, Ala.	1230	WPIN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	680	WRJM	San German, P.R.	1400
WMPD	Morhead, Ky.	1230	WNV	Norton, Va.	1350	WPIT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730	WRJW	Picayune, Miss.	1320
WMOU	Berlin, N.H.	1330	WNVK	Nicholasville, Ky.	1250	WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	1240	WRKB	Kannapolis, N.C.	1460
WMOV	Ravenswood, W.Va.	1360	WNVY	Pensacola, Fla.	1230	WPKO	Waverly, Ohio	1380	WRKD	Rockland, Maine	1450
WMOX	Meridian, Miss.	1240	WNXT	Portsmouth, Ohio	1260	WPKY	Princeton, Ky.	1580	WRKH	Rockwood, Tenn.	1580
WNJA	Hampton, N.J.	960	WNYC	New York, N.Y.	830	WPL	Plant City, Fla.	1350	WRKI	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1380
WMOZ	Mobile, Ala.	920	WOAI	San Antonio, Tex.	1200	WPLB	Rockwell, Mich.	1320	WRKT	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	1500
WMPA	Aberdeen, Miss.	1240	WOAP	Owosso, Mich.	1080	WPLK	Rockmart, Ga.	820	WRLA	Luray, Va.	1390
WMPD	Lapeer, Mich.	1230	WOAY	Oak Bluffs, W.Va.	860	WPLM	Plymouth, Mass.	1390	WRLD	Lanitt, Ala.	1490
WMPH	Hancock, Mich.	920	WOBS	Jacksonville, Fla.	1360	WPLT	Atlanta, Ga.	590	WRMA	Montgomery, Ala.	950
WMPM	Smithfield, N.C.	1270	WOB	Rhineland, Wis.	1240	WPLY	Plymouth, Wis.	1420	WRMF	Titusville, Fla.	1050
WMPD	Middleport-Pomroy, Ohio	390	WOC	Davenport, Iowa	1420	WPM	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1540	WRMG	New Elgin, Ill.	1410
WMPD	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1470	WOCB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1240	WPMH	Portsmouth, N.H.	1370	WRMS	Beaumont, Ill.	790
WMPD	Memphis, Tenn.	680	WOCN	North Vernon, Ind.	1460	WPMN	Pasadena, Miss.	1580	WRMT	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1490
WMPD	St. Williamsport, Pa.	1450	WOCK	Okeechobee, Fla.	1570	WPMC	Painesville, N.C.	1470	WRNB	New Bern, N.C.	1490
WMPD	Greenville, S.C.	1490	WOD	Woburn, Mass.	1520	WPNF	Brevard, N.C.	1240	WRNE	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	1220
WMPD	Milford, Mass.	1490	WODL	Basset, N.H.	940	WPNX	Phenix City, Ala.	1460	WRNL	Richmond, Va.	910
WMPD	Monroe, Ga.	1480	WOHO	Toledo, Ohio	1470	WPOD	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1470	WRNY	Rome, N.Y.	1350
WMPD	Lewisston, Pa.	1490	WOH	Bellefontaine, Ohio	1390	WPOE	Portland, Maine	930	WRPA	Greenville, S.C.	1580
WMPD	Marion, Ind.	860	WOHS	Shelby, N.C.	730	WPOW	New York, N.Y.	1350	WRPC	Providence, R.I.	680
WMPD	Marion, Ohio	1490	WOI	Ames, Iowa	640	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360	WRPD	Butler, Pa.	1290
WMPD	Aurora, Ill.	1280	WOIA	Saline, Mich.	1290	WPPR	Providence, R.I.	910	WRPQ	Paris, Ill.	1450
WMPD	Flint, Mich.	1570	WOIC	Columbia, S.C.	1320	WPR	Prestonsburg, Ky.	960	WRPS	Paris, Ill.	1450
WMPD	Lansing, Mich.	1010	WOIK	Winter Garden, Fla.	1600	WPRW	Manassas, Va.	1460	WRPZ	Evansville, Ind.	1400
WMSA	Massena, N.Y.	1340	WOK	Charleston, S.C.	1340	WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1400	WRPB	Warner Robbins, Ga.	1350
WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	1480	WOKK	Meridian, Miss.	1450	WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1400	WRP	Dallas, Tex.	1310
WMSK	Morganfield, Ohio	1550	WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	1590	WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1400	WRP	Richmond, N.Y.	1390
WMSL	Decatur, Ala.	1400	WOKL	Albany, N.Y.	1460	WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1400	WRZ	Clinton, N.C.	880
WMSR	Manchester, Tenn.	1320	WOKS	Columbus, Ga.	1410	WPT	Pittston, Pa.	1540	WRSA	Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	1280
WMSM	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	1450	WOKW	Brookton, Mass.	1340	WPTA	Piqua, Ohio	1570	WRSC	State College, Pa.	1390
WMSM	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	600	WOKY	Milwaukee, Wis.	920	WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	920	WRSL	Stanford, Ky.	1520
WMTA	Central City, Ky.	1380	WOL	Washington, D.C.	1450	WPU	Painesville, Fla.	1390	WRSM	Warsaw, Ind.	1480
WMTB	Vanderburgh, Ky.	730	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	1490	WPUV	Painesville, Fla.	1390	WRSA	Altoona, Pa.	1240
WMTD	Manistee, Mich.	1340	WOLG	Greenville, N.C.	1430	WPVA	Colonial Hgts., Va.	1280	WRUM	Greenville, Pa.	1480
WMTL	Leitchfield, Ky.	1580	WOLN	Dayton, Ohio	980	WPVL	Painesville, Ohio	1460	WRUN	Rumford, Maine	790
WMTM	Moultrie, Ga.	1300	WOLP	Dayton, Ohio	1230	WPYB	Benson, N.C.	1580	WRUN	Utica, N.Y.	1150
WMTN	Morristown, Tenn.	1250	WOMT	Manitowoc, Wis.	1240	WQAM	Miami, Fla.	560	WRUS	Russellville, Ky.	610
WMTS	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1250	WONA	Winoona, Miss.	1570	WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1420	WRVA	Richmond, Va.	1140
WMTU	Muskegon, Mich.	1090	WOND	Pleasantville, N.J.	1400	WQDY	Calais, Maine	1230	WRVK	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	1460
WMTU	Greenville, S.C.	1260	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	980	WQIC	Meridian, Miss.	1490	WRVM	Warner, N.Y.	1390
WMTV	Martinsville, Va.	1450	WONN	Waukegan, Ill.	1230	WQJ	Jacksonville, Fla.	1280	WRWD	Augusta, Ga.	1480
WMTV	Millsville, N.J.	1440	WONW	Woodland, Ohio	1230	WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1320	WRWH	Cleveland, Ga.	1380
WMTV	Milledgeville, Ga.	1450	WOOD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1300	WQMR	Silver Spring, Md.	1050	WRWJ	Selma, Ala.	1570
WMTV	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	1300	WOOF	Dothan, Ala.	560	WQOK	Greenville, S.C.	1450	WRWV	Waynesboro, Va.	970
WMTV	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	1450	WOOG	Washington, D.C.	1340	WQSN	Charleston, S.C.	1450	WRXO	Roxboro, N.C.	1430
WMTV	Madison, N.C.	420	WOOL	Deland, Fla.	1310	WQST	Solvay, N.Y.	1320	WRYM	New Britain, Conn.	840
WMTV	Myers, Fla.	1410	WOOW	Greenville, N.C.	1430	WQTE	Morehead, Mich.	1580	WSAC	Ft. Knox, Ky.	1470
WMTV	Bridgeport, Conn.	1450	WOPA	Oak Park, Ill.	1490	WQTY	Arlington, Fla.	1230	WSAE	Sarasota, Fla.	1220
WNA	Boston, Mass.	680	WOR	New York, N.Y.	710	WQUA	Moline, Ill.	1200			
WNA	Norman, Okla.	640	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	760						
WNA	Warren, Pa.	1310	WORC	Worcester, Mass.	1310						
WNA	Grenada, Miss.	1400	WORS	Spartanburg, S.C.	910						
WNAH	Nashville, Tenn.	1360	WORR	Orangeburg, S.C.	1580						
			WORY	York, Pa.	1350						
			WORT	Boston, Mass.	950						

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WSAI	Cincinnati, Ohio	1360	WSRW	Hillsboro, Ohio	1590	WTOJ	Tomah, Wis.	1460	WWHG	Hornell, N.Y.	1320
WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	1340	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	1490	WTOE	Toledo, Ohio	1230	WWHY	Huntington, W.Va.	1470
WSAL	Lagansport, Ind.	1230	WSSC	Sumter, S.C.	1340	WTON	Staunton, Va.	1240	WWIL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1580
WSAM	Saginaw, Mich.	1400	WSSD	Starkville, Miss.	1230	WTOF	Washington, D.C.	1500	WWIN	Baltimore, Md.	1400
WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	1470	WSSV	Petersburg, Va.	1240	WTOG	Toronto, Conn.	1600	WWIS	Black River Falls, Wis.	1260
WSAP	Fall River, Mass.	1480	WSTC	Stamford, Conn.	1400	WTOI	Marianna, Fla.	980	WWIT	Canton, N.C.	970
WSAT	Ir, Salisbury, N.C.	1280	WSTK	Woodstock, Va.	1230	WTPI	Cookville, Tenn.	1550	WWJZ	Lorain, Ohio	1380
WSAU	Wausau, Wis.	550	WSTL	Eminence, Ky.	1600	WTRP	Paris, Tenn.	710	WWJ	Oetroit, Mich.	950
WSAV	Savannah, Ga.	630	WSTP	Salisbury, N.C.	1490	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	1490	WWJB	Brooksville, Fla.	1450
WSAY	Rochester, N.Y.	1370	WSTR	SturGIS, Mich.	1230	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1570	WWKY	Winchester, Ky.	1380
WSAZ	Huntington, W.Va.	930	WSTS	Massena, N.Y.	1050	WTRC	Elkhardt, Ind.	1340	WWL	Torrans, La.	870
WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	750	WSTU	Suart, Fla.	1440	WTRL	Frankton, Fla.	1340	WWML	Portage, Wis.	1470
WSBA	York, Pa.	910	WSTV	Greenville, Ohio	1380	WTRY	Troy, N.Y.	980	WWNC	Asheville, N.C.	570
WSBB	New Smyrna Beach, Florida	1230	WSUB	Groton, Conn.	980	WTRQ	Oyersburg, Tenn.	620	WWNN	Rochester, N.H.	930
WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	1240	VSUH	Oxford, Miss.	1420	WTRR	Sanford, Fla.	1400	WWNR	Beekley, W.Va.	620
WSBS	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	860	WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	910	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	1600	WWNS	Statesboro, Ga.	1240
WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	960	WSUN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	620	WTRV	Two Rivers, Wis.	1590	WWNY	Watertown, N.Y.	790
WSCM	San Antonio City Beach, Florida	1290	WSUX	Seaford, Del.	1280	WTRX	Flint, Mich.	1330	WWOQ	Lynchburg, Va.	1390
WSCR	Seranota, Pa.	1320	WSUZ	Palatka, Fla.	800	WTSY	Yonkers, N.Y.	980	WWOK	Charlotte, N.C.	1480
WSOB	Homestead, Fla.	1430	WSVA	Harrisonburg, Va.	1520	WTSB	Brattleboro, Vt.	1450	WWOL	Buffalo, N.Y.	1120
WSOR	Sterling, Ill.	1430	WSVN	Valdese, N.C.	1490	WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1340	WWOM	New Orleans, La.	600
WSBE	Sebring, Fla.	1240	WSVS	Crewe, Va.	800	WTSL	Hanover-Lebanon, N.H.	1270	WWON	Woonsocket, R.I.	1240
WSEL	Pontotoc, Miss.	1440	WSWN	Belle Glade, Fla.	900	WTSN	Over, N.H.	1400	WWOW	Conneaut, Ohio	1360
WSEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	1050	WSWV	Pennington Gap, Va.	1570	WTSV	Over, N.H.	1400	WWPA	Williamsport, Pa.	1340
WSET	Gen Falls, N.Y.	1410	WSWY	Platteville, Wis.	1590	WTTB	Claremont, N.H.	1380	WWPF	Palatka, Fla.	1340
WSEV	Saverville, Tenn.	930	WSTW	Rutland, Vt.	1380	WTTB	Free Beach, Fla.	1230	WWPJ	Wilmington, R.I.	1450
WSFB	Quitman, Ga.	1490	WSTY	Waynesboro, Va.	1300	WTTT	Cowan, Pa.	1550	WWRJ	White River Junction, Vt.	910
WSFC	Somerset, Ky.	1240	WSYR	Sylvania, Ga.	1490	WTTT	Tiffin, Ohio	1600	WWRL	Woodside, N.Y.	1600
WSFR	Sanford, Fla.	1320	WSYR	Syracuse, N.Y.	570	WTTT	Port Huron, Mich.	1380	WWRD	Caro, Mich.	1360
WSFT	Thomaston, Ga.	1260	WTAB	Tabor City, N.C.	1370	WTTM	Madisonville, Ky.	1310	WWSC	Glens Falls, N.Y.	1450
WSGA	Savannah, Ga.	1400	WTAC	Flint, Mich.	600	WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	920	WWSR	St. Albans, Vt.	1420
WSGC	Elberton, Ga.	1400	WTAD	Quincy, Ill.	930	WTTT	Watertown, Wis.	1380	WWSV	Wooster, Ohio	960
WSGN	Birmingham, Ala.	610	WTAE	Worcester, Mass.	580	WTTT	Westminster, Md.	1570	WWSW	Wash. Pa.	1170
WSGT	Greenville, S.C.	1240	WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	1270	WTTT	Blythe, Ind.	1370	WWVA	Wheeling, W.Va.	1160
WSGW	Saginaw, Mich.	790	WTAM	Cambridge, Mass.	740	WTUF	Mobile, Ala.	840	WWVB	Jasper, Ala.	1360
WSHF	Sheffield, Ala.	1290	WTAP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1230	WTUG	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	790	WWVF	Fayette, Ala.	990
WSHH	Latrobe, Pa.	1570	WTAQ	LaGrange, Ill.	1300	WTUP	Tupelo, Miss.	1490	WWVR	Russellville, Ala.	920
WSHN	Fremont, Mich.	1550	WTAR	Norfolk, Va.	790	WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1290	WWVX	Rio Piedras, P.R.	1250
WSHP	Shippenburg, Pa.	1480	WTAS	Bryan, Tex.	1150	WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	1590	WWXL	Manchester, Ky.	1450
WSIB	Beaufort, S.C.	1490	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	1240	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1490	WWYD	Eric, Pa.	1340
WSIC	Statesville, N.C.	1410	WTAY	Rockford, Ill.	1570	WTVN	Columbus, Ohio	1420	WXAL	Oemopolis, Ala.	1400
WSID	Baltimore, Md.	1010	WTBC	Blossosa, Ala.	1230	WTVB	Thomson, Ga.	1240	WXGI	Richmond, Va.	950
WSIG	Mount Jackson, Va.	790	WTBF	Troy, Ala.	970	WTVN	Auburndale, Fla.	1570	WXIG	Wimderera, Fla.	1480
WSIP	Paintsville, Ky.	1490	WTBG	Cumberland, Md.	1450	WTVL	St. Johnsburg, Vt.	1340	WXLI	Dublin, Ga.	1230
WSIR	Winter Haven, Fla.	1490	WTBH	Flomaton, Ala.	990	WTVY	Rock Hill, S.C.	1150	WXLL	Big Delta, Alaska	980
WSIV	Pekin, Ill.	1140	WTCH	Shawano, Wis.	960	WTYM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	1600	WXLM	Indianapolis, Ind.	730
WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	980	WTCL	Tell City, Ind.	1230	WTYN	Tryon, N.C.	1550	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1260
WSJC	Magee, Miss.	1280	WTCS	Waverese City, Mich.	1400	WTYM	Marianna, Fla.	1340	WXRF	Guayama, P.R.	1590
WSJE	St. Joseph, Mich.	1400	WTCT	Minneapolis, Minn.	1280	WUFD	Amherst, N.Y.	1080	WXTN	Lexington, Miss.	1150
WSJS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	600	WTCC	Campbellsville, Ky.	1450	WUFA	Eufaula, Ala.	1240	WXTR	Pawtucket, R.I.	1550
WSKI	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	1240	WTCD	Ashtland, Ky.	1420	WUNE	Baton Rouge, La.	1550	WXVA	Charleston, W.Va.	1550
WSKP	Miami, Fla.	1450	WTCE	Fairmont, W.Va.	1490	WUSJ	Lockport, N.Y.	1340	WXVW	Jeffersonville, Ind.	1450
WSKT	Colonial Village, Tennessee	1580	WTCE	Whitesburg, Ky.	920	WUST	Bethesda, Md.	1280	WXXZ	Hatfield, Mass.	1310
WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1230	WTGA	Thomaston, Ga.	1560	WVAM	Altoona, Pa.	1280	WXXX	Jamestown, N.Y.	1340
WSLB	Odenburg, N.Y.	1400	WTGL	Philadelphia, Pa.	850	WVAM	Richmond, W.Va.	1280	WYAL	Scotland Neck, N.C.	1280
WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	1340	WTGM	Chattanooga, W.Va.	1490	WVCH	Chester, Pa.	1070	WYAM	Bessemer, Ala.	1580
WSLI	Jackson, Miss.	930	WTGN	Terre Haute, Ind.	1480	WVEC	Hampton, Va.	1490	WYDE	Birmingham, Ala.	850
WSLM	Salem, Ind.	1220	WTHR	Panama City Fla.	1480	WVIM	Vicksburg, Miss.	1490	WYFB	Forbin, Ky.	1340
WSLS	Roanoke, Va.	610	WTHZ	Hazleton, Pa.	1300	WVIP	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	1310	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	940
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	650	WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	1080	WVJG	Galagus, Pa.	1420	WYML	Manning, S.C.	1410
WSMA	Smyrna, Ga.	1350	WTIF	Warport News, Va.	1340	WVKO	Columbus, Ohio	1580	WYND	Sarasota, Fla.	1280
WSMB	New Auburn, La.	1350	WTIF	Tiffin, Ga.	1340	WVLO	Valdosta, Ga.	1450	WYNG	Warwick-East Greenwich, R.I.	1590
WSME	Sanford, Maine	1220	WTIG	Massillon, Ohio	900	WVLC	Lexington, Ky.	590	WYNK	Baton Rouge, La.	1380
WSMG	Greenville, Tenn.	1450	WTIK	Durham, N.C.	1310	WVMD	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1360	WYNF	Florence, S.C.	540
WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1540	WTIL	Mayaguez, P.R.	1300	WVMI	Bloom, Miss.	1500	WYPR	Danville, Va.	970
WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	1590	WTIM	Taylorville, Ill.	1410	WVMI	Jacksonville, Fla.	1240	WYRE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1080
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	1050	WTIP	Charleston, W.Va.	1240	WVNJ	Newark, N.J.	620	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	1480
WSNE	Cummings, Ga.	1410	WTIX	New Orleans, La.	690	WVNO	Chadburn, N.C.	1540	WYSE	Lakeland, Fla.	1330
WSND	Bridgeport, N.J.	1450	WTJF	Washington Point, Ga.	1490	WVOL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	690	WYSL	Clinton, Tenn.	1380
WSNO	Barre, Vt.	1450	WTJK	Jackson, Tenn.	1390	WVOM	Luka, Miss.	1270	WYSR	Franklin, Va.	1250
WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	1490	WTJM	Hartford, Wis.	1540	WVOS	Liberty, Ga.	1240	WYTH	Hamlet, Ga.	1450
WSNW	Seneca Twnshp., N.C.	1150	WTKN	Ithaca, N.Y.	1470	WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1420	WYVE	Wytheville, Va.	1280
WSNY	Schenectady, N.Y.	1240	WTKO	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1370	WVOX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	1460	WYZE	Atlanta, Ga.	1480
WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	930	WTKL	Utica, N.Y.	1310	WVPO	Stromsburg, Pa.	840	WZEP	DeFuniak Sprngs., Fla.	1460
WSOD	Savannah, Ga.	1230	WTLB	Taylorville, N.C.	1370	WVSC	Somerset, Pa.	990	WZKY	Albamarie, N.C.	1580
WSOE	Tamasa, Va.	1300	WTLF	Franklin, N.C.	1370	WVVW	Grafton, W.Va.	1290	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1250
WSON	Henderson, Ky.	860	WTLG	Sturges, Ky.	1480	WVWB	Bay City, Mich.	1250	WZOE	Princeton, Ill.	1490
WSOO	Sit. Ste. Marie, Mich.	1230	WTMA	Tallasse, Ala.	1300	WVWB	Bamberg, S.C.	790	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1320
WSOQ	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	1220	WTMC	Charleston, S.C.	1250	WVWB	Vineland, N.J.	1360	WZOO	Spartanburg, S.C.	1400
WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	1480	WTMD	Tomah, Wis.	1390	WVCA	Gary, Ind.	1270	WZRH	Zephyr Hills, Fla.	1400
WSOY	Oecatun, Ill.	1340	WTME	Ocala, Fla.	1290	WVCC	Bremen, Ga.	1440	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Florida	1010
WSPA	Spartanburg, S.C.	1350	WTMJ	Milwaukee, Wis.	620	WVCH	Clarion, Pa.	1300	WZST	Tampa, Fla.	1550
WSPB	Sarasota, Fla.	1450	WTMT	Tampa, Fla.	1150	WVCO	Washington, D.C.	1240	WZYX	Cowan, Tenn.	1440
WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	1370	WTNT	Madisonville, Ky.	620	WVGS	Waterbury, Conn.	1240	XETRA	Los Angeles, Calif.	690
WSPN	Saratoga Sprngs., N.Y.	900	WTNC	Thomasville, N.C.	790	WVGS	Washington, D.C.	1050			
WSPR	Springfield, Mass.	1270	WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	920	WVGS	Tifton, Ga.	1430			
WSPS	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1010	WTNE	Coshocton, Ohio	1560						
WSPZ	Spencer, W.Va.	1400	WTNT	Tallahassee, Fla.	1450						
WSRA	Milton, Fla.	1490	WTOB	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1380						
WSRB	Durham, N.C.	1410	WTOC	Savannah, Ga.	1290						
WSRO	Marlborough, Mass.	1470	WTOE	Waco, Ohio	1560						
			WTOE	Spruce Pine, N.C.	1470						

Canadian AM Stations By Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	1070	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	990	CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1340	CFPL	London, Ont.	980
CBAF	Moncton, N.B.	1300	CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	1450	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1310	CFPR	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1260
CBE	Windsor, Ont.	1550	CFAC	Calgary, Alta.	960	CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	1050	CFRQ	Saskatoon, Sask.	600
CBF	Montreal, Que.	690	CFAM	Altona, Man.	1290	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1230	CFRA	Ottawa, Ont.	510
CBG	Gander, Nfld.	1450	CFAN	Flin Flon, Man.	590	CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	1270	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	1060
CBH	Halifax, N.S.	790	CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	810	CFJK	Kamloops, B.C.	910	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	1490
CBJ	Sydney, N.S.	1140	CFBC	Saint John, N.B.	930	CFJF	Brookville, Ont.	1450	CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	710
CBK	Chicoutimi, Que.	1580	CFBM	Brochet, Man.	1450	CFKL	Schefferville, Que.	1230	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	1260
CBK	Regina, Sask.	540	CFBR	Sudbury, Ont.	350	CFLM	LaTouche, Que.	1240	CFRS	Simcoe, Ont.	1560
CBL	Toronto, Ont.	740	CFBQ	Corner Brook, Nfld.	570	CFML	Corwall, Ont.	1110	CFRY	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1570
CBM	Montreal, Que.	940	CFCF	Montreal, Que.	600	CFNB	Fredelton, N.B.	640	CFSL	Whyburn, Sask.	1340
CBN	St. John's, Nfld.	640	CFCA	Flin Flon, Man.	590	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1170	CFTK	Terrace, B.C.	1140
CBO	Ottawa, Ont.	910	CFCL	Timmins, Ont.	920	CFNW	Norman Wells, Northwest Territory	1240	CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	1410
CBT	Grand Falls, Nfld.	900	CFCN	Calgary, Alta.	1060	CFOB	Fort Frances, Ont.	800	CFWH	Whitehorse, Yukon T.	1240
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	980	CFCD	Chatham, Ont.	630	CFOR	Orillia, Ont.	1570	CFYK	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	1340
CBV	Quebec, Que.	980	CFCE	Courtenay, B.C.	1420	CFOS	Owen Sound, Ont.	560			
CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	990	CFCE	Camrose, Alta.	1230	CFOT	Pointe Claire, Que.	1470			
CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	1010	CFCE	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	630	CFPA	Port Arthur, Ont.	1230			
CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	740	CFDA	Victoriaville, Que.	1380						

Location	C.L.	Mc.
MARYLAND		
Annapolis	WNAV-FM 99.1	
	WANN-FM 107.9	
	WXTG 107.9	
	WAQE-FM 101.9	
Baltimore	WBUC *88.1	
	WCAO-FM 102.7	
	WCBM-FM 106.5	
	WFMM-FM 93.1	
	WRBS 95.1	
	WSD 102.3	
	WBAL-FM 97.9	
	WTH-FM 104.3	
	WSDI-FM 92.3	
Bethesda	WJMD 106.3	
	WHFS-FM 102.5	
Brady Heights	WP6C 95.5	
Cumberland	WCUM-FM 102.9	
Frederick	WFMD-FM 99.9	
Hagerstown	WJEJ-FM 104.7	
	WARK-FM 106.9	
Havre de Grace	WASA-FM 103.7	
Oakland	WBUZ 95.5	
Tacoma Park	WGTS-FM 91.9	
Waldorf	WTFD 102.9	
Westminster	WTTR-FM 100.7	

Location	C.L.	Mc.
MASSACHUSETTS		
Amherst	WAMF *88.1	
	WFCR *88.5	
	WMUA *91.1	
Boston	WBUR *90.9	
	WBZN 104.1	
	WBZ-FM 106.7	
	WCOP-FM 100.7	
	WEEL-FM 103.3	
	WERS *88.9	
	WHDH-FM 94.5	
	WRKO-FM 98.5	
	WXHR 96.9	
Brockton	WBET-FM 97.7	
Brookline	WBOS-FM 92.9	
Cambridge	WGBH-FM *89.7	
	WHRB-FM 95.3	
	WTBS 88.1	
Fitchburg	WFGM-FM 104.7	
Framingham	WKOX-FM 105.7	
Greenfield	WHAJ-FM 98.3	
Haverhill	WHAV-FM 92.5	
Lawrence	WGHJ 93.7	
Lowell	WLLH-FM 99.5	
Lynn	WUPI-FM 105.3	
Medford	WISK 107.9	
New Bedford	WBSM-FM 97.3	
	WNBH-FM 99.1	
Plymouth	WPLM-FM 99.1	
S. Hadley	WMHC *88.5	
Springfield	WHYN-FM 93.1	
	WEDK *91.7	
	WSCB 88.9	
	WMAS-FM 94.7	
	WCPE-FM 102.5	
Waltham	WOCB-FM 94.3	
W. Yarmouth	WCFM *90.1	
Williamstown	WHSR-FM *91.9	
Winchester	WAAB 107.3	
Worcester	WTAG-FM 96.1	

Location	C.L.	Mc.
MICHIGAN		
Ann Arbor	WUOM *91.7	
Bay City	WBCM-FM 96.1	
	WNEF-FM 102.5	
Benton Hbr.	WHFB 99.9	
Birmingham	WHFI 94.7	
Coldwater	WTVB-FM 98.3	
Dearborn	WKMH-FM 100.3	
Detroit	WDET-FM *101.9	
	WFBG-FM 98.7	
	WCHD 105.9	
	WDTM 106.7	
	WABX 99.5	
	WDR 90.9	
	WGPM 107.5	
	WJBK-FM 93.1	
	WMLZ 104.5	
	WMZK 97.9	
	WJR-FM 96.3	
	WOMC-FM 104.3	
	WQRS-FM 105.1	
	WRMK-FM 98.7	
	WJ1-FM 97.1	
	WYZ-FM 101.1	
E. Lansing	WKAR-FM *90.5	
	WSWM 99.1	
	WFBE *95.1	
Grand Rapids	WFUR-FM 102.9	
	WJEF-FM 93.7	
	WLAZ-FM 94.9	
	WMAX-FM 101.3	
	WOOD-FM 105.7 (s)	
	WVGA-FM 104.1	
	WXTO-FM 97.9	
	WKLW-FM 95.7	
Highland Pk.	WHPR *88.1	
Holland	WJBL 94.5	
Houghton Lake	WJGG 98.3	
Interlochen	WGYA *103.1	
Jackson	WBBC 94.1	
Kalamazoo	WMCR *102.1	
Lansing	WJ1M-FM 97.5	
	WMRT-FM 100.7	
	WQDC-FM 99.7	
Midland	WBRB-FM 102.7	

Location	C.L.	Mc.
Oak Park	WLDM 95.5	
Royal Oak	WOAK *89.3	
	WOMC 104.3	
Saginaw	WSAM-FM 98.1	
Sturgis	WSTR-FM 103.1	
MINNESOTA		
Brainerd	KLIZ-FM 95.7	
Mankato	KYSM-FM 103.5	
Minneapolis	KTIS-FM *98.5	
	KWFM 97.1	
	WL0L-FM 99.5	
	WPBC-FM 101.3	
	WYAL 96.1	
St. Cloud	KFAM-FM 104.7	
St. Paul	KNDF 95.3	
Worthington	KWAO-FM 94.9	
MISSISSIPPI		
Jackson	WJDX-FM 102.9	
Laurel	WNLS-FM 100.3	
Meridian	WMMI *88.1	
MISSOURI		
Clayton	KFUO-FM 99.1	
Joplin	WMBH-FM 96.6	
	RSYN 92.5	
Kansas City	KCMO-FM 94.9	
	KBEY 104.3	
	KTRS *90.1	
	KDAF-FM 102.1	
	KDMK 93.3	
	KCUR-FM 99.3	
	KXTR 96.5	
Kennett	KBOA-FM 98.9	
Poplar Bluff	KWOC-FM 94.5	
St. Louis	KCFM 98.7	
	KADI 96.5	
	WAMV-FM 101.1	
	WIL-FM 92.3	
	KSLL *91.5	
	KSTL-FM 98.1	
	KRWX 102.5	
	KRFD 106.9	
Springfield	KTFM 94.7	
West Plains	KWPM-FM 93.9	
NEBRASKA		
Kearney-Holdrege	KRNY-FM 98.9	
Lincoln	KFMQ 95.3	
Omaha	KQAL-FM 94.3	
	KFAB-FM 99.9	
	WOW-FM 92.3	
	KICN 96.1	
Scottsbluff	KNEW-FM 94.1	
NEVADA		
Las Vegas	KORK-FM 97.1	
Reno	KNEV 95.5	
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Berlin	WMOU-FM 103.7	
Claremont	WTSF-FM 106.1	
Manchester	WKBR-FM 95.7	
Mt. Washington	WMTW-FM 94.9	
Nashua	WOTW-FM 106.3	
NEW JERSEY		
Asbury Park	WJLK-FM 94.3	
Bridgeton	WSNJ-FM 107.9	
Camden	WKDN-FM 106.7	
Dover	WOHA-FM 105.5	
E. Orange	WFMU *91.1	
Eatontown	WHTS-FM 105.3	
Hackettstown	WNTI *91.9	
Long Branch	WRLB 107.1	
Ligonier	WMVB-FM 97.3	
Millville	WJRZ-FM 94.7	
Newark	WVNJ-FM 100.3	
	WBG0 *93.3	
	WCTC-FM 98.3	
New Brunswk.	WPAT-FM 93.1	
Paterson	WPRB 103.9	
Princeton	WFHA-FM 106.3	
Red Bank	WSOU *89.5	
South Orange	WTOA 97.5	
Trenton	WCMG-FM 100.7	
Zarephath	WAWZ-FM 99.1	
NEW MEXICO		
Albuquerque	KANW *89.1	
	KHFV 96.3	
	KNDE-FM 94.9	
(s) Aztec	KRNS-FM 98.5	
Los Alamos	KMFM 97.9	
Mountain Park	KBIM-FM 97.1	
Roswell		
NEW YORK		
Albany	WAMC *80.3	
Auburn	WMBO-FM 96.1	
Babylon	WTFM 98.7	
Binghamton	WBAB-FM 102.3	
	WNBZ-FM 98.1	
	WKOP-FM 95.3	
Brooklyn	WNYE *91.5	
Buffalo	WBEN-FM 106.5	
	WBF0 98.7	
	WBR 94.5	
	WGR-FM 96.9	
	WBUF 92.9	
	KW0L-FM 104.1	
	WIFE-FM 103.3	

Location	C.L.	Mc.
Central Square	WCSS *89.3	
Cherry Valley	WJ1V 101.9	
Corning	WOLI-FM 106.1	
Cortland	WKCF-FM 98.9	
DeRuyter	WO15 105.5	
Elmira	WECW *88.1	
Floral Park	WSHS 90.3	
Garden City	WLIR 92.7	
Hempstead	WHLI-FM 98.3	
	WVHC *88.7	
Hornell	WVWV-FM 97.1	
Ithaca	WHCU-FM 97.3	
	WICB *91.7	
	WEIV 103.7	
	WVBR-FM 101.7	
Jamestown	WJTN-FM 93.3	
Kenmore	WYSL-FM 103.3	
Mt. Kisco	WRN0 107.9	
New Rochelle	WVOX-FM 93.5	
New York	WABC-FM 95.5	
	WBAI 99.5	
	WBFM 101.9	
	WBCS-FM 101.1	
	WVDS-FM 97.9	
	WVUV *90.7	
	WHOM-FM 92.3	
	WKCR-FM *89.9	
	WNCN 104.3	
	WNEW-FM 102.7	
	WNYS-FM 93.9	
	WNYE 91.5	
	WOR-FM 98.7	
	WQXR-FM 96.3	
	WNBC-FM 97.1	
	WRFM 105.1	
	WTVR 95.7	
Niagara Falls	WHLD-FM 98.5	
Olean	WHDL-FM 95.7	
Plattsburgh	WEAV-FM 99.9	
Patchogue	WALK-FM 97.5	
	WPAJ-FM 106.1	
	WLAJ-FM 93.9	
	WKIP-FM 104.7	
	WEOK-FM 101.5	
	WHFM 98.9	
	WBBF-FM 100.1	
	WCMF 96.5	
	WIRQ 97.9	
	WROC-FM 97.9	
	WGFN 99.5	
	WV15 95.1	
	WSPE *88.1	
	WAER *88.1	
	WDDS-FM 93.1	
	WONO 104.5	
	WSYR-FM 94.5	
	WFLY 92.3	
	WRPI *91.5	
	WRUN-FM 105.7	
	WBIV 105.7	
	WFAS-FM 103.9	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Albemarle	WABZ-FM 100.9	
Asheboro	WGWR-FM 92.3	
Asheville	WLOS-FM 104.3	
Burlington	WBBB-FM 101.1	
	WFNS-FM 93.9	
Burlington-Graham	WBAG-FM 92.9	
Chapel Hill	WUNC *91.5	
Charlotte	WSOC-FM 103.5	
	WYFM 104.7	
Clingman's Pk.	WMIT 106.9	
Durham	WDNC-FM 105.1	
Elkin	WFEM-FM 100.9	
Fayetteville	WFMY 98.1	
Forest City	WBBO-FM 93.3	
	WAGY-FM 105.3	
Gastonia	WGNCFM 101.9	
Goldboro	WEQR 96.9	
Greensboro	WVLD 98.7	
Henderson	WWWS *91.3	
	WHNC-FM 92.5	
	WHKP-FM 102.5	
Hendersonville	WHKP-FM 102.5	
Hickory	WHKY-FM 102.9	
High Point	WHCF-FM 95.5	
	WFPS *89.3	
	WMFR-FM 99.5	
	WNOS-FM 100.3	
	WEWO-FM 96.5	
Laurinburg	WLOE-FM 94.5	
Leaksville	WBUY-FM 94.3	
Lexington	WTSB-FM 95.1	
Lumberton	WKIX-FM 96.1	
Raleigh	WPTF-FM 94.7	
	WRAL-FM 101.5	
	WREX-FM 102.1	
Reidsville	WEED-FM 92.1	
Rocky Mount	WRWF-FM 94.7	
Roxboro	WRX0 96.7	
Salisbury	WSTP-FM 106.5	
Sanford	WWGP-FM 105.5	
Shelby	WOHS-FM 96.1	
Statesville	WFMX 103.7	
Tarboro	WCPS-FM 104.3	
Thomasville	WTW0-FM 98.2	
Wilmington	WPRV 93.9	
Wilson	WVDT-FM 106.1	
Winston-Salem	WAIR-FM 93.1	
	WYFS 105.5	
	WFDD-FM *88.1	
	WJSJ-FM 104.1	
OHIO		
Akron	WAKR-FM 97.5	
	WAPS *89.1	

Location	C.L.	Mc.
Alliance	WCUE-FM 96.5	
Ashland	WFAH-FM 101.7	
Ashtabula	WNGO-FM 103.3	
Athens	WREO-FM 93.9	
Barberton	W0UB-FM *91.5	
Bellaire	WDBN 94.9	
Berea	WQMP-FM 100.5	
Bowling Green	WBWC *88.3	
Canton	WBGU *88.1	
	WHBC-FM 94.1	
	WCPB 105.3	
	WTOF-FM 98.1	
Celina	WMER-FM 94.3	
Chillicothe	WBEX-FM 93.3	
Cincinnati	WCPO-FM 105.1	
	WAEF-FM 104.3	
	WJUG 98.9	
	WAKW-FM 93.3	
	WKRC-FM 101.9	
	WSAI-FM 102.7	
	KYWF-FM 105.7	
Cleveland	WXEN-FM 106.6	
	WBQE 90.3	
	WCOR 103.3	
	WDGO 95.5	
	WDOO-FM 102.1	
	WERE-FM 98.5	

C.L. Location
 KFJZ Fort Worth, Tex.
 KFMB-FM San Diego, Calif.
 KFMC Portland, Oreg.
 KFMH Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KFMC Houston, Tex. (s)
 KFML-FM Denver, Colo.
 KFMM Tucson, Ariz.
 KFMY Abilene, Tex. (s)
 KFMP Port Arthur, Tex. (s)
 KFMQ Lincoln, Nebr.
 KFMU Los Angeles, Calif. (s)
 KFVU Minneapolis, Minn.
 KFVW San Bernardino, Calif.
 KFVW San Diego, Calif.
 KFVY Eugene, Ore. (s)
 KFNB Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KFQX-FM Long Beach, Calif.
 KFRC-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KFUD-FM Clayton, Mo.
 KGAF-FM Gainesville, Tex.
 KGB-FM San Diego, Calif. (s)
 KGC-FM Caldwell, Idaho
 KGFN Edmonds, Wash.
 KGGK Garden Grove, Calif. (s)
 KGLA Los Angeles, Calif.
 KGMG Portland, Oreg. (s)
 KGI Bellingham, Wash.
 KGNCF-FM Amarillo, Tex.
 KGN-FM San Diego, Calif.
 KGP0 Grants Pass, Oreg.
 KGUD-FM Santa Barbara, Calif.
 KHAK-FM Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 KHBL Plainview, Tex.
 KHBR-FM Hillsboro, Tex.
 KKBH Houston, Tex.
 KHFA Austin, Tex.
 KHFM Albuquerque, N.Mex.
 KHFR-FM Monterey, Calif.
 KHGM Beaumont, Tex. (s)
 KHIP San Francisco, Calif.
 KHQ Sacramento, Calif.
 KHJ-FM Idaho Falls, Calif.
 KHMS El Paso, Tex.
 KHOF Los Angeles, Calif.
 KHOM-FM Turlock, Calif.
 HPC Brownwood, Tex.
 KHQ-FM Spokane, Wash.
 KHSC Arcata, Calif.
 KHUL Houston, Tex.
 KHVR Bijuou, Calif.
 KHYI Fremont, Calif.
 KICN Omaha, Nebr.
 KIGM Eureka, Calif.
 KIHJ Tulsa, Okla.
 KIMP-FM Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 KING-FM Seattle, Wash.
 KIOO Oklahoma, Okla.
 KIRO-FM Seattle, Wash.
 KISA Kansas City, Mo.
 KISS San Antonio, Tex.
 KISW Seattle, Wash.
 KITH Phoenix, Ariz.
 KITT San Diego, Calif.
 KITY San Antonio, Tex.
 KIXL-FM Dallas, Tex. (s)
 KJAZ Alameda, Calif.
 KJEM-FM Okla. City, Okla.
 KJLM San Diego, Calif.
 KJML Sacramento, Calif.
 KJPO Fresno, Calif.
 KJRG Newton, Kans.
 KJSB Houston, Tex.
 KLAQ-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KLAY-FM Tacoma, Wash.
 KLCN-FM Blytheville, Ark.
 KLFM Beverly Hills, Calif.
 KLIR-FM Denver, Colo.
 KLIZ-FM Brainerd, Minn.
 KLOA-FM Ridgecrest, Calif.
 KLON Long Beach, Calif.
 KLRO San Diego, Calif.
 KLSN Seattle, Wash. (s)
 KLUB-FM Salt Lake City, Utah
 KLYD-FM Bakersfield, Calif.
 KLYN-FM Lynden, Wash.
 KMAK-FM Fresno, Calif.
 KMAX Sierra Madre, Calif.
 KMCP Portland, Oreg.
 KMCS Seattle, Wash.
 KMER Fresno, Calif.
 KMFM Tulare, N. Mex.
 KMHT Marshall, Tex.
 KMIJ-FM Fresno, Calif.
 KMLA Los Angeles, Calif. (s)
 KMLB-FM Monroe, La.
 KMMK Little Rock, Ark.
 KMOX-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 KMOW Wichita, Kans.
 KMYC-FM Marysville, Calif.
 KMUZ Santa Barbara, Calif. (s)
 KNBC-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KNDE-FM Aztec, N.Mex.
 KNDX Yakima, Wash.
 KNEB-FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 KNER Dallas, Tex.
 KNEV Reno, Nev.
 KNEW-FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 KNFM Midland, Tex.
 KNIK-FM Anchorage, Alaska
 KNOB Long Beach, Calif.
 KNOF St. Paul, Minn.
 KNX-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KOA-FM Denver, Colo.
 KOAP-FM Portland, Ore.
 KOCW Tulsa, Okla.

C.L. Location
 KODA-FM Houston, Tex.
 KOGM-FM Tulsa, Okla.
 KOGO San Diego, Calif.
 KOIN-FM Portland, Oreg.
 KOKH Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KOL-FM Seattle, Wash.
 KONG-FM Phoenix, Ariz. (s)
 KOO-LM Phoenix, Ariz. (s)
 KORK Las Vegas, Nev.
 KOSE-FM Osceola, Ark.
 KOST Dallas, Tex.
 KOSU-FM Stillwater, Okla.
 KOTN-FM Pine Bluff, Ark.
 KPFB Berkeley, Calif.
 KOZE-FM Lewiston, Idaho
 KPAT Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 KPCC Pasadena, Calif.
 KPDQ-FM Portland, Ore.
 KPEN Atherton, Calif. (s)
 KPFA Berkeley, Calif.
 KPFB Berkeley, Calif.
 KPFFK Los Angeles, Calif.
 KPFG Portland, Oreg. (s)
 KPGM Los Altos, Calif.
 KPLR-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 KP01-FM Honolulu, Hawaii
 KP0J-FM Portland, Oreg.
 KP0L-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KP0S-FM Parsons, Kans.
 KPRI San Diego, Calif. (s)
 KPRN Seattle, Wash.
 KPSD Dallas, Tex.
 KPSR Palm Springs, Calif. (s)
 KQBF-FM Omaha, Nebr. (s)
 KQBY-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KQFM Portland, Oreg.
 KQIP Odessa, Tex.
 KQRO Dallas, Tex.
 KQUE Houston, Tex.
 KRAB-Bakersfield, Calif.
 KRAX-FM Stockton, Calif.
 KRAM-FM Las Vegas, Nev.
 KRBE Houston, Tex. (s)
 KRCC Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KRCS Santa Barbara, Calif.
 KRE-FM Berkeley, Calif.
 KREH-FM Spokane, Wash.
 KREX-FM Grand Junction, Colo.
 KRFM Fresno, Calif.
 KRHM Los Angeles, Calif. (s)
 KRIC-FM Beaumont, Tex.
 KRKD-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KRKH-FM Lubbock, Tex.
 KRKY Denver, Colo.
 KRLD-FM Dallas, Tex.
 KRMD-FM Shreveport, La.
 KRNY Boulder, Colo.
 KRNY-FM Kearney-Holdrege, Nebraska
 KRON-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KR0S-FM Clinton, Iowa
 KROW Santa Barbara, Calif.
 KROY-FM Sacramento, Calif.
 KRRC San Jose, Calif.
 KRPM San Jose, Calif.
 KRSN-FM Los Angeles, N.Mex.
 KRVM Eugene, Oreg.
 KSCO Santa Cruz, Calif.
 KSBW-FM Salinas, Calif.
 KSDA La Sierra, Calif.
 KSDB-FM Manhattan, Kans.
 KSDS San Diego, Calif.
 KSDS San Diego, Calif.
 KSE0-FM Durant, Okla.
 KSFM Dallas, Tex. (s)
 KSFR San Francisco, Calif.
 KSFV San Fernando, Calif.
 KSFX San Francisco, Calif.
 KSFR Crestview, Fla.
 KSHS Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KSJO-FM San Jose, Calif. (s)
 KSL-FM Salt Lake City, Utah
 KSLA Seattle, Wash. (s)
 KSLH St. Louis, Mo.
 KSLT Tyler, Tex.
 KSM-A-FM Santa Maria, Calif.
 KSO-FM Des Moines, Iowa
 KSPC Claremont, Calif.
 KSPI-FM Stillwater, Okla.
 KSP-L-FM Diboll, Tex.
 KSRE Santa Monica, Calif.
 KSRE Emporia, Kan.
 KSTL-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 KSTN-FM Stockton, Calif.
 KSUI Iowa City, Iowa
 KSWI-FM Omaha, Nebr.
 KSYN Joplin, Mo.
 KTA-L Texasark, Ark.
 KTAP Tucson, Ariz.
 KTAR-FM Phoenix, Ariz.
 KTBC-FM Austin, Tex. (s)
 KTCC Cedar Falls, Iowa
 KTEC Oretch, Oreg.
 KTFM Denver, Colo.
 KTIH San Francisco, Calif.
 KTFIS-FM Minneapolis, Minn.
 KTJO-FM Ottawa, Kans.
 KTNF-FM Tacoma, Wash.
 KTOD Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 KTOP-FM Topeka, Kans.
 KTOY-FM Tacoma, Wash.
 KTRB-FM Modesto, Calif.
 KTRH-FM Houston, Tex.
 KTSR Kansas City, Mo.
 KTSF-FM Springfield, Mo.
 KTRW Tacoma, Wash.
 KTX-FM Lubbock, Tex.
 KYDE-FM Ingleside, Calif.
 KYDE-FM Oceanside, Calif.

C.L. Location
 KUDU-FM Ventura-Oxnard, Calif.
 KUER Salt Lake City, Utah
 KUFM El Cajon, Calif.
 KUFY Redwood City, Calif.
 KUGN-FM Eugene, Oreg.
 KUHF Houston, Tex.
 KUHF-FM Duluth, Minn.
 KU0A-FM Siloam Springs, Ark.
 KUOH Honolulu, Hawaii
 KUOW Seattle, Wash.
 KUPD-FM Tempe, Ariz.
 KUSC Los Angeles, Calif.
 KUT-FM Austin, Tex.
 KUTV Glendale, Calif.
 KVCER San Bernardino, Calif.
 KVCC-FM San Luis Obispo, Calif.
 KVEN-FM Ventura, Calif.
 KVFM San Fernando, Calif.
 KVLH Highland Pk., Tex.
 KVOE El Paso, Tex.
 KVOK Honolulu, Hawaii
 KVOP-FM Plainview, Tex.
 KVOR-FM Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KVSC Logan, Utah
 KVTT Dallas, Tex.
 KWAR Waverly, Iowa
 KWAX-FM Eugene, Oreg.
 KWFM Minneapolis, Minn. (s)
 KWG-FM Stockton, Calif.
 KWGS Tulsa, Okla.
 KWIX St. Louis, Mo.
 KWIZ-FM Santa Ana, Calif.
 KWJB-FM Globe, Ariz.
 KWKF-FM West Plains, Mo.
 KWME Walnut Creek, Calif. (s)
 KWMO Odessa, Tex.
 KW0A-FM Worthington, Minn.
 KWOC-FM Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 KWPC-FM Muscatine, Iowa
 KWPM-FM West Plains, Mo.
 KXFM Fort Worth, Tex.
 KXJK-FM Forrest City, Ark.
 KXLU Los Angeles, Calif.
 KX0A Sacramento, Calif.
 KXQR Fresno, Calif. (s)
 KXRM Sacramento, Calif.
 KXTR Kansas City, Mo.
 KXYZ-FM Houston, Tex.
 KYA-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KYEW Phoenix, Ariz.
 KYFM Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KYSM-FM Mankato, Minn.
 KZAM-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 KZAM Seattle, Wash.
 KZFM Cortez, Colo.
 KZOM Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KZUM-FM Opportunity, Wash.
 WAAB-FM Worcester, Mass.
 WAAM-FM Parkersburg, W.Va.
 WABC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WABE Atlanta, Ga.
 WABI-FM Bangor, Maine
 WABQ Cleveland, Ohio
 WABX Detroit, Mich.
 WABZ-FM Albemarle, N.C.
 WACO Waco, Tex. (s)
 WAEB-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WAEF Syracuse, N.Y.
 WAER Syracuse, N.Y.
 WAEZ Miami Beach, Fla.
 WAHR-FM Miami Beach, Fla.
 WARS San Jose, Calif.
 WAIR-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WAIV Indianapolis, Ind.
 WAJC Indianapolis, Ind.
 WAJM Montgomery, Ala.
 WAJP Joliet, Ill.
 WAJR-FM Morgantown, W.Va.
 WAKR-FM Akron, Ohio
 WAKW-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WALK-FM Patchogue, N.Y.
 WAMC Albany, N.Y.
 WAMF Amherst, Mass.
 WAMU-FM Washington, D.C.
 WAPI-FM Birmingham, Ala.
 WAFS Akron, Ohio
 WAQE-FM Towson, Md. (s)
 WARD-FM Johnstown, Pa.
 WARK-FM Hagerstown, Md.
 WARL-FM Arlington, Va.
 WARR-FM Fort Pierce, Fla.
 WASA-FM Harrisburg, Pa.
 WASH Washington, D.C. (s)
 WATR-FM Waterbury, Conn.
 WAUG-FM Augusta, Ga.
 WAUX-FM Waukesha, Wis.
 WAVI-FM Dayton, Ohio
 WAVQ Atlanta, Ga.
 WAVU-FM Altoona, Pa.
 WAVY-FM Portsmouth, Va.
 WAWZ-FM Zarephath, N.J.
 WAYL Minneapolis, Minn. (s)
 WAYZ-FM Waynesboro, Pa.
 WAZL-FM Hazleton, Pa.
 WAZZ-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WBAA-FM W. Lafayette, Ind.
 WBAB-FM Babylon, N.Y.
 WBAL New York, N.Y.
 WBAP-FM Ft. Worth, Tex.
 WBAY-FM Green Bay, Wis.
 WBBB-FM Burlington, N.C. (s)
 WBBB Jackson, Mich.
 WBBF-FM Rochester, N.Y.
 WBBM-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WBB0-FM Forest City, N.C.
 WBBQ-FM Augusta, Ga.
 WBBR-FM E. St. Louis, Ill.
 WBSB-Crawfordsville, Ind.
 WBBW-FM Youngstown, Ohio

C.L. Location
 WBCB-FM Levittown-Fairless Hills, Pa.
 WBCL-FM Williamsburg, Va.
 WBCM-FM Bay City, Mich.
 WBCN Boston, Mass.
 WBEN-FM Buffalo, N.Y.
 WBFB-FM Buffalo, N.Y.
 WBEX-FM Chillicothe, Ohio
 WBZF Chicago, Ill.
 WBFG Detroit, Mich.
 WBFM New York, N.Y.
 WBFO Buffalo, N.Y.
 WBGO Newark, N.J.
 WBKJ Bowling Green, Ohio
 WBIE-FM Marietta, Ga.
 WBIR-FM Knoxville, Tenn.
 WBIV Wethersfield, N.Y.
 WBIC Baltimore, Md.
 WBKV-FM West Bend, Wis.
 WBKW Beckley, W. Va.
 WBKY Lexington, Ky.
 WBLY-FM Springfield, Ohio
 WBMI Meridan, Conn.
 WBNS-FM Columbus, Ohio (s)
 WBOE Cleveland, Ohio
 WBOR Brunswick, Maine
 WBOS-FM Brockton, Mass.
 WBPR-FM Ft. Glenn, Mich.
 WBRC Birmingham, Ala.
 WBRE-FM Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 WBSM-FM New Bedford, Mass.
 WBST Muncie, Ind.
 WBUT-FM Buffalo, N.Y.
 WBUR-FM Burlington, N.C.
 WBUT-FM Butler, Pa.
 WBUX-FM Lexington, N.C.
 WBVA Woodbridge, Va.
 WBVP-FM Beaver Falls, Pa.
 WBWC Berea, Ohio
 WBZ-FM Boston, Mass.
 WCAC Anderson, S.C.
 WCA0-FM Baltimore, Md.
 WCAU-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WCB0-FM Anderson, Ind.
 WCBE Columbus, Ohio
 WCBM-FM Baltimore, Md.
 WCB0-FM New York, N.Y.
 WCCC-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WCCV-FM Charlottesville, Va.
 WCCD-FM Dubois, Pa.
 WCFM Williamstown, Mass.
 WCHA-FM Chambersburg, Pa.
 WCHD-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WCKR-FM Miami, Fla.
 WCLE-FM Cleveland, Tenn.
 WCLI-FM Corning, N.Y.
 WCLM Chicago, Ill.
 WCL0-FM Janesville, Wis.
 WCMC-FM New York, S.C.
 WCMC-FM Woodward, N.J.
 WCMF-FM Brunswick, Maine
 WCMF-FM Rochester, N.Y. (s)
 WCM1-FM Ashland, Ky.
 WCM0 Marietta, Ohio
 WCMR-FM Hickhart, Ind.
 WCMW-FM Newburg, S.C.
 WCNO Canton, Ohio (s)
 WCOD Richmond, Va.
 WC0H-FM Newnan, Ga.
 WC0L-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WC0P-FM Boston, Mass.
 WC0S-FM New York, S.C.
 WC0U-FM Lewiston, Maine
 WC0W-FM Sparta, Wis.
 WC0P-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WCPS-FM Tarbor, N.C.
 WCRB-FM Waltham, Mass. (s)
 WCRF-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WCRW-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WCS0-FM Charleston, S.C.
 WCS1-FM Columbus, Ind.
 WCSQ Central Square, N.Y.
 WCTA-FM Andalusia, Ala.
 WCT0-FM New Brunswick, N.J.
 WCTM Eaton, Ohio
 WCTW-FM New Castle, Ind.
 WCUE-FM Akron, Ohio
 WCUM-FM Cumberland, Md.
 WCUY-FM Cleveland Hts., Ohio
 WCWM Williamsburg, Va.
 WDAC Lancaster, Pa.
 WDAF-FM Harrisburg, Pa.
 WDAS-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WDBJ-FM Roanoke, Va.
 WDB0-FM Orlando, Fla.
 WDBQ-FM Duquene, Iowa
 WDDA-FM Hamden, Conn.
 WDD0-FM Swainsboro, N.Y.
 WDE-FM Wilmington, Del.
 WDET-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WDFM State College, Pa.
 WDGO Cleveland, Ohio (s)
 WDHA-FM Dover, N.J. (s)
 WDFH Chicago, Ill.
 WDFM-FM Memphis, Tenn.
 WDJK Atlanta, Ga.
 WDJR Oil City, Pa.
 WDMB-FM Statesville, N.C.
 WDNC-FM Durham, N.C.
 WDCC-FM Prestonsburg, Ky.
 WDD0-FM Lexington, N.C.
 WDDK-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 WDDV-FM Dover, Del.
 WDR0-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WDCS-FM Dillon, S.C.
 WDSU-FM New Orleans, La.
 WDTM Detroit, Mich. (s)
 WDET-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WDUB Granville, Ohio

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
WDUN-FM	Gainesville, Ga.	WGH-FM	Newport News, Va.	WJJD-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WMUL	Huntington, W.Va.
WDUZ-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WGHF	Newton, Conn.	WJLK-FM	Asbury Park, N.J.	WMUN	Union, Ind.
WDWS-FM	Champaign, Ill.	WGHJ	Lawrence, Mass.	WJLN	Birmingham, Ala.	WMUN-FM	Hartsville, S.C.
WEAV-FM	Plattsburgh, N.Y.	WGKA-FM	Atlanta, Ga.	WJMC-FM	Rice Lake, Wis.	WMUZ	Detroit, Mich.
WEAW-FM	Evansville, Ill.	WGLM	Richmond, Ind.	WJOF	Athens, Ala.	WMVA-FM	Martinsville, Va. (s)
WEBH	Chicago, Ill.	WGMR	Tyrene, Pa.	WJOL-FM	Joliet, Ill.	WMVB-FM	Millville, N.J.
WEBQ-FM	Harrisburg, Ill.	WGMS-FM	Washington, D.C.	WJRF-FM	Detroit, Mich.	WMVO-FM	Mount Vernon, Ohio
WEBR-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WGNB	St. Petersburg, Fla.	WJRZ	Newark, N.J.	WMZK	Detroit, Mich.
WEOW-FM	Easton, Pa.	WGNCFM	Gastonia, N.C.	WJTN-FM	Jacksonville, N.C.	WMZK-FM	Hampton, Va.
WEDK	Springfield, Mass.	WGPA-FM	Albany, Ga.	WJWF-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WNAS	New Albany, Ind.
WEEC	Springfield, Ohio	WGPM	Detroit, Mich.	WJWR	Palmyra, Pa.	WNAV-FM	Annapolis, Md.
WEED-FM	Rocky Mount, N.C.	WGPS	Greensboro, N.C.	WJZZ	Bridgeport, Conn.	WNBC-FM	New York, N.Y.
WEEM-FM	Boston, Mass.	WGR-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WKAK	Kankakee, Ill.	WNBF-FM	Binghamton, N.Y.
WEFP-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WGRE	Greencastle, Ind.	WKAQ-FM	San Juan, P.R.	WNBF-FM	New Bedford, Mass.
WEEX-FM	Easton, Pa.	WGRV-FM	Greenville, Tenn.	WKAQ-FM	El Lansing, Mich.	WNCN	New York, N.Y.
WEFM	Waukegan, Ill.	WGTF-FM	Washington, D.C.	WKAT-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WNCN-FM	Ashland, Ohio
WFGM	Chicago, Ill. (s)	WGTS-FM	Takoma Park, Md.	WKAY-FM	Glasgow, Ky.	WNDA	Huntsville, Ala.
WEGO-FM	Concord, N.C.	WGUC	Cincinnati, Ohio	WKAZ-FM	Charleston, W.Va.	WNDF-FM	Daytona Beach, Fla.
WEHS	Chicago, Ill.	WGVE	Gary, Ind.	WKBC-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	WNEM-FM	Bay City, Mich.
WEIV	Ithaca, N.Y.	WGWR-FM	Asheboro, N.C.	WKBN-FM	Youngstown, Ohio	WNES-FM	Central City, Ky.
WEKZ-FM	Monroe, Wis.	WGWA	Interlochen, Mich.	WKBR-FM	Manchester, N.H.	WNFW-FM	New York, N.Y.
WEF	Glen Elder, Ill.	WHA-FM	Madison, Wis.	WKBY-FM	Rimmond, Ind.	WNFW-FM	Mayfield, Ky.
WELG	Elgin, Ill.	WHAF-FM	Greenfield, Mass.	WKCR-FM	New York, N.Y.	WNHC-FM	New Haven, Conn.
WEMC	Harrisburg, Va.	WHAT-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WKCS	Knoxville, Tenn.	WNIB	Chicago, Ill.
WEMP-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WHAV-FM	Haverhill, Mass.	WKDN-FM	Camden, N.J.	WNIC	DeKalb, Ill.
WENR-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WHBC-FM	Canton, Ohio	WKEE-FM	Huntington, W.Va.	WNJ-FM	Newton, N.J.
WEOG-FM	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WHBF-FM	Rock Island, Ill. (s)	WKEF	Chicago, Ill. (s)	WNBO	Cleveland, Ohio (s)
WEOL-FM	Elgin, Ill.	WHBI	Hartford, Conn.	WKIC-FM	Chicago, Ill. (s)	WNOK-FM	North Carolina
WEPN-FM	Mansburg, W.Va.	WHCH	Hartford, Conn.	WKIS-FM	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WNOS-FM	High Point, N.C.
WEPS	Elgin, Ill.	WHCU-FM	Ithaca, N.Y.	WKIS-FM	Orlando, Fla.	WNOW-FM	York, Pa.
WEQR	Goldsboro, N.C.	WHDD-FM	Boston, Mass.	WKIX-FM	Raleigh, N.C.	WNSH	Highland Park, Ill.
WERC-FM	Erie, Pa.	WHDL-FM	Allegheny, N.Y.	WKJF	Pittsburgh, Pa. (s)	WNSL-FM	Laurel, Miss.
WERE-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WHEN-FM	Syracuse, N.Y.	WKLF-FM	Clanton, Ala.	WNTH	Winnetka, Ill.
WERI-FM	Westerly, R.I.	WHFB-FM	Benton Harbor, Mich.	WKLJ	Marietta, Ga.	WNTH	Hackettstown, N.J.
WERS	Boston, Mass.	WHFD	West Paterson, N.J.	WKLV-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WNUR	Evansville, Ind.
WESC-FM	Greenville, S.C.	WHFM	Rochester, N.Y.	WKMH-FM	Dearborn, Mich.	WNWC-FM	Arlington Hts., Ill.
WEST-FM	Easton, Pa.	WHFS	Bethesda, Md. (s)	WKNA	Charleston, W.Va. (s)	WNYC-FM	New York, N.Y.
WETL	South Bend, Ind.	WHHI	Highland, Wis.	WKOF	Hopkinsville, Ky.	WNYE	New York, N.Y.
WETN	Wheaton, Ill.	WHHS	Havertown, Pa.	WKOK-FM	Sunbury, Pa.	WDAK	Royal Oak, Mich.
WEVC	Evansville, Ind.	WHIM-FM	Providence, R.I.	WKOP-FM	Binghamton, N.Y.	WOAY-FM	Oak Hill, W.Va.
WEVD-FM	New York, N.Y.	WHIO-FM	Dayton, Ohio	WKOX-FM	Frammingham, Mass.	WOAX-FM	Waukegan, Ill.
WFOU-FM	Lansburg, N.C.	WHIS-FM	Windsor, Ohio	WKRC-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WOC-FM	Davenport, Iowa
WFAA-FM	Dallas, Tex.	WHK-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WKRG-FM	Mobile, Ala.	WOCB-FM	W. Yarmouth, Mass.
WFAH-FM	Alliance, Ohio	WHKP-FM	Hendersonville, N.C.	WKRT-FM	Cortland, N.Y.	WOI-FM	Shelby, N.C.
WFAN	Washington, D.C.	WHKX	Chilton, Wis.	WKSD	Kewanee, Ill.	WOI-FM	Ames, Iowa
WFAS-FM	White Plains, N.Y.	WHKY-FM	Hickory, N.C.	WKSD-FM	Kent, Ohio	WOIO	Cincinnati, Ohio
WFAU-FM	Augusta, Maine	WHLA	Holmen, Wis.	WKSU-FM	Kent, Ohio	WOIO-FM	Ruby, N.Y.
WFAW	Fort Atkinson, Wis.	WHLD-FM	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	WKVM-FM	Mayfield, Ky.	WOKZ-FM	Alton, Ill.
WFCB-FM	Greenville, S.C.	WHLI-FM	Hempstead, N.Y.	WKWK-FM	Wheeling, W. Va.	WOL-FM	Washington, D.C.
WFBE	Flint, Mich.	WHLM-FM	Bloomburg, Pa.	WKYB-FM	Paducah, Ky.	WOMC	Royal Oak, Mich. (s)
WFBG-FM	Altoona, Pa.	WHMA-FM	Anniston, Ala.	WLAD-FM	Danbury, Conn.	WOMI-FM	Owensboro, Ky.
WFBM-FM	Indianapolis, Ind.	WHNC-FM	Henderson, N.C.	WLAG-FM	LaGrange, Ga.	WOMP-FM	Bellaire, Ohio
WFBZ-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	WHOF-FM	Des Moines, Iowa	WLAN-FM	Lancaster, Pa.	WOND	Syracuse, N.C.
WFCI	Franklin, Ind.	WHOH	Hamilton, Ohio	WLAP-FM	Lexington, Ky.	WONC-FM	Fulton, N.Y.
WFCJ	Miamiburg, Ohio	WHOK-FM	Lancaster, Pa.	WLAV-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOPA-FM	Oak Park, Ill.
WFCR	Amherst, Mass.	WHOM-FM	New York, N.Y.	WLBG-FM	Laurens-Clinton, S.C.	WOPI-FM	Bristol, Tenn.
WFDZ-FM	Baltimore, Md.	WHOO-FM	Orlando, Fla. (s)	WLBH-FM	Mattoon, Ill.	WOR-FM	New York, N.Y.
WFFM	Cincinnati, Ohio	WHOS-FM	Decatur, Ala.	WLRB-FM	Lebanon, Pa.	WORA-FM	Mayaguez, P.R.
WFGM-FM	Fitchburg, Mass.	WHP-FM	Harrisburg, Pa.	WLDN	Oak Park, Mich. (s)	WORX-FM	Madison, Ind.
WFGA-FM	Red Bank, N.J.	WHPE-FM	High Point, N.C.	WLDZ-FM	Jacksonville, Ill.	WOSJ-FM	Atlantic City, N.J.
WFR-FM	Wesport, Rapids, Wis.	WHPI-FM	Highland Park, Mich.	WLET-FM	Toledo, Ohio	WOSU-FM	Columbus, Ohio
WFID	Rio Piedras, P.R.	WHPS	High Point, N.C.	WLFM	Appleton, Wis.	WOTW-FM	Nashua, N.H.
WFIG	Sumter, S.C.	WHRR-FM	Cambridge, Mass.	WLIN	Merrill, Wis.	WOUB-FM	Athens, Ohio
WFIL-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WHRS	Highland Twp., Wis.	WLIR	Hicksville, N.Y. (s)	WOV-FM	Omaha, Neb.
WFIN-FM	Findlay, Ohio (s)	WHSA-FM	Winchester, Mass.	WLLH-FM	Lowell, Mass.	WOXR	Oxford, Ohio
WFIU	Bloomington, Ind.	WHSH-FM	Watertown, N.J.	WLLA-FM	Lowell, Mass.	WPCB-FM	Fitchburg, N.Y.
WFLA-FM	Orlando, Fla. (s)	WHUS	Toronto, Conn.	WLOA-FM	Braddock, Pa. (s)	WPAD-FM	Paducah, Ky.
WFLM	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. (s)	WHWC	Colfax, Wis.	WLOB-FM	Portland, Maine	WPAT-FM	Paterson, N.J.
WFLN-FM	Philadelphia, Pa. (s)	WHYL-FM	Carlisle, Pa.	WLOE-FM	Leaksville, N.C.	WPAY-FM	Portsmouth, Ohio (s)
WFLD	Farmville, Va.	WHYN-FM	Springfield, Mass.	WLOL-FM	Minneapolis, Minn.	WPBC-FM	Mineapolis, Minn.
WFLT-FM	Franklin, Tenn.	WHYY	Philadelphia, Pa.	WLOM	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WPBS	Philadelphia, Pa.
WFLY	Troy, N.Y.	WHYZ	Easton, Pa.	WLOS-FM	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WPCH-FM	Chattanooga, Pa.
WFMA	Rocky Hill, N.C.	WIAN	Indianapolis, Ind.	WLQY	Cranston, R.I.	WPCL-FM	Montrose, Pa.
WFMB	Nashville, Tenn.	WIBA-FM	Madison, Wis.	WLRI	Roanoke, Va.	WPEN-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.
WFMD-FM	Frederick, Md.	WIBC-FM	Indianapolis, Ind.	WLTV	Louisville, Ky.	WPFX-FM	Pensacola, Fla. (s)
WFME	Detroit, Mich.	WIBG-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WLYC-FM	Williamsport, Pa.	WPFB-FM	Middletown, Ohio (s)
WFMF	Chicago, Ill.	WICB	Ithaca, N.Y.	WMAA-FM	Washington, D.C.	WPFM	Providence, R.I. (s)
WFMG	Gallatin, Tenn.	WIFE-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.	WMAM-FM	Marinette, Wis.	WPGO-FM	Erdbury Hts., Md.
WFMH-FM	Chapman, Ala.	WIFJ	Glen Elder, Ill.	WMAS-FM	Springfield, Mass.	WPGI	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WFMI	Montgomery, Ala.	WIFM-FM	Elkin, N.C.	WMAX-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WPIC-FM	Sharon, Pa.
WFML	Washington, Ind.	WIKY-FM	Evansville, Ind.	WMAZ-FM	Macon, Ga.	WPIT-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WFMM-FM	Baltimore, Md.	WIL-FM	St. Louis, Mo.	WMBD-FM	Peoria, Ill.	WPJB-FM	Providence, R.I.
WFMQ	Chicago, Ill. (s)	WILL-FM	Urbana, Ill.	WMBI-FM	Chicago, Ill.	WPKM	Tampa, Fla.
WFMS	Indianapolis, Ind.	WIMA-FM	Lima, Ohio	WMBM-FM	May Beach, Fla.	WPLM-FM	Plymouth, Mass.
WFMT	Chicago, Ill. (s)	WINE-FM	Kenmore, N.Y.	WMBD-FM	Auburn, N.Y.	WPLD-FM	Athens, Ga.
WFNU	East Orange, N.J.	WINE-FM	Manchester, Conn.	WMBR-FM	Jacksonville, Fla.	WPPA-FM	Pottsville, Pa.
WFNW-FM	Madisonville, Ky.	WIZN-FM	Miami, Fla.	WMCF	Memphis, Tenn.	WPRB	Princeton, N.J.
WFMX	Statesville, N.C.	WIP-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.	WMCO	New Concord, Ohio	WPRK	Winter Park, Fla.
WFNZ	Allentown, Pa.	WIPR-FM	San Juan, P.R.	WMCR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	WPRM	San Juan, P.R.
WFNC-FM	Fayetteville, N.C.	WIRK-FM	Pierre, S.D.	WMDE	Greensboro, N.C. (s)	WPRQ-FM	Providence, R.I.
WFNQ	Hartford, Conn.	WIRQ	Rochester, N.Y.	WMER	Orlando, Fla.	WPRW-FM	Manassas, Va.
WFNS-FM	Elkington, N.C.	WISH-FM	Indianapolis, Ind. (s)	WMEV-FM	Marion, Va.	WPSR	Evansville, Ind.
WFOD-FM	Easton, Pa.	WISK	Medford, Mass.	WMFM	Madison, Wis.	WPTF-FM	Raleigh, N.C.
WFOL	Hamilton, Ohio	WISN-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WMFP	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	WPTH	Fort Wayne, Ind.
WFOS	South Norfolk, Va.	WISZ-FM	Madison, Wis.	WMFR-FM	High Point, N.C.	WPTW-FM	Piqua, Ohio
WFPK	Louisville, Ky.	WITA-FM	San Juan, P.R.	WMGW-FM	Savannah, Ga.	WPTW-FM	Philipsburg, Pa.
WFPL	Louisville, Ky.	WITZ-FM	Baltimore, Md.	WMHE	Toledo, Ohio	WQAL	Philadelphia, Pa.
WFQM	San Juan, P.R.	WIUC	Christiansted, V.I.	WMIL-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.	WQDC-FM	Midland, Mich.
WFRO-FM	Wilmington, Ohio	WJAC-FM	Johnstown, Pa. (s)	WMIT	Marion, N.C.	WQFM	Milwaukee, Wis.
WFST-FM	Caribou, Maine	WJAS-FM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WMIV	S. Bristol, N.Y.	WQMS	Hamilton, Ohio
WFSU-FM	Tallahassee, Fla.	WJAX-FM	Jacksonville, Fla.	WMIX-FM	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	WQXR-FM	Detroit, Mich.
WFUL-FM	Fulton, Ky.	WJBF-FM	Birmingham, Ala.	WMLS-FM	Sylvania, Ala.	WQXR-FM	Atlanta, Ga.
WFUR-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WJBK-FM	Detroit, Mich.	WMLW	Milwaukee, Wis.	WQXT-FM	Palm Beach, Fla.
WFUV	New York, N.Y.	WJBL-FM	Holland, Mich.	WMNA-FM	Gretna, Va.	WRAJ-FM	Anna, Ill.
WFVA-FM	Ferrisburgh, Va.	WJBO-FM	Baton Rouge, La.	WMPS-FM	Memphis, Tenn.	WRAC-FM	Williamsport, Pa.
WGal-FM	Lancaster, Pa.	WJBR	Wilmington, Del. (s)	WMRI-FM	Marion, Ind.	WRAL-FM	Raleigh, N.C.
WGAR-FM	Cleveland, Ohio	WJCD-FM	Seymour, Ind.	WMRN-FM	Marion, Ind.	WRAY-FM	Raleigh, N.C.
WGAU-FM	Athens, Ga.	WJCK-FM	Jackson, Miss.	WMRT	Lansing, Mich.	WRB	Columbia, S.C.
WGAY	Silver Spring, Md.	WJEF-FM	Grand Rds., Mich. (s)	WMSP	Harrisburg, Pa.	WRBS	Baltimore, Md.
WGBH-FM	Cambridge, Mass.	WJEH-FM	Gallipolis, Ohio	WMTR	Park Ridge, Ill.	WRC-FM	Washington, D.C.
WGBS-FM	Sanford, Fla.	WJEJ-FM	Hagerstown, Md.	WMTN	Norfolk, Va.	WRCM	New Orleans, La.
WGBS-FM	Miami, Fla.	WJGG	Houghton, Mich.	WMTT	Norfolk, Va.	WRED	Youngstown, Ohio
WGCB-FM	Red Lion, Pa.	WJHL-FM	Johnson City, Tenn.	WMTW-FM	Mt. Washington, N.H.		
WGCS	Goshen, Ind.	WJIN-FM	Lansing, Mich.	WMUA	Amherst, Mass.		
WGEM-FM	Quincy, Ill. (s)	WJIV	Cherry Valley, N.Y.	WMUB	Oxford, Ohio		
WGFM	Schenectady, N.Y. (s)						
WGGC	Glasgow, Ky.						
WGM	Taylorville, Ill.						

C.L.	Location
WREO-FM	Ashtabula, Ohio
WREV-FM	Roldsville, N.C.
WRFD-FM	Worthington, Columbus, Ohio
WRFK	Richmond, Va.
WRFM	Winchester, Va.
WRFM	Woodside, N.Y.
WRFS-FM	Alexander City, Ala.
WRHS	Park Forest, Ill.
WRIT-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.
WRJN-FM	Racine, Wis.
WRJR	Lewiston, Maine
WRKO-FM	Boston, Mass.
WRLB	Long Branch, N.J.(s)
WRLL	Hopkinsville, Ky.
WRLD-FM	Lauret, Ala.
WRMI-FM	Morris, Ill.
WRNJ	Atlantic City, N.J.
WRNL-FM	Richmond, Va.
WRNW	Mount Kisco, N.Y.
WRQC-FM	Rochester, N.Y.
WROK-FM	Rockford, Ill.
WROY-FM	Albany, N.Y.
WROY-FM	Carmi, Ill.
WRPI	Troy, N.Y.
WRPN-FM	Ripon, Wis.
WRR-FM	Dallas, Tex.
WRRN	Warren, Pa.
WRSW-FM	Warsaw, Ind.
WRTC-FM	Hartford, Conn.
WRTI-FM	Philadelphia, Pa.
WRUF-FM	Gainesville, Fla.
WRUN-FM	Utica, N.Y.
WRVA-FM	Richmond, Va.
WRVB-FM	Madison, Wis.
WRVC	Norfolk, Va.
WRVP	New York, N.Y.
WRWR	Port Clinton, Ohio
WRXO-FM	Roxboro, N.C.
WRT	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WSAB	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
WSAI-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio
WSAM-FM	Saginaw, Mich.
WSB-FM	Atlanta, Ga.
WSBC-FM	Chicago, Ill.(s)
WSBF-FM	Clemson, S.C.
WSCB	Springfield, Mass.

C.L.	Location
WSEI	Emmham, Ill.
WSEV-FM	Sevierville, Tenn.
WSFM	Birmingham, Ala.(s)
WSHS	Floral Park, N.Y.
WSID	Baltimore, Md.
WSIU	Carbondale, Ill.
WSJG	Hollandale, Fla.
WSJS-FM	Winston-Salem, N.C.
WSKS	Wabash, Ind.
WSIX-FM	Nashville, Tenn.
WSLM-FM	Salem, Ind.
WSLN	Delaware, Ohio
WSLS-FM	Roanoke, Va.
WSMC-FM	Collegedale, Tenn.
WSMD-FM	Waldorf, Md.
WSMI-FM	Litchfield, Ill.
WSNJ-FM	Brignton, N.J.
WSNW-FM	Seneca, S.C.
WSOC-FM	Charlotte, N.C.
WSOM	Salem, Ohio
WSON-FM	Henderson, Ky
WSOU	S. Orange, Fla.
WSOY-FM	Decatur, Ill.
WSPA-FM	Spartanburg, S.C.(s)
WSPD-FM	Toledo, Ohio
WSPF	Springville, N.Y.
WSPT-FM	Stevens Point, Wis.
WSRW-FM	Hillsboro, Ohio
WSTC-FM	Stamford, Conn.
WSTP-FM	Salisbury, N.C.
WSTR-FM	Sturgis, Mich.
WSTV-FM	Steubenville, Ohio
WSVA-FM	Harrisonburg, Va.
WSVS-FM	Crews, Va.
WSWM	East Lansing, Mich.(s)
WSYR-FM	Syracuse, N.Y.(s)
WTAD-FM	Quincy, Ill.
WTAG-FM	Worcester, Mass.
WTAR	Norfolk, Va.(s)
WTAX-FM	Springfield, Ill.
WTBC-FM	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WTBO-FM	Cumberland, Md.
WTBS	Cambridge, Mass.
WTCT	St. Petersburg, Fla.
WTDS	Toledo, Ohio
WTFM	Babylon, N.Y.

C.L.	Location
WTHI-FM	Terre Haute, Ind.
WTHS	Miami, Fla.
WTIC-FM	Hartford, Conn.
WTJS-FM	Jackson, Tenn.
WTJU	Charlottesville, Va.
WTMA-FM	Charleston, S.C.
WTMJ-FM	Milwaukee, Wis.
WTNC-FM	Thomasville, N.C.
WTOA	Trenton, N.J.
WTQC-FM	Savannah, Ga.
WTOF	Canton, Ohio
WTOL-FM	Toledo, Ohio
WTOP-FM	Washington, D.C.
WTOS	Wauwatosa, Wis.
WTRC-FM	Elkhart, Ind.
WTRT	Toledo, Ohio
WTSB-FM	Lumberton, N.C.
WTSV-FM	Claremont, N.H.
WTTC-FM	Towanda, Pa.
WTRR-FM	Westminster, Md.
WTRM-FM	Bloomington, Ind.
WTVN	Tampa, Fla.
WTVB-FM	Coldwater, Mich.
WTVN-FM	Columbus, Ohio
WUCB-FM	Chicago, Ill.
WULX-FM	Richmond, Ind.
WUNC	Chapel Hill, N.C.
WUSA-FM	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
WUOM	Ann Arbor, Mich.
WUOT	Knoxville, Tenn.
WUPI	Lynn, Mass.
WUSC-FM	Columbia, S.C.
WUST-FM	Bethesda, Md.
WUSV	Seranton, Pa.
WVAM-FM	Altoona, Pa.
WVBR-FM	Ithaca, N.Y.
WVCG-FM	Coral Gables, Fla.
WVEC-FM	Hampton, Va.
WVGR-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.
WVHC	Hempstead, N.Y.
WVJS-FM	Owensboro, Ky.
WVKG-FM	Galesburg, Ill.
WVKO-FM	Columbus, Ohio
WVLL-FM	Olney, Ill.
WVMC-FM	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
WVNA-FM	Tuscumbia, Ala.

C.L.	Location
WVNI-FM	Newark, N.J.
WVOT-FM	Wilson, N.C.
WVOX-FM	New Rochelle, N.Y.
WVSH	Huntington, Ind.
WVST	St. Petersburg, Fla.
WVTS	Terre Haute, Ind.
WVWF	Greenfield, Wis.
WVWG-FM	Waterbury, Conn.
WVWG-FM	Washington, D.C.
WVWP-FM	Sanford, N.C.
WVHG-FM	Hornell, N.Y.
WVHI	Muncie, Ind.
WVIL-FM	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
WVJ-FM	Detroit, Mich.
WVSM	Macon, Ga.
WVMT	New Orleans, La.
WVOD-FM	Lynchburg, Va.
WVOL-FM	Buffalo, N.Y.
WVON-FM	Woonsocket, R.I.
WVWP	Miami, Fla.
WVST-FM	Wester, Ohio
WVSM-FM	Pittsburg, Mo.
WVTV-FM	Cadillac, Mich.
WVVA-FM	Wheeling, W.Va.
WVWS	Greenville, N.C.
WVYN	Erie, Pa.
WXCN	Providence, R.I.
WXFM	Edmond Park, Ill.
WXH	Cambridge, Mass.
WXPN	Philadelphia, Pa.
WXTC	Annapolis, Md.
WXTO-FM	Grand Rapids, Mich.
WXUR-FM	Media, Pa.
WXYZ-FM	Detroit, Mich.
WYAK	Sarasota, Fla.(s)
WYBC-FM	New Haven, Conn.
WYCA	Hammond, Ind.
WYCE	Warwick, R.I.
WYCR	York-Hanover, Pa.
WYFI	Norfolk, Va.(s)
WYFM	Charlotte, N.C.
WYFS	Winston-Salem, N.C.
WYSD	Yellow Springs, Ohio
WYZZ	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
WZFM	Jacksonville, Fla.
WZIP-FM	Cincinnati, Ohio

Canadian FM Stations by Location

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.			
Brampton, Ont.	CHIC-FM	102.1	CLKC-FM	99.5	Ottawa, Ont.	CBO-FM	103.3	CFRB-FM	99.9		
Brantford, Ont.	CKPC-FM	92.1	CKWS-FM	96.3		CFMO-FM	93.9	CHFI-FM	98.1		
Cornwall, Ont.	CJSS-FM	104.5	CKCR-FM	95.7	Quebec, Que.	CHRC-FM	98.1	CJRT-FM	91.1		
Edmonton, Alta.	CFRN-FM	100.3	CHCE-FM	100.9	Rimouski, Que.	CJBR-FM	101.5	Vancouver, B.C.	CBU-FM	105.7	
	CJCA-FM	95.3	London, Ont.	CFPL-FM	95.9	St. Catharines, Ont.	CKTB-FM	97.7	Verdun, Que.	CKVL-FM	96.9
	CKUA-FM	98.1	Montreal, Que.	CBF-FM	95.1	Sherbrooke, Que.	CHLT-FM	102.7	Victoria, B.C.	CKDA-FM	98.5
Ft. William, Ont.	CKPR-FM	94.3		CBM-FM	100.7	Timmins, Ont.	CKGB-FM	94.5	Windsor, Ont.	CKLW-FM	93.9
Halifax, N.S.	CHNS-FM	96.1	Oshawa, Ont.	CKLB-FM	93.5	Toronto, Ont.	CBG-FM	99.1	Winnipeg, Man.	CJOB-FM	97.5
Kingston, Ont.	CFRC-FM	91.9									

Canadian FM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
CBC-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CFRB-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CJCA-FM	Edmonton, Alta.	CKLC-FM	Kingston, Ont.
CBF-FM	Montreal, Que.	CFRC-FM	Kingston, Ont.	CJCB-FM	Sydney, N.S.	CKLW-FM	Windsor, Ont.
CBM-FM	Montreal, Que.	CFRN-FM	Edmonton, Alta.	CJOB-FM	Winnipeg, Man.	CKPC-FM	Brantford, Ont.
CBF-FM	Ottawa, Ont.	CHCE-FM	Lethbridge, Alta.	CJRT-FM	Toronto, Ont.	CKPR-FM	Ft. William, Ont.
CBU-FM	Vancouver, B.C.	CHFI-FM	Lethbridge, Alta.	CJSS-FM	Cornwall, Ont.	CKSF-FM	Cornwall, Ont.
CFCF-FM	Montreal, Que.	CHLT-FM	Sherbrooke, Que.	CKCR-FM	Kitchener, Ont.	CKTB-FM	St. Catharines, Ont.
CFPL-FM	London, Ont.	CHNS-FM	Halifax, N.S.	CKDA-FM	Victoria, B.C.	CKUA-FM	Edmonton, Alta.
CFRA-FM	Ottawa, Ont.	CHRC-FM	Quebec, Que.	CKGB-FM	Timmins, Ont.	CKVL-FM	Verdun, Que.
		CJBR-FM	Rimouski, Que.	CKLB-FM	Oshawa, Ont.	CKWS-FM	Kingston, Ont.

U. S. Television Stations

Territories and possessions follow states. Chan., channel number; asterisk (*) indicates educational station.

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
ALABAMA											
Andalusia	WDIQ	*2	Tucson	KGUN-TV	9	Oakland	KTVU	11	CONNECTICUT		
Birmingham	WAPI-TV	13		KOLD-TV	13	Redding	KVIP-TV	2	Bridgeport	WICC-TV	43
	WBIQ	*10		KVOA-TV	4	Sacramento	KXTV	10	Hartford	WTIC-TV	3
	WBRC-TV	6	Yuma	KUAT	*6		KCRA-TV	3		WHCT-TV	18
Decatur	WNLS-TV	23		KIVA	11		KVUE	4	New Britain	WHNB-TV	30
Dethan	WTVN-TV	4	ARKANSAS				KVIE	*6	New Haven	WNHC-TV	8
Florence	WOWL	15	El Dorado	KTYE	10	Salinas	KSBW-TV	8	Waterbury	WATR-TV	53
Huntsville	WAFG-TV	31	Ft. Smith	KFSA-TV	5	San Bernardino	KCHU-TV	18	DIST. OF COLUMBIA		
Mobile	WALA-TV	10	Hot Springs	KFGY-TV	9	San Diego	KFMB-TV	8	Washington	WETA-TV	26
	WKRQ-TV	5	Little Rock	KARK-TV	4	San Francisco	KGO-TV	7		WMAL-TV	7
Montgomery	WGOV-TV	20		KATV	11		KPIX	5		WRC-TV	4
Munford	WSFA-TV	12	Texarkana	KCMC-TV	6		KQED	*9		WTOP-TV	5
Seima	WSLA	8					KRON-TV	4		WTTG	5
							KEZE-TV	20	FLORIDA		
ALASKA											
Anchorage	KENI-TV	2	Bakersfield	KBAK-TV	29	San Jose	KNTV	11	Daytona Beach	WESH-TV	2
	KTVA	11		KERO-TV	10	San Luis Obispo	KSBY-TV	6	Fort Pierce-Vero Beach	WFTV	19
Fairbanks	KFAR-TV	2		KLYD-TV	17	Santa Barbara	KEY-TV	3	Fort Myers	WINK-TV	11
	KTVF	11	Chico	KHSL-TV	12	Stockton	KQVR	13	Gainesville	WUFT	*5
Juneau	KINY-TV	8	El Centro	XEM-TV	47	Vista	KIOV-TV	12	Jacksonville	WFGA-TV	12
ARIZONA											
			Eureka	KIEM-TV	3					WJCT	*7
				KVIQ-TV	6					WJXT	4
			Fresno	KFRE-TV	30					WLWB-TV	10
Douglas	KCDA	3		KAIL	53	COLORADO				WTHS-TV	*2
Phoenix	KOOL-TV	*8		KJEO	21	Colorado Springs	KKTV	11		WTVJ	4
	KAET	*10		KMJ-TV	21		KRDQ-TV	13	Miami	WLOF-TV	9
	KPHO-TV	5		KDAS-TV	24	Denver	KLBT	9		WJAX-TV	7
	KTVC	3	Los Angeles	KABC-TV	7		KLZ-TV	7		WDM-TV	7
	KTAR-TV	12		KCOB	13		KOA-TV	4	Orlando	WDBO-TV	6
				KCOF	7		KRMV-TV	*6		WFTV	9
				KHJ-TV	9		KTVR	2	Palm Beach	WPTV	5
				KNXT	2	Grand Junction	KREX-TV	7	Panama City	WJDM-TV	7
				KRCA	4	Montrose	KREY-TV	10	Pensacola	WEAR-TV	3
				KTLA	5	Pueblo	KCSJ-TV	5			

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
Memphis	WTVK	26	Lufkin	KTRE-TV	9	Hampton	WVEC-TV	13	Parkersburg	WTAP-TV	15
	WHBQ-TV	13	Midland	KMID-TV	2	Harrisonburg	WSVA-TV	3	Wheeling	WTRF-TV	7
	WKNO	*10		KDCD-TV	18	Lynchburg	WLVA-TV	13	WISCONSIN		
	WMCT	5	Monahans	KVKM-TV	9	Norfolk	WHRO-TV	15	Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13
Nashville	WREC-TV	5	Odessa	KOSA-TV	7		WTAR-TV	3	Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2
	WLAC-TV	3	Port Arthur-Beaumont	KPAC-TV	4	Petersburg	WXEY-TV	8		WFRY	5
	WSIX-TV	8	Richardson	KRET-TV	*23	Portsmouth	WY-TV	10		WLUK-TV	11
	WSM-TV	4	San Angelo	KCTB-TV	8	Richmond	WRVA-TV	12		WKBT	8
			San Antonio	KACB-TV	3	Roanoke	WDBJ-TV	7	La Crosse	WHA-TV	*21
				KUAL-TV	41		KIRO-TV	7	Madison	WISN-TV	12
				KENS-TV	5	WASHINGTON				WKOW-TV	27
Abilene	KRBC-TV	9		KLNR	9	Bellingham	KVOS-TV	12	Marinette	WMBV-TV	11
Alpine	KULF-TV	12		KONO-TV	12	Pasco	KEPR-TV	19	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Amarillo	KFDA-TV	10		KNO-TV	5	Richland	KNDD-TV	25		WITI-TV	6
	KGNC-TV	4		WOAI-TV	12	Seattle	KCTS-TV	*9		WMVS-TV	*10
	KVII	7	Sweetwater	KPAR-TV	12		KING-TV	5		WTMJ-TV	7
Austin	KTBC-TV	7	Temple	KCEN-TV	6		KIRO-TV	7	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
Beaumont	KFDM-TV	6	Texarkana	KTAL-TV	6		KOMO-TV	4	WYOMING		
Big Spring	KBTX-TV	3	Tyler	KLTV-TV	7		KHQ-TV	6	Casper	KTWO-TV	2
Bryan	KBTX-TV	3	Waco	KWTV-TV	5		KREM-TV	2	Cheyenne	KTCN-TV	5
Corpus Christi	KRIS-TV	6	Weslaco	KRGV-TV	7		KXLY-TV	4	Riverton	KWRB-TV	10
	KZTV	10	Wichita Falls	KFDX-TV	3		KTNT-TV	11	PUERTO RICO		
Dallas	KRLD-TV	4		KSYD-TV	6		KPEC-TV	*56	Aquidilla	WOLE-TV	12
	KERA-TV	*13	UTAH				KTVW	13	Caguas	WKBM-TV	11
	WFAA-TV	13	Ogden	KVOG-TV	9		KTVW	13	Mayaguez	WORA-TV	5
El Paso	KELP-TV	4		KWCS-TV	*18		KTVW	13	Ponce	WRIC-TV	7
	KROD-TV	4	Provo	KLOR-TV	11		KTVW	13	San Juan	WSUR-TV	9
	KTSM-TV	9	Salt Lake City	KSL-TV	5		KTVW	13		WAPA-TV	4
(Ciudad Juarez, Mex.)	XEJ-TV	5		KCPX-TV	4		KTVW	13		WIPR-TV	6
	KTVT	11		KUED	7		KTVW	13		WKAQ-TV	2
Ft. Worth	WBAP-TV	5		KUTV	2	WEST VIRGINIA					
Harlingen	WBTX-TV	4				Bluefield	WHIS-TV	6			
Houston	KPRC-TV	2	VERMONT			Charleston	WCHS-TV	8			
	KHOU-TV	11	Burlington	WCAX-TV	3	Clarksburg	WBOY-TV	12			
	KTRK-TV	13	VIRGINIA			Fairmont	WJPB-TV	5			
	KUHT	*8	Bristol	WCYB-TV	5	Huntington	WFVN-TV	13			
Laredo	KGNS-TV	8				Oak Hill	WSPA-TV	7			
Lubbock	KOBD-TV	11					WOAY-TV	4			
	KDUB-TV	13									

Canadian Television Stations

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
ALBERTA			LABRADOR			ONTARIO			QUEBEC		
Burmis	CJLH-TV	3	Goose Bay	CFLA-TV	8	Sydney	CJCB-TV	4	Carleton	CHAU-TV	5
Calgary	CHCT-TV	2				Yarmouth	CBHT-3	11		CJAO-TV	80
	CFCN-TV	8	MANITOBA			Barrie	CKVR-TV	11	Clermont	CHSM-TV	7
Drumheller	CFCN-TV	8	Baldy Mountain	CKOS-TV	1	Cornwall	CJSS-TV	8	Estouart	CFCV-TV	75
	CBXT-TV	5	Brandon	CKX-TV	8	Eik Lake	CFCL-TV	2	Jonquiere	CKRS-TV	12
Edmonton	CFRN-TV	3	Winnipeg	CBWT	8	Elliot Lake	CKSO-TV	3	Matane	CKBL-TV	9
Lethbridge	CJLH-TV	5		CBWFT	8	Hamilton	CKCH-TV	11	Montreal	CBFT	2
Lloydminster	CHSA-TV	2		CJAY-TV	7	Kapuskasing	CFCL-TV	3		CFCF-TV	12
Medicine Hat	CHAT-TV	6	NEW BRUNSWICK			Kenora	CBWAT	8		CFCTM-TV	10
Pivot	CHAT-TV	4	Campbellton	CRCD-TV	7	Kingston	CKWS-TV	11	New Carlisle	CHAU-TV	5
Red Deer	CHCA-TV	6	Moncton	CKAM-TV	2	Kithener	CKCO-TV	13	Quebec	CFQM-TV	4
	CHCA-TV	2	Saint John	CHSJ-TV	4	London	CFPL-TV	10		CKMI-TV	5
BRITISH COLUMBIA			Upsalquitch Lake	CKAM	12	North Bay	CKGN-TV	10		CJBR-TV	3
Ashcroft	CFCR-TV	2	NEWFOUNDLAND			Parry Sound	CKVR-TV	11	Rimouski	CKRT-TV	7
Burnaby	CHAN-TV	10	Argentia	CJOX-TV	10	Pembroke	CHOV-TV	5	Riviere du-Loup	CKRN-TV	4
Creascent Valley	CHMS-TV	5	Corner Brook	CBYT	5	Peterborough	CHEX-TV	12	Rouyn	CKRN-TV	7
Dawson Creek	CJDC-TV	5	Grand Falls	CHEK-TV	6	Ottawa	CBFT	7	Sherbrooke	CHLT-TV	7
Enderby	CHBC-TV	8	St. John's	CJCN-TV	4		CBFT	7	Three Rivers	CKTM-TV	13
Kelowna	CFCR-TV	4	Stephenville	CFSN-TV	8	Port Arthur	CJPH-TV	13	SASKATCHEWAN		
	CHBC-TV	2	NOVA SCOTIA			Sault Ste. Marie	CKPT-TV	12	Carlyle Lake	CKDS-TV	2
	CHGP-TV	72	Antigonish	CFXU-TV	9	Sioux Lookout	CJIC-TV	2	East End	CJFB-TV	7
	CABC-TV	4	Halifax	CJCB-TV	3	Sturgeon Falls	CHSL-TV	9	Moose Jaw	CHAB-TV	4
Keremeos	CHBC-TV	9		CJCN-TV	4	Sudbury	CKSO-TV	7	Nipawin	CKBI-TV	2
Lumbly	CHBC-TV	4		CFSN-TV	8	Timmins	CFCL-TV	2	Prince Albert	CKBI-TV	2
Nelson	CBUT-TV	9				Toronto	CBEL	9	Regina	CKCK-TV	2
Oliver	CHBC-TV	3					CFTO-TV	9	Saskatoon	CFQC-TV	8
Peachland	CHBC-TV	10					CKLW-TV	8	Swift Current	CFJB-TV	5
Penticton	CHBC-TV	2					CKNX-TV	9	Val Marie	CJFB	2
Prince George	CKPG-TV	3							Wanganui	CKBI-TV	2
Saddle Mountain	CHHC-TV	4							Yorkton	CKOS-TV	7
Safford Arm	CHCT-TV	6									
Trail	CBUT	15									
Vancouver	CBUT	2									
Vernon	CHBC-TV	3									
Victoria	CHEK-TV	6									

World-Wide Short-Wave Stations

Most international broadcasting is done within frequency limits agreed upon at international conventions. These frequency ranges are listed here, at the right, expressed both in frequency and by meter bands (wave-length).

Reception in the various bands varies according to the time of day and season of the year. Reception in the 60, 49 and 41 meter bands is best at night during the winter months. Reception in the 31 and 25 M. bands is best at night, but all year. Reception in the 19, 16, 13 and 11 M. bands is best during the day, also at night during the summer in the 16 and 19 M. bands. This listing includes only SWBC often heard in the U.S. and Canada, exclusive of those in the continental U.S.

Abbr.: AIR—All India Radio; RAI—Radiotelevisione Italiana; RTF—Radiodiffusion Television Francaise; VOA—Voice of America; RFE—Radio Free Europe. •denotes stations beaming evening (U.S. time) broadcasts to the U.S., †morning or afternoon broadcasts, V—varies.

METER BANDS

4750 to	5060 kc/s	(60 meter band)
5950 to	6200 kc/s	(49 meter band)
7100 to	7300 kc/s	(41 meter band)
9500 to	9775 kc/s	(31 meter band)
11700 to	11975 kc/s	(25 meter band)
15100 to	15450 kc/s	(19 meter band)
17700 to	17900 kc/s	(16 meter band)
21450 to	21750 kc/s	(13 meter band)
25600 to	26100 kc/s	(11 meter band)

Kcs.	Call and Location
4630	HGGBI, Quito, Ecu.
4725	Ranpon, Burma
4765	HJEF, Cali, Col.
4770	ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
4770	YVMW, Punto Fiji, Ven.
4780	YVLA, Valencia, Ven.

Kcs.	Call and Location
4790	YVQN, Puerto La Cruz, Ven.
4805	ZYSB, Manaus, Braz.
4810	YVGM, Maracaibo, Ven.
4830	YVQA, San Cristobal, Ven.
4835	HJKE, Bogota, Col.
4840v	Laourenco Marques, Moz.
4840	YV01, Valera, Ven.

Kcs.	Call and Location
4845	HJGF, Bucaramanga, Col.
4850	YVMS, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4870	Cotonou, Dahomey Rep.
4880	YVKF, Caracas, Ven.
4895	Daker, Senegal
4895	ZYR22, Manaus, Braz.
4900	YUKE, Caracas, Ven.
4900v	HJAC, Barranquilla, Col.

Kcs.	Call and Location
4905	HRN3, Puerto Cortes, Hon.
4910	HCIMI, Quito, Ecu.
4910	Conakry, Guinea
4915	Accra, Ghana
4920	VLM4, Brisbane, Aus.
4920	YVKR, Caracas, Ven.
4935	HJLF, Ibaroa, Col.
4940	HXZI, Guayaquil, Ecu.

Kcs. Call and Location

4940 Abidjan, Ivory Coast
 4940 YVMD, Barquisimeto, Ven.
 4945 HJCV, Bogota, Col.
 4945 Paradys, So. Afr.
 4950 Dakar, Senegal
 4950 YVMM, Coro, Ven.
 4960 YVQA, Cumana, Ven.
 4970 YVLK, Caracas, Ven.
 4972 Yaounde, Cameroon
 4990 Lagos, Nigeria
 4990 YVMQ, Barquisimeto, Ven.
 4995 CR6RZ, Luanda, Angola
 5010 HCRCX, Quito, Ecu.
 5010 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
 5020 HJFW, Manizales, Col.
 5020 Niamey, Niger Rep.
 5030 YVKM, Caracas, Ven.
 5040 YVMA, Maracaibo, Ven.
 5050 YVKD, Caracas, Ven.
 5075 HJGC, Bogota, Col.
 5875 Tegucigalpa, Hond.
 5952 TGNA, Guatemala, Guat.
 5954 TIQ, Puerto Limon, C. R.
 5960 HJCF, Bogota, Col.
 5980v TGAR, Guatemala, Guat.
 5980 4VB7, Port au Prince, Haiti
 5985 Hilversum, Neth.
 5990 TGJA, Guatemala
 5990 Habana, Cuba
 5995 Fort-de-France, Mart.
 6005 Radio Union, Ecu.
 6005 RIAS, Berlin, Ger.
 6010 XEOL, Mexico City, Mexico
 6015 PRA8, Recife, Braz.
 6015v Habana, Cuba
 6020 Hilversum, Neth.
 6020 Khabarovsk, USSR
 6025 Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
 6025 Lisbon, Port.
 6030 Baghdad, Iraq
 6035 Rangoon, Burma
 6035 HRTL, Tegucigalpa, Hond.
 6037 TIFC, San Jose, C. R.
 6040 HJLB, Ibague, Col.
 6040 VOA, Munich, Germany
 6045 HOJ3, Davos, Pan.
 6050 HCJB, Quito, Ecu.
 6050 BBC, London, Eng.
 6055 HJEX, Cali, Col.
 6055 JOZZ, Tokyo, Japan
 6060 RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
 6065 YDF, Djakarta, Indonesia
 6065 XEKG, Mexico, Mex.
 6065 Horby, Sweden
 6070 Sofia, Bulgaria
 6070 BBC, London, Eng.
 6075 Osterloo, Ger.
 6080 ZL7, Wellington, N.Z.
 6080 Trans World Radio, Monaco
 6082 OAX4Z, Lima, Peru
 6085 Munich, Ger.
 6090 VLI6, Sydney, Aus.
 6090 Luxembourg, Lux.
 6090 XECMT, C. El Mante, Mex.
 6090 H12U, Santo Domingo, D.R.
 6095 ZYB7, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 6100 Belgrade, Yugo.
 6105 XEQM, Merida, Mex.
 6105 Cologne, Ger.
 6110 BBC, London, Eng.
 6115 ZYC7, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 6120 LRX1, Buenos Aires
 6120 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
 6120 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 6130 Port Moresby, New Guinea
 6135 HRMF, La Ceiba, Hond.
 6135 Papeete, Tahiti
 6140 VLW6, Perth, Aus.
 6145 RTF, Allouis, France
 6145v PAL9, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 6150 BBC, London, Eng.
 6155 Wien, Austria
 6155 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 6160 HJKJ, Bogota, Col.
 6160 Algiers, Algeria
 6160 Saigon, S. Vietnam
 6165 HER3, Bern, Switz. ●
 6170 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 6170 Singapore, Sing.
 6170 VOA, Tangiers, Morocco
 6175 RTF, Allouis, France
 6175 Cayenne, Fr. Guiana
 6185 Lisbon, Portugal
 6185 HJCT, Bogota, Col.
 6195 HJEZ, Cali, Col.
 6195 BBC, London, Eng.
 6195 Pyongyang, N. Korea
 6195 Andorra, Andorra
 6200 4VHW, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
 6305 Andorra, Andorra
 6095v Tehran, Iran
 7105 Madrid, Spain
 7110 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 7110 BBC, London, England
 7115 Rabat, Morocco
 7120 BBC, London, England
 7125 Warsaw, Poland
 7135 Taipei, Taiwan
 7145 Bamako, Mali
 7150 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7155 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 7160 RTF, Paris, France
 7165 RFE, Germ.

Kcs. Call and Location

7170 Algiers, Alg.
 7180 Baghdad, Iraq
 7180 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7185 London, Eng.
 7185 Paradys, So. Africa
 7193 Bucharest, Roumania
 7200 R. Malaya, Sing.
 7205 VOA, Salonika, Gr.
 7210 Dakar, Mali Fed.
 7215 Trans World Radio, Monaco
 7220 VLD7, Melbourne, Aus.
 7220 Budapest, Hung.
 7230 BBC, London, Eng.
 7240 RTF, Paris, France
 7250 BBC, London, Eng.
 7255 Sofia, Bulg.
 7265 Saigon, Vietnam
 7270 Motola, Sweden
 7275 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7285 Ankara, Turk.
 7290 Singapore
 7290 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 7290 RAI, Rome, It.
 7295 Makassar, Celebes
 7295 RFE, Ger.
 7300 Madrid, Spain
 7390v Damascus, U.A.R.
 7480 Peking, China
 7650 YNMS, Leon, Nic.
 8016 Beirut, Lebanon
 9009 Tel Aviv, Israel
 9365 CDDB, Habana, Cuba
 9370 RAI, Rome, It.
 9380v Madrid, Spain
 9410 BBC, London, Eng.
 9440 CP38, La Paz, Bol.
 9480 Peking, China
 9485 H13U, Santo Domingo, D.R.
 9500 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
 9500 Magadan, U.S.S.R.
 9500 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9505 PRB22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9505 Rabat, Mor.
 9505 HOLA, Colon, Pan.
 9505 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 9505 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
 9510 London, England
 9515 RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
 9515 XEWW, Mexico, DF, Mex.
 9520 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 9520 Copenhagen, Den.
 9520 Port Moresby, New Guinea
 9520 OAX8E, Iquitos, Peru
 9520 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 9525 Warsaw, Poland
 9530 AIR, Delhi, India
 9530 VOA, Courier, Rhodes
 9530 YVMZ, Maracaibo, Ven.
 9535 VOA, Manila, P.I.
 9535 HER4, Bern, Switz. ●
 9540 ZL7, Wellington, N.Z.
 9540 Warsaw, Poland
 9540 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9545 ZY343, Curitiba, Braz.
 9545 HED5, Bern, Switz.
 9550 Prague, Czecho. ●
 9555 BBC, London, Eng.
 9555 BG, San Salvador, E. S.
 9555 XETT, Mexico City, Mex.
 9560 RTF, Paris, France
 9560 Colombo, Ceylon
 9565 OAX4R, Lima, Peru
 9565 ZYK3, Recife, Braz.
 9565 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 9570 Rome, Italy
 9575 ZY27, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 9580 VL9A, Melbourne, Aus.
 9580 BBC, London, Eng.
 9585 ZYR56, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9585 Djakarta, Indonesia
 9590 Hilversum, Neth.
 9590 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 9595 J23, Tokyo, Japan
 9600 Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 9600 BBC, London, Eng.
 9600 XEYU, Mexico, DF, Mexico
 9600 CE980V, Santiago, Chile
 9605 Cologne, Ger.
 9605v Athens, Greece
 9610 VLX9, Perth, Aus.
 9610 ZYCB, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 9610 Oslo, Norway ●
 9610 OAX8C, Iquitos, Peru
 9615 VOA, Tangier, Morocco
 9620 YZ36, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 9620 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9620 Saigon, Vietnam
 9625 BBC, London, Eng.
 9625 OAX8K, Iquitos, Peru
 9630v CR6RL, Luanda, Ang.
 9635 ZYR83, Aparecida, Braz.
 9640 BBC, London, Eng.
 9640 Cologne, Germany ●
 9640 Accra, Ghana
 9640 HOK5, Seoul, Korea
 9645 TIFC, San Jose, C.R.
 9645 HVJ, Vatican State
 9650 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 9650 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9650 Amman, Jordan
 9655 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 9660 LRX, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9660 VLQ9, Brisbane, Aus.
 9660 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 9660 Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Kcs. Call and Location

9667 Hargeisa, Somalia
 9667 TGNA, Guatemala, Guat. ●
 9670 COCQ, Havana, Cuba
 9675 BBC, London, Eng.
 9675 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 9680 VLH9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9680 XEQQ, Mexico City, Mex.
 9680 Lisbon, Port.
 9685 Havana, Cuba
 9690 LRA32, Buenos Aires, Arg. ●
 9690 BBC, London, Eng.
 9690 BBC, Singapore
 9700 Sofia, Bulgaria ●
 9700 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 9700 CE970, Santiago, Chile
 9705 Kabul, Afghan.
 9710 BBC, London, Eng.
 9710 RAI, Rome, It.
 9720 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9725 Europe
 9725 BBC, London, England
 9730 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 9730 Leipzig, E. Ger.
 9730 DZ47, Manila, P.I.
 9735 Cologne, U.S.S.R.
 9735 H1ZT, Santo Domingo, D.R.
 9740 Lisbon, Port.
 9740 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9740v LR57, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9745 Brussels, Belg.
 9745 HCJB, Quito, Ecu. ●
 9750 ZYW23, Golan, Braz.
 9755 RTF, France
 9760 Habana, Cuba
 9760 BBC, London, Eng.
 9770 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 9770 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
 9772 Oario, Egypt
 9785 Peking, China
 9795 Cairo, Egypt ●
 9800 Peking, China
 9815 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
 9825 BBC, London, Eng. ●
 9830 Budapest, Hung. ●
 9840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam
 9865 Djakarta, Indonesia
 9815 BBC, London, Eng.
 9920 Peking, China
 9940 Peking, China
 9973 Peking, China
 10300 Alma Ata, U.S.S.R.
 10910 Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia
 11290 Peking, China
 11600 Peking, China
 11672 Karachi, Pakistan
 11695v Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 11700 TGQB, Quetzaltenango, Gua.
 11705 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11705 Horby, Sweden
 11710 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11710 AIR, New Delhi, India
 11710 Djakarta, Indonesia
 11720 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 11720 Brussels, Belgium
 11725 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 11725 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11725 Prague, Czecho.
 11730 Hilversum, Neth.
 11730 LRO35, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 11735 Rabat, Morocco
 11735 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. ●
 11740 VLC11, Melbourne, Aus.
 11740 HVJ, Vatican State
 11740 CE1174, Santiago, Chile
 11740 Peking, China
 11745 RFE, Europe
 11745 Cairo, Egypt
 11750 BBC, London, Eng.
 11750 BBC, Singapore
 11750 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 11755 RFE, Europe
 11755 Hilversum, Neth. ●
 11755 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 11760 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus.
 11760 Lourenco Marques, Moz.
 11765 ZYB8, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11765 CP99, La Paz, Bolivia
 11765 Naven, E. Germany
 11770 VOA, Munich, Germany
 11770 VOA, Munich, Germany
 11775 ZY28, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 11780 ZL3, Wellington, N. Z.
 11780 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11785 Djakarta, Indon.
 11785 VOA, Melos, P.I.
 11815 Paradys, So. Africa
 11820 Peking, China
 11820 BBC, London, Eng.
 11820 XEBR, Hermosillo, Mex.
 11820 Abidjan, Ivory Coast
 11825 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
 11825 Papeete, Tahiti
 11825 Algiers, Algeria
 11830 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11830 Montevideo, Uru.
 11830 Peking, China
 11840 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11840 Lisbon, Port. ●
 11840 Hanoi, N. Vietnam

Kcs. Call and Location

11845 RTF, Allouis, France
 11845 Karachi, Pak.
 11850 Sofia, Bulg.
 11850 Brussels, Belgium
 11850 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 11850v ZPA3, Asuncion, Paraguay
 11855 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11855 DZ48, Manila, P.I.
 11855 Omdurman, Sudan
 11860 BBC, London, Eng.
 11865 Paris, France
 11865 RTF, Recife, Braz.
 11865 HER5, Bern, Switz. ●
 11865 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11875 Habana, Cuba
 11875 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11875 ZY32, Salvador, Braz.
 11880 XE118, Mexico City, Mex.
 11885 Karachi, Pak.
 11885 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11890 BBC, London, England
 11895 Dakar, Mali Fed.
 11895 Radio Free Europe
 11895 VOA, Pore, Phil.
 11900 CE1190, Valparaiso, Chile
 11905 RAI, Rome, Italy
 11910 Budapest, Hung. ●
 11910 Bangkok, Thai
 11915 HCJB, Quito Ecu. ●
 11915 Cairo, Egypt
 11920 DXF2, Manila, P.I.
 11920 AIR, Delhi, India
 11920 ZYR78, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11925 HLKR, Seoul, Korea †
 11925 Warsaw, Pol.
 11925 Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 11930 BBC, London, Eng.
 11935 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11940 ZPA5, Encarnacion, Par.
 11940 AFRTS, Munich, Ger.
 11945 Peking, China
 11945 BBC, London, Eng.
 11945 Cologne, Germany ●
 11950 Jidda, Saudi Arab.
 11950 Hilversum, Neth.
 11950 Saigon, S. Vietnam
 11955 BBC, London, Eng.
 11955 BBC, London, Eng.
 11960 CE1196, Santiago, Ch.
 11960 Conakry, Guinea
 11965 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11975 Peking, China
 11975 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 11980 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11980 Prague, Czecho.
 12030 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 12055 Peking, China
 12080 Lisbon, Port.
 12095 BBC, London, Eng.
 12095 Peking, China
 12070 BBC, London, Eng.
 12075 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
 12085 St. Georges, Windward Isl. BWI
 15085 Paradys, So. Africa
 15095 Peking, China
 15105 AIR, Delhi, India
 15110 XER1, Mexico, D. F., Mex.
 15115 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador ●
 15115 Peking, China
 15120 Colombo, Ceylon
 15120 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15120 Warsaw, Poland †
 15120 HVJ, Vatican City
 15120 Seoul, Korea
 15123 Lisbon, Portugal ●
 15130 RTF, Allouis, France
 15130 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15135 PRB23, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15135 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15135 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15140 Peking, China
 15140 BBC, London, Eng.
 15145 ZYK33, Recife, Brazil
 15145 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15150 Peking, China
 15155 OAX4T, Lima, Peru
 15155 ZYB9, Sao Paulo, Brazil
 15155 ELWA, Monrovia, Libe.
 15155 Horby, Sweden
 15155 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15160 RTF, Allouis, France
 15160 XEWW, Mexico City, Mex.
 15160 Ankara, Turkey
 15165 ZY47, Fortaleza, Braz.
 15165 Copenhagen, Denmark
 15170 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15170 Tromso, Norway
 15170 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15175 Oslo, Norway ●
 15180 Melbourne, Australia
 15185 VOA, Pore, P. I.
 15185 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15185 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15190 Helsinki, Finland †
 15190 Moscow, USSR
 15195 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 15205 XESC, Mexico City, Mex.
 15210 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15210 ZPA7, Asuncion, Paraguay
 15215 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15215 VOA, Okinawa
 15220 Hilversum, Neth. †
 15225 Taipei, Taiwan, China

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- 15230 BBC, London, Eng.
- 15235 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
- 15240 VLB15, Melbourne, Aus.
- 15240 Horby, Sweden
- 15240 Moscow, USSR
- 15240 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
- 15245 ZYE21, Belem, Brazil
- 15245 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
- 15250 VOA, Melolos, P. I.
- 15250 Bucharest, Rumania
- 15255 Radio Free Europe, Port.
- 15260 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
- 15265 Colombo, Ceylon
- 15265 VOA, Munich, Ger.
- 15275 Cologne, Germany
- 15275 Warsaw, Poland *
- 15280 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
- 15285 Prague, Czecho.
- 15290 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
- 15290v Habana, Cuba
- 15295 PRL8, Rio de Jan., Brazil
- 15295 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
- 15295 Cologne, Germany
- 15300 BBC, London, Eng. †
- 15300 DZHS, Manila, P. I.
- 15300 Bucharest, Rumania
- 15300v Lourenco, Marques, Moz.
- 15305 Radio Liberty, Ger.
- 15310 AIR, Delhi, India
- 15315 VLC15, Melbourne, Aus.
- 15315 HEU6, Bern, Switz. *
- 15325 ZYR228, Sao Paulo, Braz.
- 15330 VOA, Munich, Germany
- 15330 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
- 15335 VOA, Poro, P. I.
- 15340 Radio Liberty, Germany

Kcs. Call and Location

- 15340v Habana, Cuba
- 15345 Taipei, Taiwan, China
- 15345 Rabat, Morocco
- 15350 Luxembourg, Lux.
- 15355 Radio Free Europe, Port.
- 15370 ZYCS, Rio de Jan., Braz.
- 15370 Radio Liberty, Germany
- 15375 BBC, London, Eng.
- 15385 DZF3, Manila, P. I.
- 15385 CXA60, Montevideo, Urug.
- 15385 Sbe, Sbe
- 15385 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
- 15390 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
- 15395 Radio Liberty, Germany
- 15400 RAI, Rome, Italy
- 15405 Cologne, Germany
- 15425 Hilversum, Neth.
- 15440 VOA, Munich, Germany
- 15460v PZC, Paramariob, Surinam
- 15465 Paramaribo, Surinam
- 15475 Cairo, UAR
- 15555 Peking, China
- 17705 Luanda, Angola
- 17725 ZYR232, San Jose Dos Campos, Brazil
- 17740 Peking, China
- 17745 Accra, Ghana
- 17780 BBC, London, England
- 17790 BBC, London, Eng.
- 17845 Brussels, Belgium
- 17865 Brussels, Belgium
- 17875 Habana, Cuba
- 17880 Lisbon, Portugal
- 17890 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
- 17895 Lisbon, Port.
- 17900 Cairo, Egypt
- 21620 Habana, Cuba

Canadian Short-Wave— Domestic and International

*Transmitter at Sackville, New Brunswick

Kc. C.L. Location

- 5970 CBNX St. John's, Nfld.
- 5970 CKNA Montreal, Que.*
- 5990 CHAY Montreal, Que.*
- 6005 CFCX Montreal, Que.
- 6010 CJCX Sydney, N.S.
- 6030 CFVP Calgary, Alta.
- 6060 CKRZ Montreal, Que.*
- 6070 CFRX Toronto, Ont.
- 6080 CKFX Vancouver, B.C.
- 6090 CBFW Montreal, Que.
- 6090 CKOB Montreal, Que.*
- 6130 CHNX Halifax, N.S.
- 6160 CBUX Vancouver, B.C.
- 6160 CHAC Montreal, Que.*
- 9520 CBRF Montreal, Que.
- 9585 CKLP Montreal, Que.*
- 9610 CBFX Montreal, Que.
- 9610 CHLS Montreal, Que.*
- 9630 CBF0 Montreal, Que.*
- 9630 CKLO Montreal, Que.*
- 9710 CHLR Montreal, Que.*

Kc. C.L. Location

- 9740 CHFO Montreal, Que.*
- 11705 CBFY Montreal, Que.
- 11705 CKXA Montreal, Que.*
- 11720 CBFJ Montreal, Que.
- 11720 CHOL Montreal, Que.*
- 11760 CBFJ Montreal, Que.
- 11760 CKRA Montreal, Que.*
- 11900 CKEX Montreal, Que.*
- 11945 CKEX Montreal, Que.*
- 15090 CKLX Montreal, Que.*
- 15105 CKUS Montreal, Que.*
- 15190 CBFZ Montreal, Que.
- 15190 CKCX Montreal, Que.*
- 15255 CKSR Montreal, Que.*
- 15275 CKBR Montreal, Que.*
- 15320 CKCS Montreal, Que.*
- 17710 CHSB Montreal, Que.*
- 17735 CHRX Montreal, Que.*
- 17820 CKNC Montreal, Que.*
- 17865 CHYS Montreal, Que.*
- 21600 CKRP Montreal, Que.*
- 21710 CHLA Montreal, Que.*

Solution to Roundword Puzzle on page 66

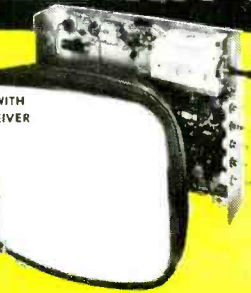
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M	N	O	M	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y	N
M	O	H	A	I	R	P	I	N	O	B	O
A	S	W	A	L	L	E	N	O	L	R	N
G	I	O	T	G	A	P	E	D	E	I	O
N	D	R	L	R	T	A	X	E	N	D	B
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K	T	A	D	O	I	R	E	P	I	R	E
C	A	N	P	N	O	T	S	I	P	A	D
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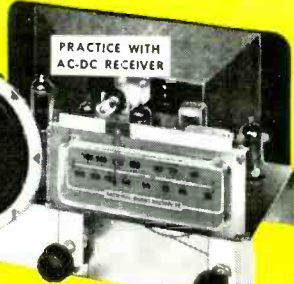


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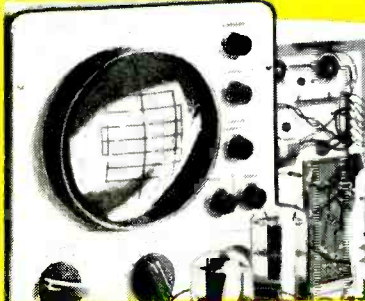
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